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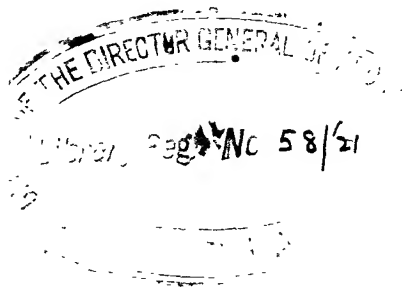






PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

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# PROCEEDINGS

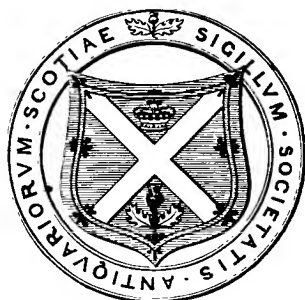
OF THE

## Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

SESSION

MDCCCCXIX.—MDCCCCXX.

26075



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# L A W S

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY  
ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

*(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)*

---

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHEOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the list of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years.

One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreement subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council: and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

## FORMS OF BEQUEST.

*Form of Special Bequest.*

I. A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of                      , and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

*General Form of Bequest.*

I. A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £                      sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [or, *to be used for the special purpose or object, of*                      ], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

# LIST OF THE FELLOWS

## OF THE

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1920.

---

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

---

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1879. ABERCROMBY, The Right Hon LORD. of Aboukir and Tullibody, LL.D., 62 Palmerston Place.</p> <p>1896.*ADAM, FRANK. c/o The Conservative Club, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.</p> <p>1899. AGNEW, Sir ANDREW N., Bart, Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer.</p> <p>1917. AGNEW, STAIR CARNEGIE, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 109 Sloane Street, London. S.W.1.</p> <p>1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.</p> <p>1905. ALEXANDER, R. S., Grant Lodge, 18 Lomond Road, Trinity.</p> <p>1909. ALISON, JAMES PEARSON, F.R.I.B.A., Ladylaw, Hawick.</p> <p>1918. ALLAN, WILLIAM KINLOCH, Emgath, 2 Wester Coates Avenue.</p> <p>1908. ALLINGHAM, HUGH, M.R.I.A., The Mall, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, Ireland.</p> <p>1907. ANDERSON, JAMES LAWSON, 45 Northumberland Street.</p> <p>1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox &amp; Co., 16 Charing Cross, London. S.W.1.</p> <p>1902.*ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Paignton, Devon.</p> <p>1871.*ANDERSON, Sir ROBERT ROWAND, LL.D., H.R.S.A., Architect, 16 Rutland Square.</p> <p>1920. ANDERSON, Rev. ROBERT S. G., B.D., Minister of the United Free Church, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.</p> <p>1887.*ANDERSON-BERRY, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Versailles, 19 Stanhope Road, Highgate, London, N.6.</p> | <p>1913. ANGUS, Miss MARY, Immermach, Blackness Road, Dundee.</p> <p>1894. ANGUS, ROBERT, D.L., Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire.</p> <p>1910. ANNAN, J. CRAIG, Glenbank, Lenzie.</p> <p>1900. ANSTRUTHER, Sir RALPH W., Bart, Balcaskie, Pittenweem.</p> <p>1897. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, WILLIAM, M.P., Lieut.-Col., Royal Horse Guards, Kilmany, Fife.</p> <p>1918.*ARGYLL, His Grace the Duke of, Inveraray Castle.</p> <p>1914. ARMITAGE, Captain HARRY, late 15th Hussars, The Grange, North Berwick.</p> <p>1910. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE, F.S.I., 14 Swaledale Road, Millhouses, Sheffield.</p> <p>1901.*ARTHUR, ALEXANDER THOMSON, M.B., C.M., Blair Devenick, Cults, Aberdeen.</p> <p>1910. ASHER, JOHN, 13 Pittcullen Crescent, Perth.</p> <p>1917.*ATHOLL, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O Blair Castle, Blair Atholl.</p> <p>1915. BAIN, GEORGE, Rosebank, Nairn.</p> <p>1920. BAIRD, Rev. ANDREW. B.D., J.P., Minister of the united parish of Broughton, Kilbucko. and Glenholm, The Manse, Broughton, Peeblesshire.</p> <p>1919.*BAIRD, Miss EDITH C., Colstoun, Haddington.</p> <p>1891. BAIRD, WILLIAM, J.P., Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.</p> <p>1913. BAIRD, Major WILLIAM A. Lennoxlove, Haddington.</p> |
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An asterisk (\*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

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- 1919.\*CALLANDER, ALEXANDER D., Nanthupana, Neboda, Ceylon.
- 1898.\*CALLANDER, JOHN GRAHAM, Ruthvenfield House, Almondbank, Perthshire,—*Director of Museum*.
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1886. CAMPBELL, Sir DUNCAN ALEXANDER DUNDAS, Bart., C.V.O., of Barcaldine and Glenure, 16 Ridgeway Place, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.
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- 1888.\*CARMICHAEL, The Right Hon. LORD, of Skirling, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 13 Portman Street, London. W. 1,—*President*.
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- 1898.\*COCHRAN-PATRICK, NEIL J. KENNEDY, of Woodside, Advocate, Ladyland, Beith.
- 1919.\*COCKBURN, Captain ARCHIBALD FREDERICK, R.E. (T.F.), The Abbey, North Berwick.
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1883. GORDON-GILMOUR, Colonel ROBERT GORDON, C.B., V.O., D.S.O., of Craigmillar, The Inch, Liberton.
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- 1907.\*GUTHRIE, CHARLES, W.S., 1 N. Charlotte Street.
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- 1901.\*HAMILTON OF DALZELL, The Right Hon. LORD, K.T., C.V.O. Dalzell Motherwell.
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- 1910.\*LEIGH, Captain JAMES HAMILTON, Bindon, Wellington, Somerset.
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 1907. NAPIER, HENRY M., Milton House, Bowling.  
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 1891.\*NEILSON, GEORGE, LL.D., Wellfield, 76 Partickhill Road, Glasgow.  
 1900. NEWLANDS, The Right Hon. LORD, LL.D., Mauldshe Castle, Carlisle.  
 1907. NICOLSON, DAVID, C.B., M.D., 201 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London.  
 1905. NORRIE, JAMES A., Craigtay, Feiry Road, Dundee.  
 1898. NOTMAN, JOHN, F.F.A., 176 Newhaven Road,—*Treasurer*.  
 1899. NOVAR, The Right Hon Viscount, of Raith and Novar, G.C.M.G., Raith, Kirkealdy.  
 1907.\*OKE, ALFRED WILLIAM, B.A., F.L.S., 32 Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex.  
 1904. OLDRIEVE, W. T., F.R.I.B.A., 13 Braid Avenue.  
 1920. ORD, JOHN, 2 Monteith Row, Glasgow.  
 1907. ORR, JOHN M'KIRDY, 32 Dockhead Street, Saltcoats.  
 1916. ORR, LEWIS P., F.F.A., Secretary to the Scottish Life Assurance Co., 14 Learmonth Gardens.  
 1908. ORROCK, ALEXANDER, 14 Lauder Road.  
 1901. OWER, CHARLES, Architect, Benora, Broughty Ferry.  
 1903. PARK, ALEXANDER, Ingleside, Lenzie.  
 1917. PARK, FRANKLIN A., 149 Broadway, New York.  
 1915. PATERSON, JOHN WILSON, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., Ancient Monuments Department, H.M. Office of Works, 3 Hope Park Terrace.  
 1891. PATON, VICTOR ALBERT NOEL, W.S. 31 Melville Street.  
 1919. PATRICK, JOSEPH, M.A., C.A., Macdonallie, Lochwinnoch.  
 1880. PATTERSON, JAMES K., Ph.D., LL.D., President Emeritus State University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A.  
 1914. PATTERSON, T. BAXENDALE, LL.D.S. Carnbrooke, 84 Station Road, Blackpool.  
 1909. PAUL, ARTHUR F. BALFOUR, Architect, 16 Rutland Square.  
 1871.\*PAUL, SIR GEORGE M., LL.D., W.S., Deputy Keeper of the Signet, 16 St Andrew Square.  
 1879. PAUL, SIR J. BALFOUR, C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, 30 Henot Row,—*Vice-President*.  
 1902.\*PAULIN, SIR DAVID, F.F.A., 6 Forbes Street.  
 1891. PEACE, THOMAS SMITH, Architect, Junction Road, Kirkwall.  
 1913. PEACOCK, A. WEBSTER, Architect, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace.  
 1904. PEDDIE, ALEXANDER L. DICK, W.S., 13 South Learmonth Gardens.  
 1879. PEDDIE, JOHN M. DICK, Architect, 8 Albyn Place.  
 1919. PENFOLD, HENRY, Front Street, Brampton, Cumberland.  
 1916. PHILIP, ALEXANDER, LL.B., F.R.S.E., The Mary Acre, Brechin.  
 1919. PHILLIPS, DAVID RHYS, F.L.A., Bath Glas, 15 Chaldeley Terrace, Swansea.  
 1920. PLOWES, WILLIAM ROBERT, Chapel-Allerton, Leeds.  
 1901.\*PORTLAND, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Welbeck Abbey, Notts.  
 1918. PRAIN, HENRY, J.P., Helenbank, Longforgan, by Dundee.  
 1911. PRESTON, FRANK A. B., Architect, Ardwell, 16 Waverley Park, Shawlands, Glasgow.  
 1905. PRICE, C. REES, Bannits, Broadway, Worcestershire.  
 1906. PRINGLE, ROBERT, 11 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.  
 1919. PURSELL, JAMES, Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.  
 1912. QUICK, RICHARD, Superintendent of Art Gallery and Antiquities, Bristol Museum, Queen's Road, Bristol.

1906. RAIT, ROBERT SANGSTER, C.B.E., H.M. Historiographer in Scotland, Professor of Scottish History and Literature, Glasgow University, 31 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow.
1920. RAMSAY, SIR WILLIAM M., Hon. D.C.L.(Oxford), etc., 13 Greenhill Terrace.
1908. RANKIN, WILLIAM BRACK, of Cleddans, 55 Manor Place.
1879. RANKINE, JOHN, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Professor of Scots Law, University of Edinburgh, 23 Ainslie Place.
1906. RAVEN, ALEXANDER JAMES, c/o The Capital and Counties Bank, Corshull, Ipswich.
1899. REA, ALEXANDER, Havalahalli Estate, c/o Postmaster, Yelahanka, Bangalore, Mysore State, India.
1909. REID, ALPHONSO STODART, Bank of England, Manchester.
- 1897.\*REID, Rev EDWARD T. S., M.A., Ravelston, 994 Great Western Road, Glasgow.
1920. REID, Mrs MARGARET JOHNSTONE, Lauriston Castle, Davidson's Mains.
1917. RICHARDSON, Rev. ANDREW T., "Linchuden," Kirkcaldy.
1912. RICHARDSON, JAMES S., Architect, 4 Melville Street.
1893. RICHARDSON, RALPH, W.S., 29 Eghinton Crescent.
1919. RICHMOND, O. L., M.A., Professor of Humanity, University of Edinburgh, 5 Belmont Place.
1907. ROBE, JAMES, LL.B., 7 Alanvale Terrace.
- 1898.\*ROBERTS, ALEXANDER F., Fairnilee, Selkirk.
1905. ROBERTS, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., Littlebourne House, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1914. ROBERTS, J. HUBERT, F.R.G.S., F.S.I., F.A.I., 61 Wind Street, Swansea.
- 1901.\*ROBERTS, THOMAS J. S., Drygrange, Melrose.
1916. ROBERTSON, ALAN KEITH, Architect, 12 Russell Place, Leith.
1916. ROBERTSON, BRUCE, B.A., 7 Vinicombe Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.
1919. ROBERTSON, GEORGE M., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Professor of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place.
1910. ROBERTSON, JOHN, 27 Victoria Road, Dundee.
- 1886 \*ROBERTSON, ROBERT, Huntly House, Dollar.
1915. ROBERTSON ROBERT BURNS, Resident Architect, H.M. Office of Works, Windsor Castle, Windsor.
1905. ROBERTSON, W. G. AITCHISON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E. The Grange, Ashford, Middlesex.
1914. ROBISON, JOSEPH, 14 Castle Street, Kirkcudbright.
- 1916.\*RODGER, EDWARD, 1 Clairmont Gardens, Glasgow.
1905. ROLLO, JAMES A., Solicitor, Argyle House, Maryfield, Dundee.
1910. ROMANES, CHARLES S., C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.
- 1872.\*ROSEBERRY AND MIDLOTHIAN, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., Dalmeny Park.
1876. ROSS, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Architect, Queensgate Chambers, Inverness.
1891. ROSS, THOMAS, LL.D., Architect, 14 Saxo-Coburg Place.
1915. RUSK, J. M., S.S.C. Clinton House, Whitehouse Loan.
1906. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES C., D.D., 9 Coates Gardens.
1914. RUSSELL, JOHN, 323 Leith Walk.
1911. SAMUELL, Sir JOHN SMITH, K.B.F., 177 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1905. SANDS, The Hon. LORD, LL.D., 4 Heriot Row.
- 1903 \*SAYCE, Rev. A. H., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford, S. Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1912. SCLATER, Rev. HENRY GUY, 3 Bannerman Avenue, Inverkeithing.
1910. SCOBIE, Captain IAIN H. MACKAY, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.
1892. SCOTT, Sir JAMES, J.P., Rock Knowe, Tayport.
1903. SCOTT, JOHN, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
1901. SCOTT, J. H. F. KINNAIRD, of Gala, Gala House, Galashiels.
1907. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, ROBERT, W.S., 10 Randolph Cliff,—*Secretary*.
1889. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W. G., M.A., Honorary Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, Whitchurch Rectory, Edgeware, Middlesex.
1915. SCRYMGEOUR, NORVAL, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, Helen Bank, Longforgan, by Dundee.
1913. SHAND, J. HARVEY, W.S., 38 Northumberland Street.
1919. SHARP, ANDREW, 16 Lomond Road, Trinity.
1917. SHAW, JULIUS ADOLPHUS, 4 Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
1918. SHAW, MACKENZIE S., W.S., 1 Thistle Court.
1917. SHAW, WILLIAM B., F.R.Hist.Soc., Honorary Curator of the Collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society of England, London, 56 Sandy Lane, Stretford, Manchester.
1908. SHEARER, JOHN E., 6 King Street, Stirling.

1920. SHEPPARD, THOMAS, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Curator, The Municipal Museums, Hull.
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1913. SIM, Rev. GUSTAVUS AIRD, c/o United Free Church Offices, 121 George Street.
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- 1919.\*SIMPSON, Professor JAMES YOUNG, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 25 Chester Street.
- 1880.\*SIMPSON, Sir ROBERT R., W.S., 23 Douglas Crescent.
1919. SIMPSON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, M.A., 448 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
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1892. SMITH, G. GREGORY, LL.D., Professor of English Literature, The University, Belfast.
- 1892.\*SMYTHE, Colonel DAVID M., Methven Castle, Perth.
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- 1910.\*SPENCER, CHARLES LOUIS, 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
- 1910.\*SPENCER, JOHN JAMES, 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
1913. SQUANCE, Major T. COKE, M.D., M.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.M.S., The Cottage, Newbiggin, Aysgarth, S.O., Yorkshire.
- 1903.\*STARK, Rev. WILLIAM A., Church Place, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright.
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1902. STEUART, JAMES, O.B.E., W.S., 25 Rutland Street.
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1895. STEVENSON, JOHN HORNE, M.A., K.C., Advocate, 9 Oxford Terrace.
1913. STEVENSON, NORMAN, Dechmont View, Sandyhills, Shettleston.
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1904. STEVENSON, Major-General T. R., C.B., Sunnyside, Lanark.
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1901. STEWART, Sir MARK J. M'TAGGART, Bart., Ardwell, Stranraer.
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1910. STRUTHERS, Sir John, K.C.B., LL.D., 31 Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
1897. SULLEY, PHILIP, 38 Netherby Road, Trinity.
1897. SUTTIE, GEORGE C., J.P., of Lalathan, Alma Lodge, St Cyrus, by Montrose.
1884. SWALLOW, Rev. H. J., M.A., "Hawthornden," 23 Grand Avenue, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.
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1900. SWINTON, Captain GEORGE S. C., 107 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W. 1.
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1916. TAIT, EDWYN SEYMOUR REID, 82 Commercial Street, Lerwick.
1910. TAIT, GEORGE HOPE, 26 High Street, Galashiels.
1917. TAYLOR, FRANK J., Assistant Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1902. THIN, ROBERT, M.A., M.B., C.M., 25 Abercromby Place.
- 1906.\*THOMSON, DAVID COUPER, J.P., D.L., Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.
1920. THOMSON, GEORGE CLARK, Barrister-at-Law, Yager Block, Cheadle Street E., Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada.
1911. THOMSON, JAMES, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, 1 West Bell Street, Dundee.
1913. THOMSON, JAMES, The Cedars, 21 Fortis Green, East Finchley, London, N. 2.
1918. THOMSON, JAMES GRAHAME, Aldersyde, Giffnock, Renfrewshire.

1913. THOMSON, JOHN GORDON, S.S.C., 54 Castle Street.
1896. THOMSON, J. MAITLAND, LL.D., Advocate, 3 Grosvenor Gardens.
1910. THOMSON, WILLIAM N., Architect, 85 Constitution Street, Leith.
1898. THORBURN, MICHAEL GRIEVE, Glenormiston, Innerleithen.
1911. THORBURN, Major WILLIAM, O.B.E., Mayfield, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
1907. THORP, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., Brunswick House, 54 Princess Road, Leicester.
1910. TODD, HENRY GUICHARDE, Architect, 277 Regent Street, London, W. 1.
- 1902.\*TRAILL, H. LIONEL NORTON, F.R.G.S., Capt. 4th Highland Light Infantry, Grattan Lodge, Vicarstown, Stradbally, Queen's County, Ireland.
1917. TRAILL, WILLIAM, C.E., 4 Warrender Park Crescent.
1899. TULLOCH, Major-Gen. Sir ALEXANDER BRUCE, K.C.B., C.M.G., Hesketh House, Torquay.
1918. TURNBULL, Mrs Marjory Janet, of Hailes, Hailes House, Slatetord Midlothian.
1901. TURNBULL, W. S., Aikenshaw, Roseneath.
- 1917.\*URQUHART, ALASTAIR, D.S.O., 13 Danube Street.
- 1878.\*URQUHART, JAMES N.P., 13 Danube Street.
- 1905.\*USHER, Sir ROBERT, Bart., of Norton and Wells, Wells, Hawick.
- 1920.\*VARMA, Professor S. P. M.A., Robertson College, Jubbulpore, C.P., India.
1904. WADDELL, JAMES ALEXANDER, of Leadloch, 12 Kew Terrace, Glasgow.
1909. WALKER, JOHN M.A., c/o J. N. Rae, S.S.C., 45 Frederick Street.
1879. WALLACE, THOMAS, Ellerslie, Inverness.
1915. WARD, The Venerable Archdeacon ALGERNON, M.A. Cantab., The Vicarage, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
1917. WARNER, GRAHAM NICOLL, James Place, 387 Strathmartine Road, Downtfield, Dundee.
1919. WARR, Rev. CHARLES LAING, M.A., St Paul's Parish Church, 70 Union Street, Greenock.
- 1917.\*WARRACK, JOHN, 13 Rothesay Terrace.
1916. WATERSON, DAVID, Fellow, Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, Lond., Bridgend House, Brechin.
1904. WATLING, H. STEWARD, Architect, The Lodge, Oulton Broad, Suffolk.
- 1891.\*WATSON, Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, B.D., 433 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
- 1907.\*WATSON, CHARLES B. BOOG F.R.S.E., Huntly Lodge, 1 Napier Road.
1913. WATSON, G. P. H., 15 Queen Street — *Secretary*.
1904. WATSON, JOHN, Architect, 27 Rutland Street.
- 1908.\*WATSON, JOHN PARKER, W.S., Greystane, Kinellan Road, Murrayfield.
1904. WATSON, WALTER CRUM, B.A. Oxon., Northfield, Balerno.
1912. WATSON, WILLIAM J., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Celtic Languages, Literature and Antiquities, University of Edinburgh, 8 Spence Street.
- 1907.\*WATT, JAMES, W.S., F.F.A., 24 Rothesay Terrace.
1908. WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., D.D., 7 Royal Circus.
1920. WAUGH, PERCIVAL, 21 Cluny Gardens.
1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 3 Glencairn Crescent.
- 1884.\*WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place.
1914. WHITE, GEORGE DUNCAN, of Kilrenny, Seaforth, Craik.
1904. WHITE, JAMES, St Winnin's, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
1916. WHITE, JOHN, 18A Arthur Street, Pilrig, Leith.
1903. WHITELAW, ALEXANDER Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.
- 1902.\*WHITELAW, CHARLES EDWARD, Architect, 4 Lyneloch Crescent, Glasgow.
1907. WHITELAW, HARRY VINCENT, Verlands, Painswick, near Stroud.
1913. WHITESIDE, Rev. JOSEPH, M.A., Plumstead Rectory, Aldborough, Norwich.
1909. WHITTAKER, CHARLES RICHARD, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., Lynwood, 27 Hatton Place.
1913. WHITTAKER, Professor EDMUND T., M.A., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., 35 George Square.
1908. WULKIE, JAMES, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street.
1895. WILLIAMS, Rev. GEORGE, Minister of Norrieston U.F. Church Thornhill, Perthshire.
1897. WILLIAMS, H. MALLAM, Tilehurst, 81 Priory Road, Kew, Surrey.
1917. WILLIAMSON, GEORGE, J.P., of Westquarter Lanarkshire, Athole Lodge, 7 Spylaw Road.
1908. WILSON, ANDREW ROBERTSON, M.A., M.D., 23 Hose Side Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
1917. WILSON, LEONARD, Hyattsville, Maryland, U.S.A.
1913. WILSON, Rev. THOMAS, B.D., The Manse, Stow Midlothian.



- 1912 WILSON, Rev. W. B. ROBERTSON, Strathdevon,  
Dollar.  
1916. WINDUST, Mrs ESTHER, Sidi-Bou-Sahl, near  
Tunis, N. Africa.  
1920. WISHART, DAVID, Pittarrow, Abernethy, Perth-  
shire.  
1907. WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, 266 George Street,  
Glasgow.
1903. WRIGHT, Rev. FREDERICK G., B.D., Incumbent  
of St John's without the Northgate, Chester,  
Kingscote, King Street, Chester  
1913. YOUNG, THOMAS E., W.S., Auchterarder.  
1912.\*YULE, THOMAS, W.S., 16 East Claremont  
Street.

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LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1920.

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|--|---|
| 1900. BUCHANAN, MUNGO, 23 South Alma Street,<br>Falkirk.               | 1915. MATHIESON, JOHN, 42 East Claremont Street.                          |
| 1913. FRASER, JOHN, 68 Restalrig Road, Leith.                          | 1915. MORRISON-MURDO, Laketield, Bragar, Lewis.                           |
| 1911. GOUDIE, JAS. M., J.P., Lerwick, Shetland.                        | 1911. NICOLSON, JOHN, Nybster, Caithness.                                 |
| 1913. LEVY, Mrs N., 1918 Diamond Street, Phila-<br>delphia, Pa., U.S.A | 1919. PRINGLE, GEORGE B. Bogan, Coltingham.                               |
| 1908. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM Procurator-Fiscal, Ding-<br>wall.             | 1903. RITCHIE, JAMES, Hawthorn Cottage, Port Elphin-<br>stone, Inverurie. |
| 1904. MACKIE, ALEX., Pitressie, Abernethy.                             | 1906. SINCLAIR, JOHN, St Ann's, 7 Queen's Crescent,<br>Edinburgh.         |

LIST OF HONORARY FELLOWS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1920.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1885.

Dr ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons.

1892.

Professor LUIGI PICORINI, Director of the Royal Archæological Museum, Rome.

1897.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., F.B.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Edwards Professor of Egyptology in University College, London, W.C. 1.

Dr SOPHUS MÜLLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.

5 Professor OSCAR MONTELIUS, LL.D., Emeritus Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm.

1900.

EMILE CARTAILHAC, 5 Rue de la Chaine, Toulouse.

Rev. S. BARING GOULD, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.

ROBERT BURNARD, Huccaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.

1908.

Sir ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Youghbury, near Oxford.

10 SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.

Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Zehlendorferstrasse, 55 Lichterfelde (West), Berlin-Gr.

Professor E. RITTERLING, Director of the Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Eschersheimers Landstrasse 107, Frankfurt-on-Main.

1919.

LÉON COUTIL, Correspondant du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, etc., etc., Saint Pierre du Vauvray, Eure, France.

14 René Cagnat, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Professeur au Collège de France, Palais de l'Institut (3 rue Mazarine), Paris.

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LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES  
OF THE  
• SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1920.

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*[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]*

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1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1900

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London, W.C. 1.  
3 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds.

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| <p>Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society<br/>of Chester and North Wales.<br/>Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.<br/>Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.<br/>British Archæological Association.<br/>Buchan Field Club.<br/>Buteshire Natural History Society.<br/>Cambrian Archæological Association.<br/>Cambridge Antiquarian Society.<br/>Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and<br/>Archæological Society.<br/>Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History<br/>Association.<br/>Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian<br/>Society.<br/>Edinburgh Architectural Association.<br/>Elgin Literary and Scientific Society.<br/>Essex Archæological Society.<br/>Gaelic Society of Inverness.<br/>Geological Society of Edinburgh.<br/>Glasgow Archæological Society.<br/>Hawick Archæological Society.<br/>Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.<br/>Institute of Archæology, Liverpool.<br/>Kent Archæological Society.<br/>New Spalding Club.<br/>Perthshire Society of Natural Science.<br/>Royal Anthropological Institute.<br/>Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain<br/>and Ireland.<br/>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical<br/>Monuments in Scotland.<br/>Royal Historical Society.<br/>Royal Irish Academy.<br/>Royal Numismatic Society.<br/>Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.<br/>Scottish Ecclesiological Society.</p> | <p>Shropshire Archæological Society.<br/>Society of Antiquaries of London.<br/>Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.<br/>Society of Architects.<br/>Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History<br/>Society.<br/>Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society.<br/>Surrey Archæological Society.<br/>Sussex Archæological Society.<br/>Thoresby Society.<br/>Viking Club.<br/>Wiltshire Archæological Society.<br/>Yorkshire Archæological Society.</p> |
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| <p>FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES,<br/>MUSEUMS, &amp;c.</p> | <p>Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.<br/>Alterthumsgesellschaft, Königsberg.<br/>Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.<br/>Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zurich.<br/>Archæological Survey of India.<br/>Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie.<br/>Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sara-<br/>jevo.<br/>British School at Rome.<br/>Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.<br/>Centralblatt für Anthropologie, Stettin.<br/>California University.<br/>Christiania University.<br/>Colombo Museum, Ceylon.<br/>Columbia University.<br/>Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma.<br/>Commission Archéologique de la Société des Amis<br/>des Sciences à Posnanie, Poland.<br/>Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.<br/>Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris.</p> |
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Faculté des Sciences de Lyon.

Foreningen til Norske Fortidsminde-merkens  
Bevaring.

Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschung, Trier.

Göteborg och Bohuslans Fornminnesföreningen.

Göttingen University.

Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Basel.

Historische Verein für Niedersachsen.

Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris.

Kiel University.

Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhjem.

Leipzig University.

Musée Guimet, Paris.

Musée National Suisse à Zurich.

Museum, Bergen, Norway.

Museum of Northern Antiquities, Christiania.

National Museum of Croatia.

Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.

Norsk Folkemuseum, Christiania.

Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Physico-Oekonomische Gesellschaft, Königsberg.

Prähistorische Kommission der Kaiserliche

Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.

Provincial Museum, Toronto, Canada.

Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.

Römisch-Germanisches Central Museum, Mainz.

Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Kaiser-  
lichen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt  
am Main.

Royal Academy of History and Antiquities,  
Stockholm.

Royal Bohemian Museum, Prague.

Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.

Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

Saalburg Kommission, Homburg, v. d. H.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.

Società Romana di Antropologia, Rome.

Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.

Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.

Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie.

• Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.

Société Archéologique du Midi de la France.

Société Archéologique de Montpellier.

Société Archéologique de Moravie.

Société Archéologique de Namur.

Société des Bollandistes, Brussels.

Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, Helsingfors.

Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand.

Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.

Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles.

Stadisches Museum für Völkerkunde, Leipzig.

University Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Upsala University.

Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden.

Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande,  
Bonn.

#### PERIODICALS.

*L'Anthropologie*, Paris.

#### LIBRARIES, BRITISH.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Athenæum Club Library, London.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

British Museum Library.

Chetham's Library, Manchester.

Durham Cathedral Library.

Faculty of Procurators' Library, Glasgow.

Free Library, Edinburgh.

Free Library, Liverpool.

Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.

Public Record Office Library, London.

Royal Library, Windsor.

Royal Scottish Museum Library, Edinburgh.

Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.

Signet Library, Edinburgh.

Trinity College Library, Dublin.

United Free Church College Library, Edinburgh.

• University Library, Aberdeen.

University Library, Cambridge.

University Library, Edinburgh.

University Library, Glasgow.

University Library, St Andrews.

Victoria and Albert Museum Library, London.

#### LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

National Library, Vienna.

National Library, Paris.

Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.

Public Library, Hamburg.

Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

Royal Library, Copenhagen.

Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Bavaria.

Royal Library, Stockholm.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

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HUNDRED AND FORTIETH SESSION, 1919-1920

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ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 1st December 1919.

PATRICK MURRAY, W.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr William G. Black, C.B.E., LL.D., and Sheriff W. G. Scott-Moncrieff were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for Office-Bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

*President.*

The Right Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL of Skirling, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*

DAVID MACRITCHIE.  
SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.  
JOHN BRUCE.



*Councillors.*

Sir JOHN R. FINDLAY, K.B.E. The Hon. HEW HAMIL- TON DALRYMPLE.	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	The Right Hon. LORD ABERCROMBY, LL.D.
		GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D.
		J. H. CUNNINGHAM, C.E.
Sir KENNETH MACKENZIE, Bart., <i>Representing the Treasury.</i>		Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, B.D.
JAMES MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D.		Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE.
JOHN G. KIRKPATRICK, W.S.		JAMES E. CREE. JAMES HEWAT CRAW.

*Secretaries.*

ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S. | G. P. H. WATSON.

*For Foreign Correspondence.*

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., | Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN.  
LL.D., D.D.

*Treasurer.*

JOHN NOTMAN, F.F.A.

*Curators of the Museum.*

JAMES CURLE, W.S. | ALEXANDER O. CURLE.

*Curator of Coins.*

GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D.

*Librarian.*

WILLIAM K. DICKSON, LL.D.

A Ballot having been taken, there were elected, on recommendation by the Council—

*Honorary Fellow.*

Monsieur RENÉ CAGNAT, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Professeur au Collège de France. Palais de l'Institut (3, rue Mazarine), Paris.

*Corresponding Member.*

GEORGE B. PRINGLE, Bogan, Coldingham.

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

3

The following were elected Fellows:—

Miss EDITH C. BAIRD. Colstoun, Haddington.  
 R. B. JARDINE BINNIE. 34 Huntly Gardens, Glasgow.  
 JOHN BORLAND. Auchencairn, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.  
 The Lady HELENA M. CARNEGIE. Rohallion, Murthly, Perthshire.  
 Rev. HENRY REID CHALMERS. The Manse, Duffus, Elgin.  
 Captain ARCHIBALD FREDERICK COCKBURN, R.E. (T.F.), The Abbey, North Berwick.  
 ALEXANDER S. CUMMING, M.D., 18 Ainslie Place.  
 JOHN DINWOODIE, Union Bank House, Crieff.  
 JOHN IRELAND FALCONER, M.A., LL.B., Lynwilg, Juniper Green, Midlothian.  
 JOHN GASS, M.A., Orlig, Carluke, Lanarkshire.  
 Miss JEANNETTE M. HANNA, 7 Magdala Crescent.  
 Mrs VIOLET JACOB, House of Dun, Montrose.  
 JAMES JOHNSTON, F.L.A., St Kilda, Strachan Street, Arbroath.  
 ROBERT KIRK, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Rowanbank, Bathgate.  
 Lieut.-Colonel H. SLEEMAN LAWSON, R.A.S.C., c/o Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart., & Co., 39 Panton Street, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1.  
 ALLAN REGINALD MACDONALD of Waternish and Ardmore, Fasach House, Waternish, Skye.  
 DOUGLAS PHILIP MACLAGAN, W.S., 28 Heriot Row.  
 WILLIAM STRACHAN MALLOCH, 41 Charlotte Square.  
 JAMES LOGAN MACK, S.S.C., 8 Grange Terrace.  
 DAVID RHYS PHILLIPS, F.L.A., Beili Glas, 15 Chaddeley Terrace, Swansea.  
 JAMES PURSELL, Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.  
 GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place.  
 Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 25 Chester Street.  
 JOHN SINCLAIR, School House, Arnprior, Port of Menteith, Stirlingshire.  
 Rev. CHARLES LAING WARR, M.A., Minister of St Paul's Parish Church, Greenock, 70 Union Street, Greenock.

The following list of members deceased since the last Annual Meeting was read:—

### *Honorary Member.*

	Elected.
• F. J. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.B.A., LL.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Winshields, Headington Hill, Oxford . . . . .	1900

### *Fellows.*

	Elected.
JOHN AITKEN, LL.D., F.R.S., Ardenlea, Falkirk . . . . .	1906
JAMES BARRON, Editor of <i>The Inverness Courier</i> , Inverness . . . . .	1880
WILLIAM JOHN BEATTIE, Dineiddwg, Milngavie. . . . .	1910
GEORGE BIRD, Woodlea, 109 Trinity Road . . . . .	1891

4 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, DECEMBER 1, 1919.

	Elected.
THOMAS BOYNTON, Norman House, Bridlington . . . . .	1884
P. HUME BROWN, M.A., F.B.A., LL.D., Fraser Professor of Ancient (Scottish) History and Palæography, University of Edinburgh, Historiographer-Royal for Scotland, 20 Corrennie Gardens . . .	1902
WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE, LL.D., 11 Blackford Road . . . . .	1889
ANDREW CARNEGIE, LL.D., Skibo Castle, Dornoch . . . . .	1901
Rev. CHARLES J. COWAN, B.D., Morebattle, Kelso . . . . .	1879
DONALD CRAWFORD, K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, 35 Chester Street . . . . .	1903
LEONARD W. DICKSON, C.A., 45 Manor Place . . . . .	1906
WILLIAM DONALD, Flower Bank, Prestwick . . . . .	1919
Sir NATHANIEL DUNLOP, LL.D., Shieldhill, Biggar . . . . .	1912
JAMES GRANT, M.A., LL.B., Town-Clerk of Banff, 23 Castle Street, Banff	1910
Sir THOMAS HUNTER, LL.D., W.S., Inverarbour, 54 Inverleith Terrace .	1898
JAMES T. HUTCHISON of Moreland, 12 Douglas Crescent . . . . .	1895
Colonel Sir SIMON MACDONALD LOCKHART, Bart., M.V.O., of Lee and Carnwath, The Lee, Lanark . . . . .	1904
Sir JAMES PATTEN MACDOUGALL, K.C.B., Keeper of the Records of Scot- land and Registrar-General, of Gallanach, Oban, 39 Heriot Row . .	1896
ROBERT CRAIG MACLAGAN, M.D., 5 Coates Crescent . . . . .	1878
R. N. H. NEWTON, 3 Eglinton Crescent . . . . .	1887
WILLIAM RAMSAY, Bowland, Stow . . . . .	1891
CHARLES RITCHIE, S.S.C., 20 Hill Street . . . . .	1886
DAVID D. SANDEMAN, Cairniebank House, Arbroath . . . . .	1907
THOMAS G. SCOTT, 186 Ferry Road, Leith . . . . .	1907
SPIERS PATON SINCLAIR, 25 Grosvenor Street . . . . .	1916
Rev. Canon GEORGE FREDERICK TERRY, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S., Rector of St John's Episcopal Church, 10 Learmonth Terrace . .	1910
WILLIAM J. TURNBULL, 16 Grange Terrace . . . . .	1887

The Secretary read the following Report by the Council on the affairs of the Society for the year ending 30th November 1919, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was adopted with acclaim:—

The Council beg to submit to the Fellows of the Society their Report for the year ending 30th November 1919.

*Fellowship.*—The total number of Fellows on the roll at 30th November 1918 was . . . . . 674  
At 30th November 1919 the number was . . . . . 656  
being a decrease of . . . . . 18

There were added to the roll during the year 22 new Fellows and 1 former Fellow reinstated, while 27 Fellows died, 7 resigned, and 7 allowed their fellowship to lapse.

The roll of Honorary Members is poorer by the death of Professor Haverfield. In their minute of 21st October the Council refer to it in the following terms:—

“The Council resolved to place on record their sense of the grievous loss which learning has sustained through the death of Professor Haverfield, Rhind Lecturer for 1905 and an Honorary Fellow of the Society since 1900. His reputation as historian and epigraphist was European, and in the special field where his occasional contributions helped to lend distinction to the *Proceedings* he was so pre-eminent as to stand entirely alone. But it was not solely or even mainly by his written papers that he made the Society his debtor. A quarter of a century ago, when the Council first embarked on the systematic study of Roman Scotland, the Fellows most actively interested were fortunate enough to enlist his co-operation and support. Since then he has been the staunch friend of every enterprise that was calculated to enlarge our knowledge of the subject. Whenever a definite scheme of excavation was mooted, he was sure to be one of the earliest and most liberal subscribers. When operations were begun, he would pay repeated visits to the site, often at much personal inconvenience to himself, but always to the great advantage of those in immediate charge. Over and over again his suggestions for the practical conduct of the work proved most useful, while his assistance in subsequently interpreting the finds was as invaluable as it was ungrudgingly given. All through these years his personal relations with the Council and with its individual members have been of the most cordial and pleasant character. His removal creates a blank that will be long and keenly felt, alike by those who only knew him as a scholar and by those who were privileged to count him as a friend.”

In the list of ordinary Fellows who have died during the year occur the names of two to whom it is meet that special reference should be made, viz. Professor Hume Brown and Dr Moir Bryce.

Professor Hume Brown took a deep interest in the affairs of the Society. He was a member of Council from 1902 to 1905, and was Rhind lecturer in 1903, his subject being “Scotland in the time of Queen Mary.” His lectures were published in book form in 1904. He was a historian of real distinction, and his death is a serious loss to Scottish learning.

In Dr Moir Bryce the Society is deprived of a member who was not only keenly interested in its proceedings, but also one of its most generous benefactors. In the Report of the Council last year his gift to the Society of the Lamont Harp was recorded. This harp was not to come into the actual possession of the Society until the death of either his wife or himself, whichever of these events should first occur. As it happened, he predeceased Mrs Bryce, dying within a year of his gift, and the harp

has accordingly been handed over to the Society by his executors. Fellows will remember that the harp at one time belonged to the Robertsons of Lude, and that family tradition bore that it was brought from Argyllshire by a daughter of the Lamont family on her marriage with Robertson of Lude in 1464.

Dr Moir Bryce's presentation also of the Holyrood Ordinale to the nation was a further proof of his large-hearted generosity. He was a most indefatigable and accurate worker, was the author of *The Scottish Grey Friars*, *The Black Friars of Edinburgh*, *St Margaret of Scotland and her Chapel in the Castle of Edinburgh*, while an important publication, *The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh*, was completed just before his death. He served on the Council from 1911 to 1914, and was a Vice-President from 1914 to 1917. His genial presence will long be missed by those who were his colleagues.

The year that has passed has seen the partial removal of the Timber Department of the Board of Trade from the Museum Galleries, and the Council are glad to be able to report that the latter are now being refloored and prepared for the reinstalment of the collection.

It is much to be regretted that the services of the former Director, Mr Curle, will not be available in connection with this most important work. Mr Curle succeeded the late Dr Anderson as Director in 1913. In 1916 he was appointed Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, but continued the direction of the National Museum of Antiquities until the appointment of his successor.

On his first assuming office Mr Curle at once took steps to bring the setting out of the collections and the methods of book-keeping more into accordance with modern ideas. This useful work was unfortunately brought to a premature end by the resolution to re-floor the Galleries, when arrangements had to be made for the transference of the whole collection to the other side of the building and its storage there. To this difficult and important task Mr Curle devoted much thought and care, with the remarkable result that, so far as is known, no single article in the collection was in any way damaged.

It is with great regret that the Council part with Mr Curle as Director of the Museum, for he possesses ideal qualifications for such a post. To a thorough knowledge of his subject he adds an infectious enthusiasm and an artistic sense and administrative ability not always found in the archæologist. His courtesy is never failing, and his knowledge has always been at the disposal of the veriest tyro. Although his main energies are henceforth to be absorbed by another and larger museum, the Society is to be afforded an opportunity of maintaining his connection with his former sphere of usefulness. Through the generous action

of Professor Bryce in resigning the Curatorship of the Museum, an honorary post has become vacant, and the Council have recommended that it be filled by Mr Curle. In the imminent rearrangement of the Museum his advice and help will be invaluable.

While saying farewell to Mr Curle, the Council have at the same time to welcome his successor. Mr J. Graham Callander is well known in archæological circles for his great knowledge of prehistoric remains. He has for long been a keen collector himself, and has contributed many papers of importance and interest to the *Proceedings* of the Society, of which he became a Fellow in 1898. In 1909 he was appointed one of the Curators, and in 1913 he became one of the Secretaries. He has been in close touch for years first with Dr Anderson and then with Mr Curle, and has a thorough knowledge of the contents of the Museum. The Council have every confidence that he will prove a worthy successor to the eminent men who have preceded him in the post.

The appointment of Mr Callander as Director has rendered vacant one of the posts of Secretary of the Society, and the Council have pleasure in suggesting the name of Mr G. P. H. Watson. Mr Watson is an architect by profession, and has for the last five years been architect on the staff of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, Scotland, having acted since 1911 as assistant architect. His official duties in surveying and laying down plans of the monuments of the past have taken him all over Scotland, and his knowledge of old buildings and sites is consequently great. The Council feel sure that his appointment will be to the advantage of the Society.

*Proceedings.*—The advance volume of the *Proceedings* which is on the table is small in comparison with previous issues, but the papers are unusually interesting on account of the diversity of the subjects with which they deal. The range is a very wide one. Mr James Ritchie continues his valuable records of stone circles, dealing this year with those in Southern Aberdeenshire and Northern Kincardineshire, thus carrying on the work which was initiated many years ago by Mr Coles, under the Gunning Fellowship. A paper by Captain Angus Graham is of an original kind, bringing together notes of all the archæological remains found within a limited area—the estate of Skipness in Argyll. Such work might be undertaken by other Fellows of the Society during holiday seasons, and the results would prove most useful at some future date to the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, as well as to anyone studying any particular type of prehistoric monument. There is a paper on “The Doune of Invernochty,” the first by Mr W. Douglas Simpson, a young Fellow of the Society, who will, it is hoped, be a frequent con-

tributor to our *Proceedings* in the future. The paper is an interesting description of what has been undoubtedly a mote and bailey fortress of Anglo-Norman times. Pottery from a similar structure, the Bass of Inverurie, is described by Mr A. O. Curle. Dr Ross brings to the Society's notice some interesting statuary which formerly graced the entrance to the Parliament House of Edinburgh, and later on found a resting-place in the back green of a house in the new town. Their restoration to the Parliament House forms a fitting close to the tale. A welcome contribution from Mr John Smith, Dykes, Dalry, gives an account of the excavation of three small forts which produced valuable relics, associated in two instances with the Samian ware so useful for dating purposes. Mr Callander has set on record all that is likely to be known, without excavation, of the Roman remains at Grassy Walls and Bertha near Perth, and if ever opportunity offers itself for exploration of these sites his notes will be of much value. An observation made by Mr Gillespie as to a curious object fastened to the foreleg of a stag on a sculptured stone at Clonmacnois has led to the suggestion that it was in reality one of the so-called beaver traps in which the stag is represented as being caught. To this paper are added further notes on these so-called traps by a well-known Fellow, of whom the Society hears less often than it would like in these days—Dr Robert Munro. There is a touch of humour in Mr George Macdonald's account of the formation of the Minor Society of Scottish Antiquaries in the year 1783, the records of whose brief existence have found a permanent resting-place in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Mr Storer Clouston has continued his work on early Orkney armorials. Mr Thomas Reid discusses the seven different seals that have been used in the royal burgh of Lanark, with suggestions as to the origin of the charges thereon. An "Account of the haill Household Plenishings of Andro Hogg, sold October 1691," by Mr R. Scott-Moncrieff, contains many details relating to furnishings and domestic arrangements, subjects which are always of living interest. Lastly, there is the very notable paper by Professor Baldwin Brown on early Anglo-Saxon and Celtic art as illustrated by the Hartlepool gravestones. It is gratifying to have so important a communication in our *Proceedings*, especially as Professor Baldwin Brown's treatment of such a subject is authoritative.

It will be seen from the foregoing synopsis that although the number of papers has been smaller than in pre-war times when Fellows had more leisure to devote themselves to the study of archæology, they lack nothing in interest and contain much that is promising for our outlook in the future. With the establishment of peace and the gradual return to normal times one may look for increased vigour in the field of original research.

*Excavations.*—It is impossible to imagine a more auspicious beginning than that on which the Society has this year to congratulate itself in connection with the reopening of the excavations at Traprain Law. Though funds were not wholly lacking, yet it is right to say that but for generous contributions from two sources it would have been impossible to carry on the work with the ease and thoroughness with which it was conducted throughout this season. To Mr John Bruce of Inverallan, Helensburgh, the Council are indebted for a subscription of one hundred pounds, while a similar amount was available, through Professor Baldwin Brown, as a Research Grant from the Carnegie Trustees.

The story of the finding of what must always be known as the Treasure of Traprain has been so often told during the past summer that it is unnecessary to repeat it in detail here. Not only was the discovery remarkable in respect of the character and date of the relics—silver plate of the fourth century A.D.—but it must be one of the few instances on record when such a prize has fallen to systematic excavators. Luck of this sort is usually met with by someone digging out a rabbit, or in the process of agriculture. In these cases valuable information is too often lost.

It is still an unsolved mystery how the treasure found its way to the hill or why it was buried and never recovered. Certain facts seem clear enough. It was deposited during the period of the last occupation of the hill, or, possibly, shortly afterwards. The plate was brought from the Continent. It is partly pagan and partly Christian, while many pieces bear no distinctive marks which would justify their being placed in either category. It will never be known whether all this precious treasure came from some early Christian church or cathedral, or was looted from villas of wealthy Roman provincials dwelling on the banks of some river of Gaul. The people who seized it—whether they were Frisians, Saxons, or Celts—had no regard for the beauty of design or workmanship, as is proved by the fashion in which they crushed and hacked in pieces these priceless objects of art, for the purpose of easy transference and subsequent melting.

It will be noted with satisfaction that the Board of Trustees have received authority from the Lords of the Treasury to place a thousand pounds on their estimates for next year in order to meet the cost of the reparation of the silver plate, as far as it is practicable.

The unearthing of the treasure occurred within a fortnight of the commencement of the work, but caused no deviation from the systematic exploration of the site. Thanks to the increase in the means available, another workman was added to the staff, making four in all, and thus it became possible to clear out rather more ground than has been done



in any former season. The four floors, which have been met with in each year previously, were again encountered, and the relics from each carefully kept apart. These tend to confirm the conclusions set forth in the last report. The objects recovered are numerous and varied, though in the main a repetition of those found in former years.

It is expected that Mr Curle will report to the Society at the evening meeting in January.

*The Museum.*—The number of objects added to the Museum during the past year has been 40 by donation and 21 by purchase. It is gratifying to observe that there is an awakening interest on the part of the public in the national collections.

Among the accessions mention must first be made of the bequest of English porcelain and silver plate under the will of the late Mr James Cowan-Smith of Bothamsall Hall, near Retford, Nottinghamshire. Though the china is not to be exhibited in the National Museum, it is pleasant to know that by lending it to the Royal Scottish Museum the Council have added an interesting case to the Ceramic Gallery there, where it will afford enjoyment to many visitors. The silver plate, with the exception of five objects which were of Scottish origin, has also been lent to the Royal Scottish Museum.

Special acknowledgment must also be made of the generosity of Mr A. Henderson Bishop, who has presented five bronze objects, being a hoard originally found near Findhorn, and recently purchased on Mr Bishop's behalf at the sale of the late Rev. John MacEwen of Dyke.

The bequest of the Lamont Harp has already been referred to. It would in itself be a most notable addition to the Museum.

The Museum has been fortunate in acquiring the signet of Joan Beaufort, wife of James I. of Scotland, which was found many years ago at Kinross Green. At the time of its discovery it was seen and commented on by Sir Walter Scott. A replica of it has long been in the Museum, and the Council are glad that the original now takes its place.

A rather unusual relic has been purchased during the past year—a linen square, beautifully embroidered around the edge in crimson silk, in sixteenth-century lettering, with the text from Holy Writ "Cal upon Me cayeth the Lord in tym of the trebil and I sal delyvir the and thou sal honour Me."

*The Library.*—The number of books added to the library during the past year is 127 by donation and 17 by purchase. In addition, a considerable number of publications of learned societies, etc., have been received by way of exchange and by subscription, also a small collection of old

Scottish charters has been presented. The bequest of one hundred pounds by Mrs Mackinlay, and of one hundred volumes from her husband's library, of which sixty-eight were accepted, recalls the constant interest which Mr J. M. Mackinlay took in all the work of the Society, and will form a memorial to him on the shelves of the library that he used so much.

*The Rhind Lectureship.*—The Rhind Lecturer for the current year is Mr John Warrack, the title of whose lectures will be "House Furnishing and Domestic Life in Scotland, 1488-1688." The course will be delivered in March next.

*The Gunning Fellowship.*—The Gunning Fellowship was voted for the past year to Mr A. O. Curle, to extend his tour of English Museums.

*The Chalmers-Jervise Prize.*—The Council have decided to postpone in the meantime further competitions for the Chalmers-Jervise prize and allow the fund to accumulate.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

CARMICHAEL,  
*President.*

Mr W. M. Mackenzie drew the attention of the Council to the fact that no mention had been made of the very eminent services rendered by Mr Graham Callander to the Ancient Monuments Commission, especially in relation to the work of the survey in the Western Isles. This, he stated, was a unique performance which merited some recognition in relating Mr Callander's qualifications for the post to which he had been appointed.

It was agreed to embody this in the Minute.

Mr John Notman, F.F.A., Treasurer, made the annual statement of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the Members: and, on the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Notman for his gratuitous services as Treasurer.

MONDAY, 8th December 1919.

DAVID MACRITCHIE, C.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

ALEXANDER D. CALLANDER, Planter, Nanthupana, Neboda, Ceylon.  
 JAMES S. DONALD, 16 Scott Street, Perth.  
 JOHN LEASK, Solicitor, North of Scotland Bank Buildings, Forres.  
 Rev. CAMPBELL M. MACLEROY, B.D., Minister of Victoria Park United  
 Free Church, Partick, 13 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.  
 O. L. RICHMOND, M.A., Professor of Humanity, 3 Grange Terrace.  
 HECTOR HUGH MACKENZIE, J.P., Balclone, Lochmaddy, North Uist.  
 JOSEPH PATRICK, M.A., C.A., Macdonallie, Lochwinnoch.  
 IAN B. STOUGHTON HOLBORN, M.A. Oxon., F.R.G.S., 1 Mayfield Terrace.

There were exhibited relics from the Mint at Crostraguel.

The following Donations, received during the recess from 12th May to 30th November, were intimated and thanks voted to the donors:—

(1) THE COWAN-SMITH BEQUEST.

By his will, dated 26th May 1915, Mr James Cowan-Smith of Bothamsall Hall, near Retford, Nottinghamshire, bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland such articles as they should select from his collections of old silver and old china, which were to be exhibited under the name of the Cowan-Smith Bequest. The Scottish examples of silver have been retained for exhibition in the Museum of Antiquities, while the other pieces and the collection of china have been lent to the Royal Scottish Museum, where they are on exhibition. The articles to be exhibited here are:—

1. Teapot, small, plain. Assay office, Glasgow (?). Date, *circa* 1753. Maker, probably James Glen of Glasgow. Maker's mark (I. G.).
2. Tiny Cream Ewer, plain, made from a pap boat. Assay office, Glasgow (?). Date, *circa* 1753. Maker, probably James Glen of Glasgow. Maker's mark (I. G.).
3. Old Sugar Spoon, twisted stem. Assay office, Edinburgh. Maker's mark (I. M.).
- 4 and 5. Pepper Muffineer and Mustard Pot, of similar shape and plain, except the tops, which are chased. Assay office, Edin-

burgh. Date, 1732. Maker, James Kerr. Assay Master, Archibald Ure.

(2) By Mrs YOUNG, late of Burghead, 7 Great Stuart Street.

Obsolete Lighting Appliance in shape of a dice box, corrugated, on a square base,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches in height, with a cylinder and movable plug rising from the centre; also two pieces of tinder.

(3) By JOHN ARBUTHNOT TRAILL, LL.D., W.S., 14 Belgrave Place.

Flat Axe of bronze,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth across the cutting edge, 1 inch in breadth at butt, believed to have been found in the parish of Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire.

(4) By H. R. PYATT, Carrington House, Comely Bank.

Pipe Head,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in height,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, in form of a human head, the face towards the stem, probably of early sixteenth-century date; found in a garden at Comely Bank, Edinburgh.

(5) By A. HENDERSON BISHOP, F.S.A.Scot.

Hoard of Bronze Objects found in 1894, a short distance north of Cullerne House, near Findhorn, purchased at the sale of the late Rev. John MacEwen, F.S.A. Scot., of Dyke. The hoard consisted of a spear head, leaf-shaped, with rounded midrib extending to the point,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in extreme length, greatest breadth  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch, the socket broken off, with perforation on either side for attachment to the shaft; a smaller spear head of the same form,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in breadth, with perforation on either side for attachment, socket imperfect; a curved blade,  $4\frac{3}{16}$  inches in length following the curve,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in breadth, socket imperfect; a socketed axe,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length,  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches in breadth across the cutting edge, with a loop for attachment on one side: the socket is of rectangular ovoid shape and measures  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch over all; and a tanged bifid blade,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in breadth, imperfect and fractured, with a single perforation,  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in diameter, towards the bifid end. (See subsequent communication by J. Graham Callander.)

(6) By G. S. J. CRALLAN, M.A., M.B., Gouray Lodge, Jersey.

Axe of granite, 5 inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth at the cutting edge, tapering to an obtuse point at the butt, found among pebbles at low tide at the upper end of Loch Torridon, Ross-shire.

(7) By Captain H. L. NORTON TRAILL, F.R.G.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Stone Axe,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, bevelled to the cutting edge, which is 2 inches in breadth, and tapered to the other extremity, from Nigeria.

(8) By HEATLEY NOBLE, Temple Combe, Henley-on-Thames.

Finger Ring of silver,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch diameter over all, with a large bezel,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch square, having a scalloped outline, projections at each angle, and a beaded inner border with quatrefoils at the angles; the stone or jewel which has been mounted in the bezel is wanting; probably of fifteenth-century date.

Finger Ring of bronze with elliptical bezel engraved with a Gothic "H" and a palm leaf beneath a crown,  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch diameter over all; probably of sixteenth-century date. Both found in Dunblane Cathedral during restoration.

(9) By DAVID SMITH, 39 Princes Street, Perth.

Goffering iron of cast iron and brass, with two irons at right angles to one another and with foliated base, having four relative bolts; from Perth.

Shackle or "Shangy," consisting of a curved piece of wood with two perforations from which a cord, knotted at one end, forms a rough loop.

(10) By F. W. BOWMAN, Queen's Head Hotel, Jarrow-on-Tyne.

Button of pewter, having round the margin the legend FRASER FENCIBLES, with a crossed rose and thistle.

(11) By the late W. MOIR BRYCE, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

The Lamont Harp. The late Mr Robert Bruce Armstrong in *The Irish and the Highland Harps* refers to this instrument as an excellent specimen of the clarscha, also as an exceptionally fine example of the Highland harp. The family tradition of the Robertsons of Lude, to which family it pertained for centuries, bore that it was brought from Argyllshire by a daughter of the Lamont family on her marriage with Robertson of Lude in 1464.

It was announced that the following Purchases had been made for the Museum :—

Gold Signet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch diameter,  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in thickness, having a circular seal matrix on the face in form of a shield, bearing arms parted per pale; *dexter*, within a border componée 1st and 4th, three leopards passant, 2nd and 3rd, three fleurs de lis, two and one; *sinister*, the lion rampant of

Scotland within double tressure, flory counter flory. On the back of the seal are two semicircular wings, working from a common hinge, to enable it to be held when in use. The coat of arms leaves no doubt that this has been the seal of Joan Beaufort, wife of James I. of Scotland. The seal was found in the month of April 1829, during excavations preparatory to building a new house at West Green, Kinross, about 2 feet below the surface, embedded in what appeared to be travelled earth. See *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 420.

Object of close-grained sandstone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, probably phallic, found on the links of Minn, Burra Isle, Shetland, on the same ground as objects recorded in *Proceedings*, vol. i. p. 16.

Wicker Creel, bag-shaped, 1 foot 2 inches in height, 10 inches in longest diameter at the mouth, found in a peat moss at Eshaness, Northmavine, Shetland,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the present surface level and 5 to 6 feet below the original level of the ground.

Beads from the Culbin Sands, from the collection of the late Rev. John MacEwen, F.S.A. Scot.:—Star-shaped Bead of blue vitreous paste with seven points, 1·8 cm. in longest diameter; fragment of a large annular Bead of pale green glass, inlaid with streaks of yellow and white opaque glass, 2·5 cm. in greatest length; one half of a Bead of brown glass, inlaid with a spiral in yellow opaque glass, 1·5 cm. in greatest diameter; one half of a Bead of deep blue glass, 1·1 cm. in greatest diameter; one half of a Bead of pale blue glass, 9 cm. in longest diameter; fragment of a Bead, much crazed, of pale blue glass, 1·2 cm. in diameter; small pale blue globular Bead of opaque glass, 6 cm. in longest diameter; small cylindrical Bead of green opaque glass, 5 cm. in diameter; segment of jet Ring with remains of perforation at one end, with a chord of 3·6 cm.; small fragment of jet Ring, similar, with a chord of 2 cm.; one half of a perforated Disc of jet, 2·5 cm. in diameter; small segment of a circular object of jet, with a chord of 2·2 cm. and two transverse perforations; barrel-shaped and bevelled Bead of jet, 1·2 cm. in diameter; flat elliptical Bead of jet, 1·2 cm. in diameter; flat oblong Disc of jet, 1·4 cm. by 1·2 cm., perforated; small Ring of jet, 1·8 cm. in greatest diameter.

"Pirlie-Pig" or moneybox of earthenware, height  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches, diameter  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, conical, with a pink body at base, changing to grey upwards and showing traces of a green glaze, the apex fractured and detached; mediæval; found  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet under the surface of very hard ground while a peat bank was being opened at Obbe, Harris.

Square of Linen, 17 inches by 18 inches, surrounded by a border between two lines of drawn thread work, embroidered in crimson silk with the text: CAL UPON ME CAYETH THE LORD IN TYM OF THE TREBIL AND I SAL DELYVIR THE AND THOU SAL HONOUR

ME; a heart embroidered in gold thread precedes the inscription. In the centre of the square, in gold thread, are the letters "Hb." It dates from the second half of the sixteenth century and is probably Scottish. This relic was for long in the family of Drummond of Comrie.

The following Donations of Books, etc., for the Library were intimated:—

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

*Acta Dominorum Concilii.* Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes. Vol. ii., A.D. 1496–1501. With some *Acta Auditorum et Dominorum Concilii*, A.D. 1469–1483. Edited by George Neilson, LL.D., and Henry Paton, M.A., Edinburgh, 1918. 8vo.

(2) By THE LADY HELENA CARNEGIE, F.S.A. Scot., the Editress.

Catalogue of the Southesk Collection of Antique Gems, formed by James, Ninth Earl of Southesk, K.T. 2 vols. London, 1908. 4to.

(3) By T. J. WESTROPP, M.A., 115 Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin, the Author.

Temair Erann, an ancient Cemetery of the Ernai on Slieveveagh, County Limerick. Reprint from the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xlviii., part ii., p. 111.

(4) By HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, 1916–17. Calcutta, 1918.

Hyderabad Archæological Series. No. 3: Inscriptions at Palampet and Uparpalli. Calcutta, 1919.

(5) By LÉON COUTIL, Honorary Fellow, the Author.

Périodes Paléolithiques, Néolithique, Age du Bronze et du Hallstatt. Normandie, Côte d'Or, Franche-Comté, Savoie.

Périodes Gauloise, Gallo-Romaine et Mérovingienne. Eure, Seine, Inférieure, Calvados, Orne, Manche.

(6) By THE STIRLING NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Robert Dick, Botanist and Geologist. Being an account of the Proceedings at the Unveiling of Memorial at Tullibody on 21st September 1918. Stirling, 1918. 8vo.

- (7) By ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE, "Cairnchina," 23 Ashley Road, Aberdeen, the Author.

James Wilson, Aberdeen, Bookseller and Bookbinder. Reprint from *The Aberdeen Book-Lover*, May 1919.

- (8) By THE CURATOR, Castle Museum, Norwich.

City of Norwich, Report of the Castle Museum Committee to the Town Council, 1918. Pamphlet.

- (9) By JAMES WILKIE, B.L., S.S.C., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Historic Musselburgh. Edinburgh and London, 1919.

- (10) By THE GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Catalogue of the Library of the Glasgow Archæological Society. Glasgow, 1919.

- (11) By Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. HAIG, C.M.G., the Author.

The Chronology and Genealogy of the Muhammadan Kings of Kashmir. Reprint from the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, July and October 1918, p. 19.

- (12) By GEORGE GRAY, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Pre-Reformation Church of Rutherglen. Glasgow, 1919. Small 8vo.

- (13) By THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

The Carmichael Lectures, 1918. Lectures on the Ancient History of India, on the period from 650 to 325 B.C. By Professor D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., F.A.S.B. Calcutta, 1919.

- (14) By C. R. B. M'GILCHRIST, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Roman Road in Eskdale. Reprint from *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society's Transactions*, vol. xix. New Series.

- (15) By THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Catalogue of the Finger Rings, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Departments of Antiquities, British Museum. By F. H. Marshall, M.A. London, 1907. 8vo.

Catalogue of the Finger Rings, Early Christian, Byzantine, Teutonic, Mediæval, and Later, bequeathed by Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, VOL. LIV.



K.C.B., in which are included other Rings of the same Periods in the British Museum. By O. M. Dalton, M.A. London, 1912. 8vo.

(16) By THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Spencer Fullerton Baird, a Biography, including selections from his correspondence with Audubon, Agassiz, Dana, and others. By William Healey Dall, A.M., D.Sc. 1915.

(17) By JOHN FLEMING, F.S.A.Scot.

Volume containing sixteen miscellaneous legal documents of the sixteenth century, fastened in and inventoried, also five loose documents, as follows :—

1. (Indenture.) Charter by Joneta Huchon, relict of Henry Ald, Merchant and Burgess of Dundee, to the Chaplains of the choir of the Parish Church of Dundee. Dated 30th October 1516.
2. Marriage contract between Andrew Howburne (or Hopbroune) and Elizabeth Sinclair, with signature of William, Earl of Morton. Date torn away.
3. Contract of marriage between Malcolm, apparent heir of John, Lord Fleming, and Janet Stewart, daughter of Agnes, Countess of Bothwell, dated the last day of February 1523.
4. Discharge by the Earl of Montrose to Malcolm, Lord Fleming, dated 6th January 1546.
5. Discharge by Alexander, Lord Livingstone, to Malcolm, Lord Fleming, dated 6th January 1546.
6. Discharge do. , dated 26th June 1547.
7. Discharge do. , dated 27th July 1546.
8. Instrument of infeftment in favour of Henry Fowlis as heir of his grandfather, Robert Fowlis, of lands in the Burgh of Linlithgow, dated 6th March 1535.
9. Instrument under the hand of Andrew Ker, Notary Public, in favour of Alexander Ker, one of the bailies of Linlithgow, dated 10th May 1570.
10. Obligation by Barbara Hamilton, Lady Gordon, to Lord Fleming, dated 23rd December 1553.
11. Discharge by Robert, Lord Creighton of Sanquhar, with consents, to his Curators, dated 16th June 1556.
12. Acknowledgment by William, Lord Livingstone, to Malcolm, Lord Fleming, dated 16th September 1560.
13. Agreement between William Johnstoun and his uncle, James

- Johnstoun of Kellebanks, on the one part, and Thomas Alexander, Burgess of Edinburgh, on the other part, dated 10th February 1570.
14. Discharge by James Douglas of Drumlanrig and Marie Fleming to John, Lord Fleming, dated 15th February 1588.
  15. Letter under the signet of James VI. in favour of Henry Kincaid of Auchinreoch, dated 5th March 1585.
  16. Decreet of poinding the ground at the instance of John M'Call against John Cunningham, Merchant in Edinburgh, and others, dated 14th June 1597.

Loose documents:—

1. Discharge by the Earl of Lauderdale to the bailies of Musselburgh, undated.
2. Discharge by the Earl of Argyll and Lady to the Laird of Duntroon, dated 1617.
3. Letters of remission by the Earl of Argyll in favour of John Boyle of Dirrenagowl, dated 1605.
4. Tack of the teinds of the parsonage and vicarage of Glenquhon by the parson and vicar of the Parish Kirk of Glenquhon in favour of John, Master of Fleming, dated 1600.
5. Warrant by Archibald, Earl of Argyll, to Donald MakOlchallum, Officer of Ardskeodnish, for poinding the inhabitants of Ardskeodnish that would not attend Duntroon's "baillierie," dated 25th November 1586.

The purchase of the following books for the Library was announced:—

- Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines. Daremberg and Saglio. Parts 49-52 and Tables. Paris, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1919.
- Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. Publié par le R. P. dom Fernand Cabrol. 3 vols. in 6 Paris, 1907, 1910, 1913, and 1914. Large 8vo.
- Invera'an: a Strathspey Parish. By Hamilton Dunnett. M.A., B.D., Minister of the Parish. Paisley, 1919. 8vo.

The following Communications were read:—

## I.

THE MINT OF CROSRAGUEL ABBEY. BY GEORGE  
MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

The ruins of the Abbey of Crosraguel—the name should be pronounced as if it were spelt ‘Cross-regal’—lie in a hollow about two miles south of the little Ayrshire town of Maybole. The monastic establishment to whose former existence they testify was never a large one. Yet it played a not inconspicuous part in the religious and social economy of south-western Scotland during the Middle Ages. Although its chartulary, which is known to have been extant as recently as 1729, is now irretrievably lost, a considerable body of other documents has been preserved, chiefly in the muniment-room of the Marquis of Ailsa. In 1886 these were published in two stately quartos by the Ayrshire and Galloway Archæological Association,<sup>1</sup> under the editorship of Mr F. C. Hunter Blair, who contributed a luminous introduction, tracing the fortunes of the Abbey from its first beginnings until its final annexation to the Crown. A few salient points in the narrative may be noted; they will help to throw light on what follows.

An offshoot of the Cluniac Abbey of Paisley, Crosraguel was founded in 1244, through the munificence of Duncan, Earl of Carrick, the great-grandfather of King Robert the Bruce. Duncan's royal descendants nobly maintained the tradition of patronage which they had inherited. Thus, a Crown Charter of 1324—one of three for which Robert I. was responsible—erected all the Abbey lands into a free barony, implying (in Mr Hunter Blair's words) “not only the highest and most privileged tenure of land, but a vast jurisdiction over the inhabitants.”<sup>2</sup> Nor did the transfer of the throne to the House of Stewart bring with it any slackening in the stream of generosity. In 1404 Robert III. signed a document which is rightly regarded as the culmination of the long sequence of benefactions. This was a charter “granting and confirming to the abbot and convent of Crosraguel, and the monks there serving God, in perpetuity, all their lands. . . . To be holden, had, and possessed, all and sundry the aforementioned lands, by the said abbot and convent for ever, in free regality, in fee and heritage, and in pure and perpetual alms, with gallows and pit, sok, sak, tholl, theme, infangthief, outfangthief, and with the four points pertaining to the crown.”<sup>3</sup> The last few words

<sup>1</sup> *Charters of the Abbey of Crosraguel*. Appended is a series of plans and sketches of the buildings, with notes, by Mr James A. Morris, A.R.S.A.

<sup>2</sup> *Charters*, i. p. xxviii.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 37–40. For an explanation of the technical terms see *ibid.*, p. xxviii.

are specially noteworthy. In contemporary grants of regality the *quattuor puncta ad coronam spectantia* were not, as a rule, included. What the giving of them involved was jurisdiction in crimes of murder, fire-raising, rape, and robbery. Mr Hunter Blair goes so far as to claim that their mention here means that "the Abbot of Crosraguel was created absolute sovereign over his whole territory."<sup>1</sup> It may be doubted whether the majority of charter-scholars would endorse so glowing a comment. All, however, would agree that the treatment accorded to the Abbey was a mark of very high favour indeed.

Whatever the precise nature of the Abbot's sway, the territory over which it extended comprised the major portion of Carrick—that is, of Ayrshire south of the river Doon. The eight parishes concerned were prosperous and, as a whole, well populated, their natural resources providing the material for a variety of mediæval industries. References in the charters show that among the tenantry and dependants were farmers, cottars, coal-miners, fishermen, and foresters. The passing of commodities from hand to hand would, no doubt, be to some extent facilitated by a survival of the primitive system of barter. But the community of which Crosraguel was the centre had left behind it the stage when payment in kind could suffice for the needs of everyday intercourse. The free circulation of a conventional medium of exchange was essential, and South Ayrshire must accordingly have shared to the full in the suffering and inconvenience which Scotland had to endure, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, as an outcome of the deplorable condition into which the coinage had been allowed to fall.

Although the details are still obscure, the broad facts of the depreciation are familiar enough to historians. As early as the reign of Robert III. pennies and halfpennies of billon, or base silver, made their appearance, while the placks and bawbees of later reigns are equally significant as signals of distress. At the same time the groats and half-groats of 'fine silver' steadily deteriorated in quality as compared with the contemporary English issues. Over and over again the Acts of the Scots Parliament bear pathetic witness to the futility of endeavouring to cure the malady by laws that were no better than pious resolutions. A grim commentary on such attempts is furnished by the succession of English proclamations raising the rate of exchange against Scottish money or crying it down entirely.<sup>2</sup> The effect of all this was as wide-

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. xxxi.

<sup>2</sup> See Cochran-Patrick, *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, i. pp. 6 f., 9 ff., etc. An opportunity for retaliation came in the sixteenth century, when Henry VIII. began to tamper with the English silver currency: in 1545, and again in 1547, the Privy Council of Scotland took energetic action (*ibid.*, p. 70) against the "grotes with the braid face" or "bagcheik grotes," as they were appropriately nicknamed from the realistic portrait of Henry on the obverse.

spread as it was disastrous. As Burns puts it: "The great evil attending a reduction of the standard of the coins in Scotland as in other countries was, that in actual practice this reduced standard was apt to be still further reduced, so that from time to time it was found necessary to call in the debased money at prices greatly below the nominal values at which it had been issued—a source of great hardship and loss to the people."<sup>1</sup>

The climax was reached in the reign of James III. The currency trouble was unquestionably one of the immediate causes of the tragic happenings at Lauder in 1482, when, on the eve of a war with England, a number of the leading nobles fell upon the king with superior forces as he was marching south at the head of his army, seized and hanged certain of the Court favourites whom they considered responsible for their master's policy, laid violent hands upon James's own person, and interned him in Edinburgh Castle. A cardinal feature of the ultimatum they had presented was that the debased pennies and halfpennies then in circulation should be redeemed at their face value. And in an anonymous prose chronicle, appended to one of the manuscripts of Wyntoun's metrical history of Scotland,<sup>2</sup> the condition of the coinage is made responsible for much of the distress and misery that led to the rebellion. In that document the state of the country in and about 1482 is thus described:—

"Thar was ane gret hungyr and deid in Scotland, for the boll of meill was for four pundis: for thar was blak cunye in the realm, strikkin and ordinyt be King James the Thrid, half-pennys and three-penny pennys, innumerabill, of coppir. And thai yeid<sup>3</sup> twa yer and mair. And als was gret wer betwix Scotland and England, and gret destruction throw the weris was of corne and catell. And thai twa things causyt baith hungar and derth, and mony pur folk deit of hungar."

The words "blak cunye" in this passage have generally been interpreted as equivalent simply to "debased coinage." Mr Cochran-Patrick, for instance, was disposed to identify the chronicler's "half-pennys" with billon pennies, and his "three-penny pennys" with billon placks.<sup>4</sup> But there are difficulties. It is quite possible that debased silver may sometimes have been spoken of loosely as 'black money': the question is left open by the *New English Dictionary*.<sup>5</sup> It is plain, however, that, like the French *monnaie noire*, the term is properly applied only to coins of copper or of 'black' billon—that is, billon so heavily alloyed with the baser metal as to be practically indistinguishable there-

<sup>1</sup> *Coinage of Scotland*, i. p. 286.

<sup>2</sup> The manuscript is in the British Museum (Royal MSS. 17 D. xx). The chronicle is reprinted in Pinkerton's *History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 503.

<sup>3</sup> yeid=gaed, went, i.e. passed current.

<sup>4</sup> *Records, etc.*, p. cxxiii. foot-note.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. vi. p. 603. s.v. MONEY, BLACK.

from. Again, a firm line between white and black is drawn in an Act of the Scots Parliament of October 12, 1467: "The quhyt Scottis penny and half penny to haif cours as thai war wont to haue And the striking of the black pennyis to be cessyt that thar be nane strikyn in time to cum wnder the payne of dede." Moreover, almost exactly a year before (October 9, 1466) the Legislature had given explicit instructions for the issue of copper farthings: "Item it is statute for the eise and sustentation of the kingis liegis and almous deide to be done to pure folk, that thare be cunyeit coppir money four to the penny, having in prente on the ta parte the crois of Saint Androu and the crowne on the tother parte, with superscripcione of Edinburgh on the ta parte and ane R with James on the tother parte." It should be added that these pieces, though "cunyeit four to the penny," circulated originally as halfpennies.<sup>1</sup>

They were the earliest copper coins to be minted in Great Britain; nearly a century and a half were to elapse before England followed suit in 1613. And so rare and inconspicuous were the specimens which had survived that, in spite of the detailed description embodied in the Act providing for their issue, they remained wholly unrecognised until Edward Burns's *Coinage of Scotland* was published in 1887. Even Burns knew of only seven examples. In the circumstances it is scarcely surprising that his predecessors should have inclined to the view that the statute of 1466 had remained a dead letter,<sup>2</sup> and that allusions in official documents to black money—such as that in the Act of November 20, 1469, to "Oure Souerane lordis awne blak mone strikkin and prentit be his cunyouris"—were to be interpreted as referring merely to the debased placks and pennies of 'white' billon.<sup>3</sup> This explanation, already severely shaken by Burns's identification of the 'black farthings,' has now been swept aside by the sudden emergence of a mass of new and unexpected testimony. The situation is still far from being completely clear. But it can at least be positively asserted that during the fifteenth century copper coins were current in Scotland to a much larger extent than any of those who have touched on the subject had suspected. As will be seen from the account that follows, some of the points incidentally raised by an examination of the fresh evidence are as curious as they are novel.

When the Ancient Monuments Act of 1913 became law, the guardianship of the ruins of Crosraguel was entrusted to H.M. Office of Works by the Deans of the Chapel Royal, in whom the ownership of the Abbey

<sup>1</sup> Burns, *op. cit.*, ii. p. 168.

<sup>2</sup> J. D. Robertson, *Handbook to the Coinage of Scotland* (1878), p. 125.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. e.g. Cochran-Patrick, *Records, etc.*, i. p. cxxviii.

is vested under deed of gift from the Crown. During the past five years operations necessary to prevent further decay have been in progress. A minor feature of these was the clearing out, in the spring of 1919, of a choked-up drain which ran in an easterly direction on the south of the cellars. Originally it had been the bed of a small stream whose current had been utilised to flush the latrines, which were situated at the outer end of a long range of buildings on the line of the south transept. In removing the rubbish the workmen came upon a few fragments of glass, and a large number of objects of metal, including many coins. From the written reports of Mr W. S. Menzies, who was in immediate charge, as well as from additional information which he has been good enough to give me orally, I learn that the bulk of the finds came either from that portion of the drain which had formed the actual trench of the latrines, or from a stretch of ten yards lying immediately to the east of it. They were imbedded at irregular intervals in the 12 inches of silt composing the lowest stratum of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet of debris with which the drain was filled. It will be evident from this account that it was through the latrines that the various articles had found their way into their odd resting-place, each travelling just as far as the strength of the current would carry it at the moment. In view of the tiny size of many of them, their salving by a process of washing and riddling reflects the greatest credit on the care and patience of the staff of the Office of Works. On the conclusion of the search they were all forwarded to headquarters at Westminster, when the coins were in the first instance submitted to Mr G. F. Hill of the British Museum for an opinion. A casual examination was sufficient to show Mr Hill that they were of quite exceptional interest, and he recommended that, as the discovery was a Scottish one, I should be asked to follow it up. The whole of the material was accordingly put at my disposal by Mr C. R. Peers, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, to whom, as well as to Mr Hill, I am further indebted for generous help on special points.

As soon as the collection had been sorted out and looked at critically, a division into two groups became apparent, and was therefore adopted as the natural basis of arrangement. The first group contains merely a few miscellaneous objects which must have dropped, or been thrown, into the trench at intervals extending over a long period of time. The second group is not only much larger but also much more homogeneous, so homogeneous indeed as to leave no room for doubt that the articles of which it consists were jettisoned simultaneously and of deliberate purpose, probably because an emergency had arisen which made it desirable to have them thrust out of sight as speedily and completely as might be. While the general principle of classification just stated was

plain, its application presented occasional difficulties. In other words, every now and again it was impossible to be absolutely confident as to the category in which a particular object ought to be placed. Fortunately in such cases the relative importance of the objects concerned was virtually negligible. The fact of the ambiguity will nevertheless be noted in the description.

We shall begin with Group I:—

**GLASS.** (a) A rectangular fragment of dark-green stained glass, having a diaper pattern on one side: it has originally measured about 2" 0.9", but one of the corners has been broken away. (b) Four small fragments of a vessel, probably a vase, of fine Venetian glass, decorated with opaque lines and internal gilding: two apparently belong to the sides of the vase, the third is a portion of the lip, and the fourth is a 'prunt' or bramble-like ornament, which may have been attached to the stem.

**COINS.** (a) *Scottish*—A silver groat of James I.: a billon penny of James II.: two billon placks of James V.: a copper turner or bodle of Charles I., the only one of the five Scottish pieces that is even in fair condition. (b) *English*—Two silver pennies of one of the earlier Edwards, probably Edward II. or Edward III., in good preservation. (c) *French*—A double tournois of Francis I. (1515-47) of black billon: struck at La Rochelle.<sup>1</sup>

**JETTONS.** Two 'abbey-counters' of brass. The larger, a 'Nuremberg jetton,' has a diameter of 1.1", and has on the one side a conventionalised representation of a ship, while on the other side are four fleurs-de-lis within a lozenge-shaped framework: the legends are meaningless. (Cf. Barnard, *The Casting-Counter, etc.*, p. 210, No. 9, pl. xxix, 9.) The smaller, which is so much clipped as to leave a diameter of only 0.7", has on the obverse a shield charged with fleurs-de-lis, and on the reverse a cross types imitated from French fifteenth-century gold. Both are of the same period. The clipping of a brass piece is difficult to account for, and suggests that the jettons may possibly belong to Group II.

**OTHER OBJECTS OF METAL.** (a) A ring of soft white metal, perhaps silver, decorated with a cable-pattern and having a heart-shaped ornament in place of a stone: it has a diameter of 0.85", and was probably intended for the forefinger. (b) Two fragments of a very small iron sheath of quadrangular section, with pieces of wood adhering to the inside. (c) The brass matrix of a seal (fig. 1), leaf-shaped and measuring 1.3" x 0.8". The back is smooth, with a midrib which runs from end to end, gradually broadening and thickening as it ascends, until it terminates at the top in a projecting loop. The loop may conceivably have been used for suspension, although it seems more likely that its real purpose was to serve as a handle when the seal was being impressed. The device, which recalls that of the general seal of the Abbey,<sup>2</sup> is divided into two equal parts. Above, within a shrine surmounted by a cross, is a half-length figure of the Virgin, offering her breast to the Holy Child: beneath, under a canopy, is a half-length figure



Fig. 1.

<sup>1</sup> *Obv.* [FRAN · D · G ·] FRAN[COR · REX] Three fleurs-de-lis. *Rev.* SIT · NOME[N · DEI · BENEDI]CTVM Cross, within a tressure of four arcs: beneath cross, H.

<sup>2</sup> See *Charters*, ii, Frontispiece.



of a monk I. with hands upraised in adoration. Around is the legend **S·II·MONACH·DE·CARR·EC**, where **S** is, of course, a contraction for *Sigillum*, while **II** may perhaps denote *H[enrici?]*.

It is worthy of remark, as confirming the principle of division adopted, that the period within which the constituent elements of Group I. must be supposed to have accumulated corresponds roughly to the length of time during which the buildings were inhabited. The limits are given by the coins, which cover all the centuries from the fourteenth to the seventeenth. The jettons may safely be dated to *circa* 1500. The Venetian glass, on the other hand, as Mr A. O. Curle informs me, is considerably later. For the seal-matrix, again, a fourteenth-century or even a thirteenth-century origin is most probable. The spelling of the local name points to an early date; in the Crosraguel documents of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the common forms are 'Carric,' 'Carrik,' 'Carryk,' and 'Carryc,' whereas we have to go back to the thirteenth for 'Karrec' (1244), 'Carrek' (1236), and 'Carreik' (1225).<sup>1</sup> And the suggestion of the spelling is borne out by the style, which is, after all, the only trustworthy criterion. It should be added that we have no means of identifying the "monk" who chose a territorial designation so wide as "of Carrick," and yet deemed it enough to indicate his own name by a mere initial.

Before dealing in detail with Group II., it will be well to explain generally that it is made up partly of coins, and partly of an *omnium gatherum* of brass, copper, and lead. The coins number 197 in all, 20 being of billon, 156 of bronze or copper, and 21 of brass. The billon pieces are sadly discoloured. But those of copper and of brass, though sometimes presenting a wholly or partially blackened surface, are frequently not far from being as fresh and bright as if they had been recently minted.<sup>2</sup> The striking is almost invariably bad. Thanks to this, rather than to the wear and tear of circulation, the task of decipherment was extremely hard. Eventually, however, it proved possible to distinguish five separate classes, some of them containing several different varieties. One of these classes is entirely unknown elsewhere, while another has hitherto been regarded as native to the Continent. The weights, it may be observed, are anything but uniform, even when the types are identical, and the shapes are in many instances irregular, sometimes approximating to the square. Finally, the presence of an unmistakable 'waster,' struck only on one side, has a peculiar significance. Taking everything together, we are forced to the conclusion that the coins of Group II. were minted

<sup>1</sup> See *Charters*, i, *passim*.


<sup>2</sup> Mr Wilson Paterson of the Office of Works assures me that, beyond washing the mud away, no effort was made to clean them.

close to the spot where they were found. That opinion is confirmed by the occurrence in the *omnium gatherum* of two copper blanks that have never been struck at all.<sup>1</sup> It is further borne out by the character of the remaining oddments of metal, of which there are as many as 385, chiefly of brass; they give the impression of being raw material out of which blanks were intended to be fashioned. In short, coins and oddments combined go to form a medley which cannot be explained satisfactorily except on the hypothesis that we are face to face with the sweepings of a moneyer's workshop which had to be hurriedly abandoned. The coins will require a somewhat full discussion. Much more summary treatment will suffice for the oddments, and it will help to clear the ground if we get rid of them first.

The list is as follows:—

**BRASS.** (a) *Tags*—213 small pieces of brass, not unlike tags for bootlaces. They range in length from 1·5" to 0·5", with an average of about 0·75". The diameter seldom exceeds 0·05", and the average weight is 3½ grains or less. Mr Menzies has suggested to me that their original purpose was to be used as tapestry ends. (b) *Buckles*—six brass buckles, two of which are broken, and portions of four others. The tongue remains in only two cases. (c) *Pins*—forty-three brass pins, complete with heads, and portions of fifteen others. They vary greatly in thickness, some being extraordinarily fine, and range in length from 2·4" to 0·8". The heads are generally rolled, but occasionally round. That of the longest of all, however, is peculiar: the metal divides at the top and then bends round on either side till it joins the stem again, thus forming a 'crutch,' with two complete loops. (d) *Needles*—six brass needles or portions of needles. The only one which is perfect has a length of 2·45". Another, which wants the eye, must originally have measured 3". (e) *Mountings and clasps of books, caskets, etc.*—twenty-two fragments, some of them decorated with hatched markings. (f) *Miscellaneous*—sixty-two articles or portions of articles, including a weight (97 grains), an ear-pick, two fragments of chain-armour, a small section of 'Trichinopoly' chain, part of a mounting that has perhaps belonged to a knife, two small staples, part of a hinge, an 'eye,' hooks, detached links of chains, and one or two portions of thin sheets, suitable for cutting into blanks and showing marks of the scissors.

**COPPER.** (a) *Buckles*—two copper buckles, one of which is complete with its tongue, and portions of two others. (b) *Miscellaneous*—a portion of thick copper wire, a hook, and a round-headed stud: two small indeterminate fragments: two unstamped blanks, weighing respectively 3 and 2·5 grains: a small piece of melted copper, and a very small fragment which is obviously a 'splash' from the melting-pot.

**LEAD.** (a) *Bullæ*—six fairly complete, four of them bearing more or less recognisable devices. One has what seems to be a mitre, with indecipherable markings to l. above: another has a small fleur-de-lis, with  beneath it: a third has a gateway, with triangular pediment and portcullis, flanked

<sup>1</sup> On re-examining these, I am inclined to think that an attempt has been made to strike one of them. If so, the attempt has been a failure, and the blank must have been thrown aside as a 'waster,' for it has never borne any intelligible design, being for the most part entirely smooth, though unworn.

by two tall pillars: and the last has the remains of a wreath, which may have enclosed some emblem. (b) *Miscellaneous*—a small oblong (0.65" × 0.5" × 0.04"), having on it the mark of the Incorporation of Hammermen (a hammer surmounted by a crown), and fifteen nondescript leaden fragments of various shapes.

The total weight of the oddments just enumerated is 3400.5 grains, 2527 being of brass, 347 of copper, and 526.5 of lead. They would thus have been sufficient for the production of a large number of blanks of the size required for the coins that were found along with them; the brass alone might easily have been good for as many as 400. The suggestion that this is the purpose for which they were intended is supported by their general character. The evidence of the copper—the two unstamped blanks, the lump from the melting-pot—is specially important. That of the brass, however, is hardly less convincing. It is true that isolated objects, like the ear-pick, may conceivably belong to Group I. But the appearance of whole sets, such as the tags or the pins, is not to be accounted for on any theory of casual loss. Moreover, some of the pieces would appear to have been deliberately broken up for convenience of handling. The testimony of the lead is more uncertain. Had the *bullæ* stood by themselves, one might have hesitated to place them in Group II. It is the presence of so many other fragments of the same metal that has determined their place. If it be objected that there are no leaden coins, the reply is that the lead may have been used in the manufacture of 'white' billon.

Leaving the *omnium gatherum*, we come to the coins. In describing these it will be best to begin with the classes that are already familiar to numismatists:—

#### PENNIES OF JAMES III.

*Obv.*—✠ITQOBVS×D×GR̄T×R̄EX. Bust of the king, crowned, facing.

*Rev.*—✠VILLI T̄×AD INBV RḠ. Cross pattée: in each quarter, three pellets.



Fig. 2.

*Billon.* Eleven specimens. Weights in grains—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 7, 7, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 5, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ . All are in such poor condition that the description and illustration have had to be eked out by reference to Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, ii. pp. 161 f., and iii. pl. xliii. fig. 562. The lettering is usually illegible. *Variations*: One specimen seems to have read VI LLT̄ ADI BVR, and another VIL LT̄× ADI BVRG.<sup>1</sup>

As has already been stated, the poor condition of the coins is in all probability due to indifferent striking, combined with the miserable

<sup>1</sup> On the other hand, I cannot see for certain upon any specimen the final *h*, which the draughtsman has shown in fig. 2.

quality of the metal. Their average weight is much below that of the examples catalogued by Burns (*loc. cit.*), which range from 11 grains to 1. Even without the evidence of the company in which they were found, one would have been disposed to set them down as 'contemporary imitations' rather than as genuine issues of the official mint.

## PENNIES OF JAMES IV.

*Obv.*—✠ITGOBVSDEIGRTRRXSOT. Bust of the king, crowned, facing.  
*Rev.*—✠VIL LTDE EDIR BVRG. Cross pattée: in the first and third quarters, a fleur-de-lis; in the second and fourth quarters, a crown.

Billon. Nine specimens. Weights in grains—14½, 10½, 6½, 6½, 6, 5½, 5½, 5½, 4½. On no specimen, except perhaps the heaviest (fig. 3), are the letters completely legible. *Variations*: VIL LTDE DIR BVRG and VIL LTDE DIRB VRG.



Fig. 3.

Though here described as being of billon, these pieces seem to be almost of pure copper; they show little or no trace of whiteness. The heaviest, which is also the best executed, may possibly be genuine. The others are certainly 'contemporary imitations.' Apart from their bad style, their weights are significant in this connexion. The corresponding examples in Burns are much heavier, ranging from a maximum of 18 grains to a minimum of 8½.<sup>1</sup>

## FARTHING OF JAMES III.

First Variety (fig. 4):—

*Obv.*—✠I×RAX×SOTORVM. Crown.

*Rev.*—✠VILLTADIRBV×RG. St Andrew's cross: on either side, a small saltire.

Copper. Nine specimens. Weights in grains—7, 4½, 4½, 4, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½. The shapes are irregular, one being almost square. The striking is again very bad. Only on two examples is the lettering at all legible, and only on one of these are the mint-marks distinguishable, while the stops are everywhere uncertain. Fig. 4 has been completed with the help of Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, iii, pl. xliii, fig. 560A.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Second Variety (fig. 5):—

*Obv.*—✠ITGOBVS×DEI×GRT. The letters **I·R**, surmounted by a crown.

*Rev.*—✠VILLT×EDIRBVR×. St Andrew's cross, with a crown on the upper portion: on each side and beneath, a small saltire.

<sup>1</sup> *Coinage of Scotland*, ii, pp. 226 f.

Copper. Nine specimens. Weights in grains— $6\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , 4,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , 3,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ . The shapes here are less irregular than was the case with the First Variety. The lettering is also, as a rule, more legible. On one or two examples the saltire between the lower arms of the cross is not visible.

If we recall the detailed description given in the Act of October 9, 1466, of the copper money that was to be minted four to the penny—"having in prente on the ta parte the crois of Saint Androu and the crovne on the tother parte, with superscrpsione of Edinburgh on the ta parte and ane R with James on the tother parte"—it will at once be clear that the eighteen copper coins recorded above are 'black farthings' of James III. Burns, as we saw, published seven similar pieces and identified them correctly, drawing attention at the same time to certain features which suggested that the Second Variety, to which four of his seven specimens belong, was of later issue than the First.<sup>1</sup> As there is documentary evidence to prove that, in 1466, at least 1,440,000 were ordered to be struck,<sup>2</sup> the excessive rarity of the surviving examples may seem to be surprising. Yet, when one has handled those from Crosraguel, and has come to appreciate their small size and their general flimsiness, the wonder grows that any at all should have been preserved.

According to Burns (*loc. cit.*), the standard weight for the issue of 1466 was 7.36 grains. Two of his specimens of the First Variety are more than up to this level ( $7\frac{3}{4}$  and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains), and the third is considerably above it (9 grains). His inventory of the Second Variety is not quite so satisfactory. Of one of the four he had only an indirect knowledge. The others weighed 8,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  grains respectively. So slight a falling off may well be accidental. It is otherwise with the new examples from Crosraguel. In no single one of the eighteen cases is the standard weight attained. In as many as eleven there is a deficit of 50 per cent. as compared with the norm. The average for the nine farthings of the First Variety is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  grains, while for the nine of the Second it stands at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ . It will be remembered that the billon pennies already dealt with were characterised by an exactly analogous weakness. Had our list stopped short here, therefore, it would have been fair to infer that the products of the workshop at Crosraguel were merely 'contemporary imitations,' such as must have been abundant in these lawless and unsettled times. But there is yet another variety, whose existence would have sufficed to prove, even without the support that will be forthcoming presently, that the monks were not mere copyists. They were innovators.

Third Variety :—

*Obv.*—Similar to *Obv.* of First Variety.

*Rev.*—Similar to *Rev.* of First Variety.

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, ii. pp. 169 f.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 168.

Brass. Twenty specimens. Weights in grains— $10\frac{1}{2}$ , 10, 9, 9,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , 5,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , 4,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 2. The irregularity of the shapes is very marked, the majority being more nearly square than round, as if the blanks had been cut from sheets with a scissors. As on the copper, the legends are very imperfectly legible. On one specimen, however, a well-marked saltire is visible between the third and fourth letters of VILLT.

When these pieces are placed alongside of the examples of the First and Second Varieties, their bright yellow sheen is remarkable. So far as I am aware, no other British coins of brass have come down to us from any period, although a few forgeries of Plantagenet times exist.<sup>1</sup> On the other hand, the Continent provides an instructive analogy. Just as the farthings of copper are 'black' money, corresponding to the continental *monnaies noires*, so the farthings of brass must be 'yellow' money—a counterpart of the *monnaies jaunes* occasionally mentioned in mediæval documents, as, for instance, at Cambrai.<sup>2</sup> Incidentally it may be noted that the *monnaies jaunes* of Cambrai were also an ecclesiastical issue. But in strictness they were tokens, struck for a definite and limited purpose, although they found their way into circulation as an ordinary currency;<sup>3</sup> whereas there is nothing to indicate that the yellow farthings from Crosraguel were designed to serve any other end than that of coins. Nor was the use of a new metal the sole innovation for which the Abbey was responsible. There is every reason to believe that it went further, and employed types and legends of its own. The evidence for this has next to be considered.

## CROSRAGUEL PENNIES.

First Variety:—

Obv.—+IT(IORVS×DAI×GRT×RAX. A regal orb or mound, the globe of which is tilted slightly downwards, as is shown by the curve of the central band, while the cross on the top of the arched band projects beyond the dotted border so as to serve as a mint-mark.

Rev.—+QRVX×PALLIT×OIA×QRRI-I×. Double (or triple)<sup>4</sup> tressure of four arcs, decorated with a dot at each of the four points of intersection, and enclosing a Latin cross: the whole within a plain circle, between which and the inser. is a border of dots.

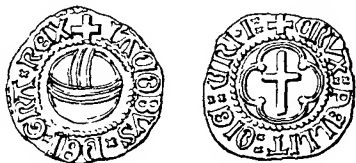


Fig. 6.

<sup>1</sup> See *Brit. Num. Journ.* iv. (1908) pp. 311 ff. Three similar pieces were recently presented to the National Museum by Mr Norman E. Mackenzie, Tain. They are said to have come from the hoard of Robert III. groats discovered at Fortrose in 1880, and described in *Proc.* xiv. pp. 182 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Mém. de la Soc. d'Émulation de Cambrai* (1823), pp. 236 ff., and p. 311.

<sup>3</sup> J. Rouyer, "Notes pour servir à l'étude des méreaux," in *Rev. Numismatique*, 1849, p. 368. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to Rouyer's admirable essay.

<sup>4</sup> I doubt whether it is ever really intended to be triple.

Copper. Twenty-one specimens. Weights in grains—34, 32½, 25, 24, 24, 21½, 21, 20, 20, 19½, 18½, 18, 17½, 17½, 16½, 16½, 15½, 14½, 13½, 12½, 10. *Variations in Obr.*: The C is occasionally open. Sometimes X is followed by x, and on six examples all the stops are x. In four cases, as is shown by the inclination of the arched band, the orb is turned slightly to r., instead of to l. *Variations in Rev.*: **QRIL·I·II**, **QRIL·II**, **QRIL·III**, **QRIL·IV**, and **QRIL·I** all occur, while two specimens read simply **PELLIT·X·OI·Θ·QRIL·I·II**, the type (or the mint-mark) doing duty as the subject of the sentence. Here and there the C is open. The stops are usually × or x, but one specimen has ×× and another has °. In a few instances the final stop is omitted as on the obverse. The type is rarely modified, but in one case there are three small dots at each of the points of intersection of the arcs, with a larger dot (or an annulet) in the space outside.

Second Variety (fig. 7):—

*Obr.*—**+ITCOBVS·DEI·GRT·RAX**. Similar type, but with the globe tilted slightly upwards, as is shown by the curve of the central band.

*Rev.*—**+ORVX·PELLIT·OI·Θ·QRIL**. Similar type, but at each of the four points of intersection of the arcs a dot, with an annulet in the space outside.

Copper. Twenty-one specimens. Weights in grains—35½, 26½, 25½, 24½, 23½, 21, 20½, 19, 18½, 18½, 18½, 16½, 16, 16, 15½, 14, 14, 14, 12½, 10½, 9½. *Variations in Obr.*: The C is sometimes open, and °, ×, and x also occur as stops. In every case, however, the globe is turned slightly towards the r., as is shown by the inclination of the arched band. *Variations in Rev.*: **QRIL** and **QRIL**. The open C is very rare. Though the mint-mark is usually present, it is omitted for lack of room in at least four cases, while in three it appears as °. There is considerable variation in the stops: in one instance ° and : are used alternately. At the intersections of the arcs, at least five forms of ornament are used besides the dot and annulet of fig. 7. — a single dot, a single annulet, a saltire, a saltire and an annulet, a trefoil.<sup>1</sup>



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.<sup>2</sup>

Third Variety (fig. 8):—

*Obr.*—**+ITCOBVS·DEI·GRT·RAX**. Similar type, but with a rosette at the point of junction of the two bands.

<sup>1</sup> The foregoing list of variations cannot be regarded as complete either for *Obr.* or *Rev.* Many of the coins are so badly struck that the details are uncertain.

<sup>2</sup> The draughtsman has not shown the stops in the *Obr.* legend. They are very obscure, but I think they are present in the form of small five-pointed stars. Further he has rendered the last letter of the *Rev.* legend as **I·I** not **I**. I believe he has been misled by the edge of the fracture. Finally, in placing an annulet on the *Rev.* beyond the trefoil, he has followed the illustration in *Mém. de la Soc. des Antiq. de France*, 1835, p. 180, which he had before him; but see *infra*, p. 37.

*Rev.*—+CRVX $\zeta$ P $\Theta$ LLIT $\zeta$ OI $\Theta$  $\zeta$ CRI. Similar type, but at each of the four points of intersection of the arcs a trefoil.

Copper. Eight specimens. Weights in grains—36, 19, 17, 17, 16½, 14½, 13½, 13. *Variations in Obv.*: the  $\mathcal{A}$  is closed in four cases, doubtful in two others. In three instances the stops are  $\zeta$ : in two they are uncertain. On four examples the globe is shown by the inclination of the arched band to be turned to the r., instead of the l., as in fig. 8. *Variations in Rev.*: Three examples read CR $\Omega$ . Five have the open  $\mathcal{C}$ , one has  $\mathcal{A}$ , and two are uncertain. In three cases the stops are  $\Theta$ , instead of  $\zeta$ , and in one they are  $\times$ , while the remaining piece is doubtful. The ornament at the points of intersection of the arcs is in three cases a saltire with an annulet outside, in one a dot with an annulet outside, and in one a small five-pointed star.

Uncertain Variety:—

*Obv.*—Unstamped.

*Rev.*—Similar to the preceding varieties, but details quite obscure.

Copper. One specimen. Weight in grains—5. This is obviously a 'waster,' and attention has already been drawn to the significance of its presence.

That the fifty-one pieces just described are pennies will be clear from a consideration of their weight, as compared with that of the black farthings. Although they have never before been catalogued as Scottish, they are by no means unfamiliar to students of mediæval numismatics. As long ago as 1835 a specimen was figured in Lelewel's *Numismatique du moyen âge*,<sup>1</sup> where it was assigned to James II. of Aragon, ruler of Sicily from 1285 to 1296,<sup>2</sup> whom Dante twice over singles out for censure for his lack of kingly virtues.<sup>3</sup> In 1846 two examples were described in a German periodical,<sup>4</sup> and a few years later two others, both in the Bibliothèque Nationale, formed the subject of a paper read before the French Society of Antiquaries by M. Duchalais. In this paper sound reasons, stylistic and other, were advanced for rejecting Lelewel's attribution, and it was argued that the coins ought to be transferred to the consort of Joanna II. of Naples, Jacques de Bourbon, who for nearly two years (1414-16) enjoyed the title and prerogatives of royalty.<sup>5</sup> In 1861 as many as nine specimens were catalogued by Neumann in his *Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen*.<sup>6</sup> There they are still placed under James II. of Aragon, but the suggested correction of Duchalais is mentioned with evident approval. Finally, in vol. ix. of the *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*<sup>7</sup> there is an account of two which were found about 1879 on the line of the old Edwardian wall

<sup>1</sup> Pl. xv., 31.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, iii. p. 42.

<sup>3</sup> *Purgatorio*, vii. 119 f., and *Paradiso*, xix. 137 ff.

<sup>4</sup> *Num. Zeitung*, 1846, p. 144.

<sup>5</sup> *Mém. de la Société des Antiquaires de France*, 1855, pp. 180 ff.

<sup>6</sup> Bd. ii. pp. 379 f., Nos. 17570-17578.

<sup>7</sup> Pp. 7 f. I am indebted to Mr J. H. Craw for this reference.



at Berwick-on-Tweed. Curiously enough, the writer, while apparently knowing nothing of what Lelewel and Duchalais had said, harks back independently to Aragon. His view is that the coins are Spanish, not Sicilian, and that they were minted by James I., who was king from 1213 to 1276,—an idea that is stylistically even more impossible than that of Lelewel. He adds the fantastic surmise that they may have been brought to Berwick by some of the Gascon horsemen who are known to have accompanied Edward I. in 1298, when he was marching north to victory at Falkirk.

In all these disquisitions the true character of the obverse type succeeded in escaping recognition, sometimes by the narrowest of margins. Thus in the case of the Berwick coins, which clearly belonged to the Third Variety, the representation of the orb is described as follows: "Within a triple circle, a hand grasps, as if to hold together, three bands stretched archwise across the disc; the middle one of which is strongest." And that is characteristic. Duchalais, indeed, realised that the object was a globe, and argued that it must be the emblem of sovereignty. But he failed to observe that the mint-mark was an integral part of the main design, and he was accordingly constrained to seek excuses for the absence of the conventional cross upon the top!<sup>1</sup> Neumann<sup>2</sup> came even nearer to hitting the nail on the head. Unfortunately, however, it was only on one particular specimen that he brought the hammer down, obviously thinking that the resemblance he had detected was purely accidental. The source of the motto on the reverse has likewise been generally overlooked. Duchalais contents himself with remarking that it is "*tout à fait dans le goût italien.*"<sup>3</sup> The others do not comment upon it at all, while twice it is so mangled in transcription as to be absolutely meaningless.<sup>4</sup> In point of fact, as Mr Peers indicated to me when handing over the find, it is the first line of a verse of the hymn of Prudentius, *Ante Somnum*:<sup>5</sup> the devout are urged to make the sign of the cross before retiring to rest, for—

Crux pellit omne crimen :  
Fugiunt crucem tenebræ :  
Tali dicata signo  
Mens fluctuare nescit.

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 189.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 380, where he remarks of the last of the nine specimens he describes: "Das ganze mit dem bis an den ausseren Rand reichenden Kreuze in der Umschrift einem Reichsapfel ähnlich sieht."

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 190.

<sup>4</sup> **CRVX · DEI · ET · VIDERI** in *Num. Zeitung*, 1846, p. 144; and **CRVX · PELLIT · OĒ · CRVC** in *Berw. Nat. Club Proc.*, ix, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> l. 133.

The current theory that the coins were struck on the Continent—probably in Sicily or in Southern Italy—has not so far been overtly challenged by anyone. At the same time it has always been regarded with a certain amount of scepticism by those who knew the persistent fashion in which isolated examples are wont to emerge in Scotland. Every specimen whose history I have been able to trace has been found to the north of the Tweed. The two from Berwick have already been mentioned. Here are a few others that have been brought to my notice since the present investigation began:—

*Berwickshire.* A few years ago Mr John Ovens dug up an unusually well-preserved specimen in the garden of Foulden House, four miles from Berwick-on-Tweed.

*Haddingtonshire.* In May 1919 a specimen was picked up on Traprain Law by the workmen engaged on the excavations: it was lying on or near the surface. Mr J. E. Cree has one from North Berwick.

*Edinburgh.* The Ancient Monuments Department of H.M. Office of Works have a specimen which was found by their workmen at Holyrood in January 1917.

*Fifeshire.* Dr Hay Fleming has shown me four specimens belonging to the Cathedral Museum at St Andrews. The label states that they were discovered at the Kirkheugh (now Kirkhill) in 1860.

*Morayshire.* There are six specimens from the Culbin Sands in the National Museum. In July 1919 Mr Calder, Forres, brought me for identification a seventh specimen which he had himself picked up in the same neighbourhood, while there is an eighth from this locality in Mr Graham Callander's private collection.

*Wigtownshire.* The National Museum possesses two examples from the Glenluce Sands. Mr Ludovic M'Lellan Mann, who has been responsible for a good deal of excavation in and about the shores of Luce Bay, tells me that his harvest of relics includes no fewer than ten of these pieces. In sending for my inspection the only one of them at the moment accessible—it was found in Stoneykirk Sands in May 1903—he mentioned that the stratum from which they all come yields fragments of mediæval glass and pottery.

*Ayrshire.* Mr Callander informs me that he saw a specimen being picked up on Stevenston Sands, near Irvine, and Mr Mann writes that he knows of several others from the same locality.

The foregoing list is, of course, anything but exhaustive. Yet it is long enough to prove that the pennies with the orb and cross had a wide circulation in Scotland, particularly in the south-west. On the other hand, none seem to have been reported from England, except the two from Berwick-on-Tweed, while inquiries instituted some years ago by Mr Hill elicited the information that they are not met with on the shores of the Mediterranean, although it is just there that we should expect them to be common if either Lelewel or Duchalais were right. Even on grounds of *provenance*, therefore, the case for a Scottish origin was already overwhelming. Now, by way of final proof, comes the evidence that specimens were actually minted at Crosraguel. But, it may be

argued, Is it not possible that these may be merely 'contemporary imitations,' just as were the billon pennies and black farthings with which they were associated? That objection might be answered *more Scotico* by asking what was the prototype on which they were modelled, and where it is proposed to find room for it in the ordinary official series. Furthermore, when the examples from Crostraguel are compared with those from other parts of Scotland, one can detect no sign of the former being copied from the latter. Neither in execution nor in weight is there anything to choose between them.

But the strongest justification for calling them all Crostraguel pennies is writ large upon the coins themselves. In the documents the name of the Abbey is spelt in no fewer than forty-one different ways, some of them as seemingly eccentric as "Crostragmer" and "Crostragin."<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, the pronunciation of four or five centuries ago must have been substantially identical with the pronunciation of to-day. This is plain from the fact that wherever "de Crostraguel" is Latinised, it is rendered by "Crucis Regalis." Although the Latin form does not occur until 1547-48,<sup>2</sup> it must reflect a popular etymology that had long been current. In a charter of 1415-16, for instance, the spelling is "Corsreguale."<sup>3</sup> The name, then, would sound to mediæval ears much as it does to modern ones. If we bear this in mind, we shall find it hard to resist the conviction that the two types are intended to be taken together as a 'canting badge.' On the one side, prominent alike in type and in inscription, is a *Cross*, and on the other is the orb of sovereignty, which was above all the *regal* emblem. The conceit may seem childish; but, if it be so, the same is true of devices like "the pomegranate at Granada, the gate (*ianua*) at Genoa, the sheep issuing from a house at Schaffhausen, the monk at Munich, the ladder (*scala*) of the Scaligers at Verona, and many more."<sup>4</sup>

Thus much for the mint. The date is more difficult. Even here, however, a little search reveals a clue. The earliest Scottish coins on which the king wears an arched crown—that is, a crown surmounted by an orb—are the three-quarter-face groats, formerly attributed either to James II. or to James IV., but shown conclusively by Burns to have been first minted by James III. about 1485.<sup>5</sup> On these pieces the plain cross on the top of the orb projects into the line of the inscription and is made to serve as a mint-mark, precisely as on the Crostraguel pennies. No doubt it was from them that the monkish designer borrowed the idea.

<sup>1</sup> *Charters*, i. p. lxvi.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 103.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 42. In this form it is the second part, and more especially the second syllable, that is significant. As regards the first syllable, "Cors" is a not uncommon variant for the more usual "Cros" or "Cross."

<sup>4</sup> See my *Evolution of Coinage*, p. 98, and for similar conceits in ancient times, *ibid.*, p. 76.

<sup>5</sup> *Coinage of Scotland*, ii. pp. 128 ff.

We cannot, therefore, be far wrong if we assign our pennies to the last ten or twelve years of the fifteenth century, a conclusion that harmonises perfectly with their general stylistic character. In all probability their issue extended over a considerable period. That inference may safely be drawn from the large number of dies that were employed. From this point of view the inventory of variations that was included under each of the detailed descriptions given above tells its own story plainly. And the lists would be lengthened considerably were there added to them the further variations observed on the specimens from elsewhere that have passed through my hands. One of those from St Andrews, for instance, just like the example figured by Duchalais,<sup>1</sup> has a trefoil *and* an annulet at each of the four points of intersection of the arcs on the reverse. That from Foulden House, again, reads **ΘΘ**, instead of the usual **ΘΙΘ**, a modification which appears also on the two examples from Berwick-on-Tweed. If the published description of the latter can be trusted, they show the further variation of **GRΘUIT** in place of **GRΘ**.<sup>2</sup> Lastly, it is perhaps worth noting that a large proportion of the specimens found elsewhere than at Crosraguel belong to the Third Variety.

## CROSRAGUEL FARTHING.

## First Variety:—

*Obv.*—**ITCQOBVS**·**x****D**·**x****G**·**x****R**·**x**. The letters **I·R** surmounted by a crown.

*Rev.*—**MO** **RΘ** **PT** **VP**. Long cross pattée: in alternate quarters, a crown and a mullet of six points.

Copper. Forty specimens. Weights in grains—9. 7½. 7½. 6½. 6½. 6½. 6½. 6. 6. 5½. 5½. 5½. 5½. 5½. 5½. 5. 4½. 4½. 4½. 4½. 4½. 4½. 4. 4. 4. 4. 3½. 3½. 3½. 3½. 3. 2½. 1½. 1½. 1½. The shapes are irregular, two or three being rectangular, and one octagonal. The striking is bad. *Variations in Obv.*: The stops are often doubtful, but in at least four cases the saltire after the first word is single, not double. *Variations in Rev.*: In ten cases the crowns are in the first and third quarters, and in five they are in the second and fourth, while in the remaining twenty-five no certainty is possible. One specimen reads **PTV**, in a single compartment, with nothing else legible. On it, therefore, the inser. may have had the fuller form **MON** **ΘT** **PTV** **PΘR**.<sup>3</sup>



Fig. 9.

<sup>1</sup> See *supra*, p. 32, foot-note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*, ix, p. 7. It is not easy to see how space could be found for anything save the contraction. But it is equally difficult to believe that the writer has made a mistake, because, oddly enough, he puts the spelling *gracia* in the forefront of his arguments for a Spanish origin. This is, of course, absurd, for *gracia* is the form ordinarily used on Scottish (and English) coins of the period, whenever the word is written in full.

<sup>3</sup> See the inscription on the Third Variety, *infra*.

## Second Variety :—

*Obv.*—Similar to First Variety.*Rev.*—Similar to First Variety.

Brass. One specimen. Weight in grains— $6\frac{3}{4}$ . Octagonal in shape. The striking is bad, and the types and legends consequently obscure.

## Third Variety (fig. 10):—

*Obv.*—Trefoil with short stalk; in the centre, a mullet of five points; within each of the leaves, a fleur-de-lis pointing outwards; to l. and r. outside, in the spaces between the central leaf and the lower ones, a crown.

*Rev.*—**MO PT VP RR**. Long cross, with floriated ends; in each quarter, a mullet of five points.

Copper. Forty-two specimens. Weights in grains— $8\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $7$ ,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $6$ ,  $6$ ,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5$ ,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $4$ ,  $4$ ,  $4$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $3$ ,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $2$ ,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The shapes are irregular, occasionally rectangular, and the striking is once more bad. In fifteen cases the inscr. is so much obscured that one cannot be certain that some of the pieces are not really of the Fourth Variety. *Variation in Rev.*: The form **€** occurs on two or three examples.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

## Fourth Variety (fig. 11):—

*Obv.*—Similar to the Third Variety.*Rev.*—Similar to the Third Variety, but with **MO RR PT VP**.

Copper. Five specimens. Weights in grains— $10\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $7$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ . On no example is the inscr. completely visible. *Variations in Rev.*: On one the fourth letter has the form **Θ**. The mullets on another have six points.

There can be no doubt as to these eighty-eight coins being farthings: it will be noted that they correspond in weight to the black farthings of James III., from the Second Variety of which the obverse type of the First and Second Varieties of the Crosraguel pieces has evidently been copied. The obverse type of the Third and Fourth Varieties, on the other hand, appears to be entirely novel. Moreover, on the latter, the royal name does not find a place at all, a clear indication that they cannot be 'contemporary imitations' of any regular issue, but must represent an independent Abbey mintage. Such a mintage would, of course, be designed primarily for use within the limits of the territory over which the Abbot's authority extended. Whether the farthings ever obtained the wide circulation that the pennies enjoyed, it is impossible to say. They are so small and inconspicuous that the absence of evidence is not

necessarily decisive; what happened in the case of the black farthings of James III. should serve as a warning.<sup>1</sup> Hitherto there was no reason to suspect that the Crosraguel issue existed. Henceforward examples will be looked for, and may quite conceivably be discovered in unexpected places. Indeed, since this inquiry began, I have had two previously unidentified specimens of the Third Variety brought to my notice by Mr John Allan. They had been presented to the British Museum ten years ago, when they were classified as 'uncertain.' Nothing was known as to their *provenance*, but the donor, Mr W. H. Valentine, had expressed the opinion that they might be Scottish.

Great interest attaches to the inscription, for help in deciphering which I am indebted to Mr Hill. Its obvious expansion is **MONETA PAVPERVM** or "Money for the Poor." The legend has no counterpart on contemporary English or Scottish coins, but it occurred to me that it might have been borrowed from France, particularly as Crosraguel was a Cluniac foundation. I accordingly communicated with M. Adrien Blanchet of Paris, on whose guidance I knew I could rely. In spite of his familiarity with the mediæval numismatics of his native country, M. Blanchet was unable to provide me with a French analogy. On the other hand, he drew my attention to a curious parallel from the Low Countries, which is figured and described by Engel and Serrure.<sup>2</sup> It is a fifteenth-century *denier* struck at the Church of St Martin in Utrecht, and having on the reverse **DIT · IS · DER · ARMEN · PEN(ning)** or "This is Money for the Poor." The coincidence is remarkable. But it would be rash to interpret it as implying any direct connection between Utrecht and Crosraguel. In all likelihood it is purely fortuitous, explicable as the result of the working of similar causes in Scotland and in Holland. If we can determine what these causes were, we shall be in a position to appreciate the full significance of the inscriptions.

Engel and Serrure regard the Utrecht legend as meaning that the coins were destined to be distributed as alms. That interpretation is too narrow; it conveys but a part of the truth. Indeed, to impress a special stamp upon pieces intended for almsgiving would to some extent defeat the purpose of the dole, by rendering it less easy for them to be absorbed in the ordinary currency. Other alleged instances will hardly bear investigation. Two of the most colourable may be briefly mentioned. Engel and Serrure<sup>3</sup> register and describe as a "special issue for royal almsgiving" a unique silver penny of Pepin which has on the obverse **DOM · PIPI** and on the reverse **ELIMOSINA**. Their view is, however, rejected by Blanchet,<sup>4</sup> who suggests that the penny "has been struck

<sup>1</sup> See *supra*, p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.*, i. pp. 199 f.

<sup>2</sup> *Numismatique du moyen âge*, iii. pp. 1146 f.

<sup>4</sup> *Manuel de Num. française*, i., 1912, p. 357.

by some church which used the legend to signalise the monetary concession that the king had granted it for its maintenance and support." Again, many years ago, M. Dancoisne published, in the *Revue de la Numismatique belge*,<sup>1</sup> tokens from Arras which he considered to be maundy money on the ground that they were inscribed **MERELLVS MANDATI PAVPERVM**. The appearance of the word *mandatum* links them at once with the feet-washing; it was the usual name of the ritual, whence the English 'maundy.'<sup>2</sup> But the fact that they were *merelli* is inconsistent with the idea that they were distributed among the poor persons whose feet had been washed. Rather, they were handed to the ecclesiastics who were present, as a means by which participation in the ceremony could, afterwards be attested.<sup>3</sup>

For a really illuminating parallel we have to leave the Continent and the Middle Ages, and pass to the England of the late seventeenth century. Over and over again the copper tokens that were then so common strike a note which is almost startling in the closeness of its resemblance to that sounded at Crosraguel. There is abundant justification for the remark that "the main idea and reason for their issue was, in very many cases, kept well in view—namely, that of being of essential service to the poorer residents."<sup>4</sup> Here are a few instances culled at random—**REMEMBER THE POORE** (Andover, 1658), **FOR THE POGRE** (Andover, 1666), **FOR YE POORES BENEFIT** (Andover, 1666), **THE POORE'S HALFPENY OF CROYLAND** (Crowland, 1670), **FOR THE POORES ADVANTAGE** (Southwold, 1667), **TO SUPPLY THE POORES NEED IS CHARITY INDEED** (Lichfield, 1670). But it must not be supposed that such expressions as "the poor's benefit," "the poor's advantage," and "the poor's need" refer solely to alms-giving. The provision of an adequate supply of small money was at least equally important. This is clearly brought out by the **FOR CHANGE AND CHARITIE** of Tamworth, and it is set forth at length in a State Paper of August 10, 1651,<sup>5</sup> which contains "Reasons submitted by Thomas Voilet to the Mint Committee to prove the necessity of making farthing tokens, and half-farthings either of copper or tin." The essential points deserve quotation:—

1. "Money is the public means to set a price upon all things between man and man, and experience has sufficiently proved in all ages that •

<sup>1</sup> ii. 1843, pp. 8 and 12 f.

<sup>2</sup> The words of the first antiphon sung at the celebration were taken from those addressed by Christ to His disciples after He had washed their feet: "A new commandment (*Mandatum novum*) I give unto you, That ye love one another."

<sup>3</sup> For the use of *méreaux*, in general, see the already cited article of Rouyer in *Rev. Num.*, 1849, pp. 356 ff., *passim*.

<sup>4</sup> Williamson's ed. of Boyne's *Trade Tokens*, i. p. xxiv.

<sup>5</sup> See *op. cit.*, i. pp. xxxviii f.

small money is so needful to the poorer sorts that all nations have endeavoured to have it." 2. [It is also indispensable] "for the accommodation of all sorts of people who buy or sell small wares." 3. "A plentiful supply of small pieces ministers means of frugality. Whereupon men can have a farthing's worth, and are not constrained to buy more of anything than they stand in need of, their feeding being from hand to mouth." 4. "Many aged and impotent poor, and others that would work and cannot get employment, are deprived of many alms for want of farthings and half-farthings: for many would give a farthing or half-farthing who are not disposed to give a penny or twopence, or to lose time in staying to change money, whereby they may contract a noisome smell or the disease of the poor."

The evils which Voilet proposed to remedy, and to meet which the token coins were struck, must have been felt in England long before his day. In point of fact Rouyer,<sup>1</sup> writing of the reign of Elizabeth, uses very similar language to describe the inconvenience that resulted from the lack of any coin of less value than the silver penny, and quotes from a contemporary author<sup>2</sup> a statement to the effect that, as there was nothing smaller than a penny to give to a poor person, many people were prevented from bestowing alms at all. If, in the light of this, we turn back now to the Act of the Scots Parliament of October 9, 1466, we shall understand, much better than we did before, the motives which prompted James III.—or rather his advisers, for he was himself but a boy at the time—to arrange for an issue of copper. It was "statute for the eise and sustentation of the kingis liegis and almous deide to be done to pure folk." That is merely a variant, in Parliamentary language, of the **FOR CHANGE AND CHARITIE** of Tamworth. The idea was expressed more briefly still in the **MONETA PAVPERVM** of Crosraguel. It follows that in Scotland the 'blak cunye' of the fifteenth century had exactly the same economic justification as our copper coinage of to-day. What happened was that it became confused in the popular mind with the depreciated silver, shared the obloquy which rightly fell upon the latter, and was in the end involved in a common condemnation. Possibly it deserved its fate, for it is by no means certain that its authors would have been content to regard it as a token issue pure and simple.<sup>3</sup>

There remains a difficult and important question, which it is at least desirable to state, even although the materials for answering it appear

<sup>1</sup> *Rev. Num.*, 1849, p. 369.

<sup>2</sup> Bodin, *Réponse aux paradoxes du seigneur de Malestroiet* (1566).

<sup>3</sup> In this connection it is significant that the Act of the Privy Council (February 23, 1554-55) which ordered the striking of lions or hardheads in the name of Mary, sets forth, as the main reason for the issue, that "the commone pepil ar gretunly hurt and endommagit, and that the vitallis sik as breid, drinke, flesche, fische, beant sauld in small ar set to higher prices and gretar derth nor they wald be in caiss thair wer sufficient quantite off small money." A judicious silence is maintained as to the enormous profit that would accrue to the Mint. (See Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, ii. pp. 310 f.)



to be inadequate. In virtue of what right did the Abbey of Crosraguel strike money of its own? No such privilege is known to have been enjoyed by any other monastic establishment in Great Britain. During the ninth and tenth centuries Canterbury and York issued silver pennies bearing the names of the archbishops, but the practice had been discontinued some time before the advent of the Norman kings. Ecclesiastical mints, of course, survived much longer. Thus, it is a matter of common knowledge that under the earlier Edwards (1272-1351) five English prelates had an active interest in the striking of money—the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of Durham, and the Abbots of St Edmundsbury and Reading.<sup>1</sup> But the money of these prelates was royal money. It bore the king's image and superscription, and was distinguishable from his other issues only by the name or the mark of the mint or of the moneyer. The same was the case with the Scottish coins struck at St Andrews under the concession granted to the bishop there at some unknown date, and confirmed in 1283 by Alexander III.<sup>2</sup> The pennies and farthings of Crosraguel are entirely different. What they seem to point to is a special abbey coinage such as one frequently meets with on the Continent.

The subject of abbey coinages is very large. Here there is room for only the baldest summary. In Italy they are rarely heard of, doubtless because there the Papal mint was an Aaron's rod that swallowed up the rods of the other magicians. In France they are rather more common. In the eleventh century, for instance, Cluny, which was the ultimate mother-house of Crosraguel, struck pennies and halfpennies with the legend **CLVNIACO CENOBIO PETRVS ET PAVLVS**, and its monetary history as a whole was considerable enough to furnish M. de Barthélemy with matter for a monograph.<sup>3</sup> But it is mainly from Central Europe that the abbey coins come, many of them belonging to the age of the bracteates, although a few are a good deal later than the Reformation. Unlike the rulers of the Western Kingdoms, the Emperors were anything but chary of bestowing on religious houses the *potestatem percussuram monete ordinari* or *potestatem cudendi monetam*. Occasionally the written record survives, although no coins have been preserved to illustrate its testimony. Conversely, there are cases where the existence of the coins is the only evidence that the right was ever conferred. The latter is the type to which Crosraguel would conform.

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed discussion of each of those cases see H. B. Earle Fox and Shirley Fox in the *British Numismatic Journal*, vi. (1910), pp. 206 ff.

<sup>2</sup> See Burns, *op. cit.*, i. pp. 159 ff.

<sup>3</sup> *Rev. Num.*, 1842, pp. 33 ff. At Cluny the abbey coinage was struck under Papal authority. M. de Barthélemy quotes from a Bull of Gregory VII. addressed to Abbot Hugues: “. . . percussuram quoque proprii numismatis vel monetæ quandocumque vel quandiu vobis placuerit.”

It may be that, if it had still been extant, the chartulary would have given us a clue, or it may be that some yet unpublished document will one day throw a gleam of light on this or other Scottish abbey coinages. In the meantime we are perforce driven to conjecture. We saw that our coins were minted in the latter part of the fifteenth century. We have good reason for believing that that was one of the great periods in the history of Crosraguel. Abbot Colin, who was head of the community from 1460 to 1491, enjoyed the special favour of James III. and was a regular attender at his Parliaments.<sup>1</sup> It is in the last degree unlikely that in such circumstances he would have set up a mint of his own without the express sanction of his sovereign. A far more probable explanation is that, in view of the remoteness of the district from the centre of administration, the King may have allowed his friend the Abbot to minister to the needs of the numerous dependants of the monastery by supplying them with a special currency. Even though the concession covered the employment of distinctive types, it would not involve any serious abridgment of the royal prerogative, so long as it was strictly limited to the issue of small change, as was the English token-coinage of two centuries later. And it will be remembered that the whole of the Crosraguel pieces concerned were either pennies or farthings. It may be convenient to give a summary:—

BILLON.			Crosraguel Farthings:—		
Pennies of James III.	.	11	First Variety	.	40
Pennies of James IV.	.	9	Third Variety	.	42
			Fourth Variety	.	5
COPPER.			BRASS.		
Farthings of James III. :—			Farthings of James III. :—		
First Variety	.	9	Third Variety	.	20
Second Variety	.	9			
Crosraguel Pennies :—			Crosraguel Farthing :—		
First Variety	.	21	Second Variety	.	1
Second Variety	.	21			
Third Variety	.	8			
Uncertain	.	1			
			Total	.	197

The facts as to the inauguration of the mint of Crosraguel Abbey may be obscure, but there can be little doubt as to the manner of its end. It has already been pointed out that its activity must have been maintained for several years.<sup>2</sup> Presumably its suppression was one of the many steps that James IV. took to ensure that his authority should be respected throughout the length and breadth of the land. "Legislation, commerce, the administration of justice, intellectual

<sup>1</sup> *Charters*, i. p. xxxiii.

<sup>2</sup> See *supra*, p. 37.

development—in all these there was a forward movement that distinguishes this reign from those that preceded it.”<sup>1</sup> The annals of the coinage of France present us with more than one picture of what we may suppose to have happened. At Mâcon, for example, in 1557, and again at Autun twenty years afterwards, the officials of the Cour des Monnaies made a sudden descent on the premises of the chapter, and seized the dies and other implements that were employed for the production of the tokens which were used in connection with ecclesiastical ceremonies. The protests of the monks and their appeal to Parliament were vain. They had infringed the jealously guarded privilege of the King by allowing the tokens to be diverted from their proper purpose and to pass current among the townsfolk as ordinary coins.<sup>2</sup> The pretext for the raid upon Crosraguel would be somewhat different: its upshot was very much the same. The dies and everything of value would be carried off, while the rubbish was thrown hurriedly into the latrine-trench. It was an ignominious close for an institution that seems to have been unique in Britain. Yet, if the rubbish had received more honourable burial, even the zeal of the Office of Works might have failed to unearth it. In that event we should have been left in ignorance of a singularly interesting episode. As it is, the long-standing puzzle of the *Croix peillit* pieces has been definitely solved, and a new footnote has been added to Scottish monastic history.

<sup>1</sup> Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, ed. 1911, vol. i. p. 273.

<sup>2</sup> See Rouyer in *Rev. Num.*, 1849, pp. 366 f.

## II.

## THE HILL FORT ON THE BARMEKIN OF ECHT. ABERDEENSHIRE.

BY W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., F.S.A. SCOT.

The Barmekin of Echt is an isolated and somewhat prominent hill, 899 feet in height, with a shape resembling an inverted porridge-bowl. Its lower slopes are covered with broom and bracken, while above there is heather and a remarkable profusion of blaberries, crawberries, and cranberries. The hill is best ascended from Echt village *via* Upper Mains, but another favourite mode of "taking" it is from Culfosie on the east side. On a clear day the view is very extensive, and includes the following well-known heights—Bennachie, The Buck of the Cabrach, Ben Avon, and Lochnagar. The low country towards Aberdeen is well seen, with the villages of Echt and Waterton, Dunecht House, and the Loch of Skene. A good local view of the Cluny and Monymusk districts is also obtained northwards. The great fort on the Mither Tap of Bennachie is in full view: from it the forts on Dunnideer, Barra, and Tap o' Noth are also seen, and the last in its turn commands a view of the Moray Firth. Thus on a landing of the Danes it would be an easy matter to arouse the countryside by fire-signals from fort to fort.

The Barmekin fort (fig. 1) consists of five concentric lines of defence, the inner enclosing a roughly circular courtyard, about 340 feet in diameter. This courtyard is girdled by the first of the five lines of defence—a massive drystone wall, about 12 feet thick, and still in places 5 feet high. Forty feet beyond this is the second wall, which also had been a formidable defence, probably at least 8 feet thick. Both these walls are now much plundered and cast down, and for the most part present the appearance merely of a mass of debris or rickle of loose stones, many of which are of enormous size. In a number of places, however, the walls still exhibit their ancient structure, and are seen to be carefully fitted together (fig. 2), the largest and smoothest stones being employed on the two outsides so as to secure a sort of facing. There are no marks of tooling on any of the stones. It is only in these places that the actual thickness of the walls may be fixed: elsewhere disintegration has spread out the rickle of loose stones over a far greater area than that of the ancient foundations beneath them. To give stability to the uncemented structure, perpendicular bonding stones are introduced at intervals, one or two of which have been exposed *in situ* by the collapse of the wall around them. Some of these bonding stones have been roughly wrought with shoulders—advantage being taken of their natural joints—in order

to grip the masonry above. A similar method of strengthening a dry-stone wall was reported by Dr Joseph Anderson from a number of the neolithic chambered cairns in Caithness.

The space between these two main walls is so wide that an enemy who had once succeeded in entering it would have had ample elbow-room to spread round the inner wall and develop an attack against its weakest

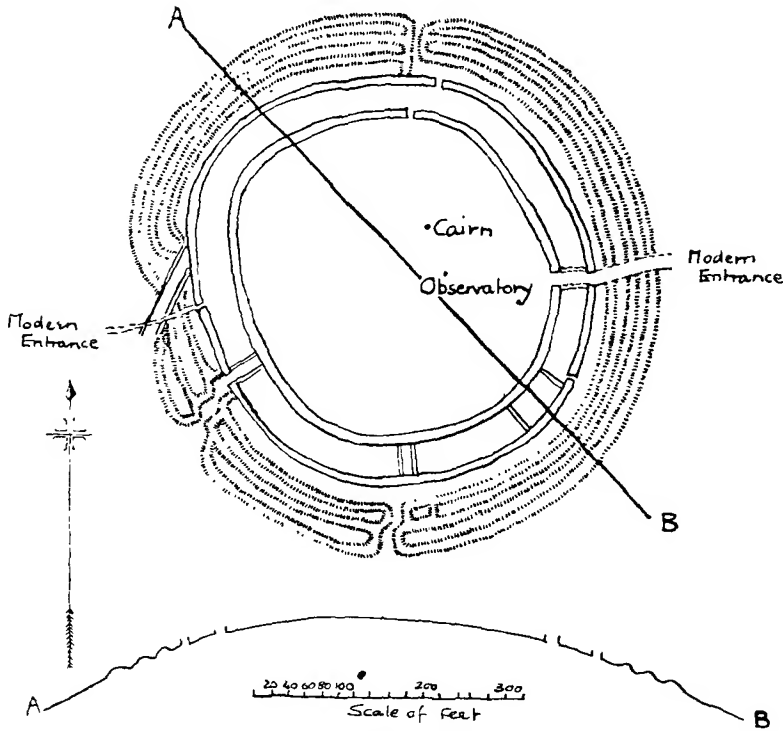


Fig. 1. Plan and section of the Fort on the Barmekin of Echt.

point. Accordingly this space has been crossed by a number of stone traverses connecting the two walls. These would restrict an intruder at any point to a comparatively narrow space, commanded by the defenders, on the inner wall, where there would be no freedom of movement. A number of these traverses—rough stone walls about 3 or 4 feet thick—still remain on the south and south-west sides of the fort; and it cannot be doubted that they were once continued all round, though their foundations have either been removed or more probably lie buried in the coarse heath.

Outside these two main walls there are three subsidiary envelopes or

lines of defence. The distance between each was probably about 15 feet originally, though it is hard to be exact owing to the covering up of their foundations and filling in of the interstices. A like space seems to intervene between the innermost one and the outer main wall. At present these outer ramparts and the intervening spaces resemble the banks and ditches of an earthwork; but the frequent traces of stone all round the crests of the banks indicate that these merely cover the foundations of walls similar to though slighter than those which are still preserved. Evidently the three outer walls have been systematically removed to build dykes in the surrounding fields. Similarly it is clear that what have been described



Fig. 2. Inner aspect of second main Wall, looking north.

as "trenches" are simply the narrow spaces between the walls, which have acquired this appearance owing to the gradual covering up of the latter by loose soil and heath. The traces of stonework on the mounds are particularly frequent on the north and west sides, where numerous bonding stones remain upright in position. Without excavation it is of course impossible to give an accurate statement of the thickness of the three outer walls: clearly they were much slighter than the two main ramparts, and were probably not more than 5 or 6 feet thick.

• Through this formidable system of defences there are at present a number of openings. Some of these are palpably modern; only three have any claim to be regarded as ancient entrances. They are on the north, south-west, and south faces of the fort. There are variations in detail, but the general principle is that the path, about 3 feet wide, is zigzagged through the defensive envelope—an arrangement which would materially increase the difficulties of forcing a passage. It is not

uncommon in early defensive works—for example, the well-known fort at Arbory in Lanarkshire may be cited. Occasionally, too, we find it employed in mediæval castles of a primitive type, such as Kinclaven, Auchan, and Dunolly. As an additional security the two southern entrances were carried across the wide space which separates the main walls between a couple of the traverses, set close together; and it is a remarkable fact that in the south-west entrance there is no trace of a gap in the inner of these walls, while in the south entrance no gap is visible in either the inner or the outer wall. The interspaces between the three outer walls are carefully closed where the entrances pass through them by lateral walls, which in the south-west entrance are formed of large stones set on end (fig. 3). A little east of the south entrance a stone

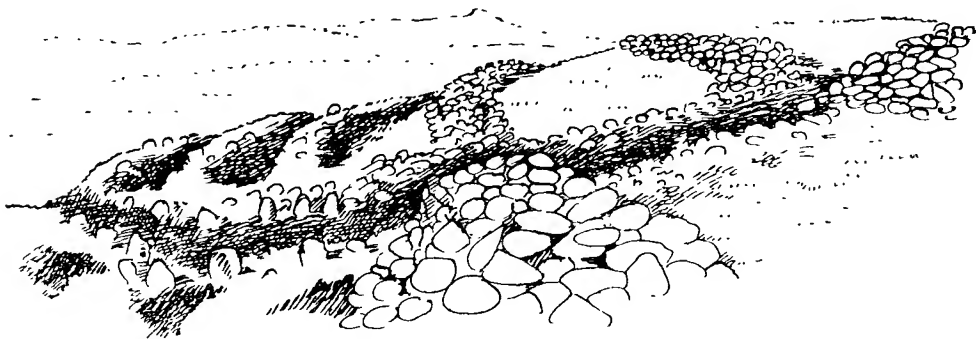


Fig. 3. View of S.W. Entrance, looking north.

traverse, very regularly built, is visible, connecting the inner two of the three outer walls, so that the same system of defence was probably extended to all five lines.

There is a very remarkable and puzzling feature on the west face of the fort. Here a raised ramp of earth, about 16 or 20 feet broad, revetted with great masses of stone, is carried diagonally across the three outer ramparts till it comes up against the outer main wall. In this wall there is no trace of an entrance—indeed, a very fine portion of the original facing is seen on the outside just at this point. The mounds of the three outer walls curve in towards this ramp in a manner which clearly proves its antiquity. A little south of the junction of the ramp with the outer main wall there is a modern breach in the latter, exposing a fine bonding stone *in situ*. Hence a narrow path holds straight down the slope, thus crossing the ramp obliquely. The stones which revet the ramp are mostly of enormous size, many being set on end. The whole structure, both in general character and in detail of building, recalls the “gallery” excavated by Miss MacLagan in the fort of Bennachie. A possible explanation is

that this ramp was associated with a raised outer door in the main wall. In all likelihood the Barmekin was not occupied permanently, as the Bennachie fort seems to have been. Its characteristics are rather those of a *place d'armes* and entrenched camp of refuge, whither the inhabitants of the district could repair, with their household goods and cattle, upon notice of a hostile incursion. For such a purpose a wide main entrance would clearly be essential. Once everything was secured within the walls, this entrance would be blocked: then the narrow zigzag openings would remain the sole means of ingress and egress during actual siege. It may be, however, that the ramp was built during the construction of the fort, in order to facilitate carriage of the stores into the area.

The interior of the fortress is described by Dr Mitchell as "reduced to a uniform level"; in Miss MacLagan's section it is shown concave or saucer-shaped. Actually it is gently domed, and is clearly the natural, untouched, swelling summit of the hill. There are no traces of hut circles, but occasional protruding stones and a frequent hard feeling underfoot render it probable that the foundations of such exist beneath the heather. A large portion of glacial bedrock is exposed on the north-west side. Within the enclosure is a modern cairn, and south-east of it a few broken masses of concrete indicate the foundations of the mounting for an astronomical telescope, erected here on the occasion of the Transit of Venus in 1882. In connexion with this, apparently, or when the trees on the hill were cut down, a cart-track about 10 feet wide was ruthlessly broken right through the enceinte on the east side: the stones then removed from the two main ramparts were piled up on either side of the cart-track in a manner which at first recalls the ancient traverses, though a close view at once brings into evidence the fortuitous arrangement of the stones. Except for the traverses, no foundations are visible between the two main walls. The width of this space is very remarkable, and it probably afforded shelter for the cattle and horses of the besieged inmates. Besides their defensive value, the traverses might be useful for parcelling out the animals according to their owners.

The absence of a proper water supply has frequently been noted in our ancient Scottish hill forts, but the existence of a well on the Barmekin seems to be indicated by a patch of marsh and rushes in the outer ramparts at a point a little east of the north entrance. In wet weather the so-called "trenches" here are filled with water—evidently the outflow from a spring on the summit.

This great fort has attracted considerable attention from antiquaries and topographers, local and otherwise. The description and plans of Skene, in the second volume of *Archæologia Scotica*, may be consulted; but the drawings of Miss MacLagan are entirely misleading. A fairly



complete bibliography is given by Mr G. M. Fraser in *Aberdeen Free Press*, 20th June 1913. In the *Proceedings* of the Society for the year 1889-90, mention is made of an axe "of greenstone, thirteen inches by three and seven-eighths, polished on each face at the cutting end, found at the Barmekin of Echt." Dr John Hill Burton, in chapter iii. of his *History of Scotland*, describes the Barmekin as "in some respects the rival of the Caterthun. The ramparts are not so vast," he continues, "but they are interesting from a higher state of preservation. There are some remnants of a face of masonry, leading to the supposition that the ramparts were not originally mere heaps of stones, but had been regularly built. The device for covering the entrance by zigzagging it through the several ramparts is still visible, and adjoining the fortress there are some of the circles commonly called Druidical. Of these we know nothing but that they stand where they are, leaving their relation to the fortress open to any amount of guessing."

After the signing of the National Covenant in the Greyfriars' Kirk at Edinburgh in 1637, war between the rival parties was clearly imminent, and the air was tense with expectations of strife. In these circumstances, what more natural than that the armed defenders of this ancient stronghold should rally in spirit to the scenes of their prowess, and by supernatural manifestations warn the world of coming bloodshed? The story is told in thrilling language by the parson of Rothiemay, who gives a wonderful and most circumstantial account of the ghost drums, cannon shot, and other eerie sounds which were heard on this hill and in the neighbourhood. For our present purpose the description which he gives of the fort is not without interest, as showing what views were held of its origin in the seventeenth century. "Upon the topp of this swelling hill," he tells us, "ther are to be seen old ruined walles and trenshes, which the people, by a receaved traditione, affirme to have been built at such tyme as the Pictes were maisters of Marre" (*History of Scots Affairs*, ed. Spalding Club, vol. i. p. 57).

I have to thank my friends Mr J. Hartley Henderson and Mr G. M. Cochran for help in preparing the plan, a work rendered very arduous by the roughness of the ground, and Mr A. Graeme Robertson for kindly supplying the photograph.

MONDAY, 12th January 1920.

DAVID MACRITCHIE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

REV. ROBERT S. G. ANDERSON, B.D., Minister of the United Free Church.  
Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.

JAMES HARROWER GUILD, W.S., 5 Coates Gardens.

DAVID HONEYMAN, 13 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang, near Glasgow.

JAMES MURRAY, Bank Agent, Kenwood, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.

JOHN SMART, LL.B., W.S., 19 York Place.

GEORGE CLARK THOMSON, Barrister-at-Law, Swift Current, Saskatchewan.  
Canada.

DAVID WISHART, Manufacturer, Pittarrow, Abernethy, Perthshire.

After Mr A. O. Curle had read his "Account of the Excavations on Traprain Law in 1919," the Chairman, before moving a vote of thanks to Mr Curle, took occasion to refer to the great generosity of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour in permitting the excavations to take place, and in so kindly relinquishing all claims to the relics found in favour of the National Museum of Antiquities, and moved that the Society record a hearty vote of thanks to Mr Balfour, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward an excerpt of the Minute to him.

The silver treasure from Traprain Law and other objects found there were exhibited, as also the hoard of Bronze Age implements found at Cullerne.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were intimated, and thanks voted to the donors:—

(1) By NORMAN E. MACKENZIE, Morangie Road, Tain.

Five Mediæval Forgeries of Coins: three of brass or bronze, *temp.* Robert III., said to have come from the Fortrose Hoard (see *Proceedings*, vol. xiv. pp. 182-186); one of brass or bronze, from Arbroath; one of silver, locality unknown.

(2) By THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY, Upsala.

Några Anmärkningar till Antonio Tempesta's Urbis Romæ Prospectus 1593. By Henrik Schück. Upsala, 1917.

(3) By GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Primitive Man. By G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S. From the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. vii.

(4) By THE SOCIETY OF SCIENCE, Malaga.

Boletín de la Sociedad Malagueña de Ciencias, September 1919.

(5) By THOMAS SHEPPARD, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Curator of the Hull Museum.

Hull Museum Publications, No. 120. Quarterly Record of Additions, No. LXI.

(6) By F. N. HAWARD, 49 Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C. 4, the Author.

The Origin of the "Rostro-Carinate Impléments" and other Chipped Flints from the Basement Beds of East Anglia. Reprint from the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, 1918-19, vol. iii., Part 1.

(7) By JOHN FLEMING, F.S.A. Scot.

1. Charter by King Robert II. to Sir John de Danyelston of the lands of Mauldisley, Law, and Kilcadyow in the barony of Carluk and sheriffdom of Lanark, dated 19th June, 1374.

2. Transcript, dated 1487, before the King's Justice, of "ane charter grantit be King Robert to the Bischop of Dunkeld upon ye teinds of all escheats," etc., within the earldom of Atholl and Strathearn.

3. Notarial Instrument, of date 10th November, 1548, in favour of John Layng, son and heir of the late John Layng, in Bristo in the barony of Inverleith and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, with seal of George Towers of Inverleith attached.

4. Reversion by Thomas Doby, flescheoure, burgess of Edinburgh, in favour of Patrick Cuke and Jonet Laing, his spouse, dated the 24th day of August, 1564.

5. Precept of *clare constat* by John, Bishop of Ross, in favour of Lord Fraser of Lovat, dated at Edinburgh the 6th day of August, 1566, with seal of John, Bishop of Ross, attached.

6. Charter of Confirmation by Patrick, Archbishop of Glasgow, in favour of John Donaldson, in Davidston, and William Donaldson, his brother, dated the 26th day of May, 1637, with seal attached.

It was announced that the following purchases had been made:—

For the Museum:—

Collection of eighty-two Trade Tokens:—

Aberdeen: Dr Adair's Museum of Science and Anatomy.

Aberdeen Farthings: William Gray. 1838; Angus Fraser; North of Scotland Equitable Loan Company; G. Brantingham, 1838.

Dundee Halfpennies: Atkins, Nos. 9, 10, 13; Dalton, No. 20 (variety of Atkins, No. 15); and unpublished variety of last.

Dundee Farthing: Atkins, No. 25.

Edinburgh Halfpennies: Atkins, Nos. 1, 2, 6a, 10, 10a, 17, 18, 20, 24, 32, 36, 41a.

Edinburgh Farthings: Atkins, Nos. 54, 58, 59, 73, 75, 80, 81, 83, 85, 91, 97, 99, 101, 105, 106, 108 (unpublished variety), 109, 122, 124, and Dalton, No. 99.

Forfar Halfpenny, unpublished variety.

Glasgow: Royal Infirmary for Children: 2d. Town Omnibus (two).

Glasgow Pennies: Davis, Nos. 4 and 5.

Glasgow Halfpennies: Atkins, Nos. 2a, 3, 3a, 3b, 4f, 5, No. 8 (unpublished variety), 9, 9a, Adelphi Cotton Works.

Glasgow Farthings: Atkins, Nos. 16, 18, 24, 27, 31, 32, 34. Arnott Cannock & Company; Retailers' Token, 1828; Retailers' Token, undated; R. Thallon (Atkins, Lothian, No. 115 in error); Commerce, 1828.

Inverness Halfpenny: Atkins, No. 1b.

Leith Halfpenny: Atkins, No. 52.

Leith Farthing: Atkins, No. 134.

Paisley Farthings: Atkins, Nos. 3 and 4.

Perth Halfpenny: Atkins, No. 3.

Rutherglen Farthing: Atkins, No. 36.

Pattern Farthing, thistle and rose.

Token, octagonal, I.B. Draff.

Token, round, T.L.

Token, oblong, clipped corners, T.S.

For the Library:—

Pre-Palæolithic Man. By J. Reid Moir, F.R.A.I. London, 1919 8vo.

The following Communications were read:—

## I.

REPORT OF THE EXCAVATION ON TRAPRAIN LAW IN THE  
SUMMER OF 1919. BY ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A.

To pick up the thread of the tale of our excavation on Traprain Law we must turn back to the report which appeared in vol. ii. of the fifth series of our *Proceedings* and the year 1916. After two periods of promising exploration and just as we had begun to adopt, after experience, the methods most suited to the site, we were reluctantly forced to abandon our enterprise as being of a nature unsuited for the serious times through which the country was passing, when the service of every able-bodied man was necessary to ensure victory. In course of time the only two of our staff who were fit for active service, our foreman Mr George Pringle and his stepson John Pitt, were absorbed in the army and fought in France. The war over, we rejoiced to learn of their safety, and at an early date in the year made preparation for resumption of our work. As the use of the riddle is an indispensable step in our procedure, it is useless to start operations until the weather has become fairly settled; we accordingly postponed the commencement until the end of April. Unfortunately Mr James E. Cree, who in the earlier years took so much of the burden of supervision on his shoulders, had to go to America on business, but before he left he assisted me to settle the plan of campaign for the ensuing summer. In his absence Mr John Bruce came to our assistance, and gave ungrudgingly many days and hours on the hill.

In 1915 we passed over a slight ridge particularly noticeable on the lowest level, in consequence of which the occupation there had only been partial. Accordingly realising this year that we had deeper ground in front of us to the northward, it was decided to continue in that direction as formerly.

Taking the northern flank of area F as far as it bordered unexplored ground, to form a base of 60 feet due east and west, we pegged out an area measuring approximately 60 feet by 50 feet. To the east of this a small 25-foot section abutting on the upper part of area F had been explored in 1915, and north of this a farther 25-foot extension was delimited so as to produce a direct east and west front on the northern boundary of our new section. This area, including the small extension of 1915, we named area G. We were later on able to take in the greater part of another area, H, immediately to the northward of G, consisting of a square of 50 feet on the western end, and of 50 feet by 25 feet on

the eastern half. The total area explored during the past season accordingly amounts to about 8500 square feet, or somewhat less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre.

Before commencing work we were fortunate to find on the surface, turned up by a mole, one of the coins from the mint at Croisraguel, about which Mr George Macdonald enlightened us at our last meeting. This conceivably is referable to a fifteenth-century inhabitation by those in charge of the beacon, at that period to be used for spreading a warning of the coming of an English invasion from across the border. A portion of the handle of a late mediæval pitcher found in the course of excavation probably owes its presence there to the same cause.

On the removal of the turf and of a few inches of soil beneath it the highest floor level, that of the last general occupation, was met with about 1 foot beneath the surface. Numerous large unshaped blocks of the native rock lay scattered about, on many varied planes and angles, and the prospect of producing any reasonable plan out of them seemed hopeless; but by carefully considering each stone, and removing any that obviously owed their position to displacement, such for the most part lying loosely on the floor level without any hold, a rational scheme began to evolve, which on being plotted produced the plan given in fig. 1. It was very satisfactory to find that the curving mass of stones laid bare in the portion of section G opened in 1915 formed the eastern end of an elliptical enclosure giving an interior measurement of 40 feet by 20 feet. The letter G is placed in the centre of this enclosure on the plan. On the north side of it there appear the foundations of three small irregularly circular enclosures, and another lies to the south-west. There is a break in the periphery of the main enclosure towards the north-west, as if at this spot there had been a doorway, and some 17 feet distant in the same direction there is an indication of another enclosure of much the same form as the last, the west end of which has probably not yet been laid bare. As the stones on the plan are drawn to scale, it will be observed that the average size is very considerable, several measuring about 5 feet in length by 2 feet to 3 feet in breadth. The removing of them took the efforts of three or four men at a time.

There was nowhere any indication of actual building, nor did the debris in any way amount to such a quantity as would point to it being the ruin of stone walls. That the lines which form the enclosures were foundations is obvious from the contemplation of the plan, and the only reasonable hypothesis that suggests itself is that they were formed to carry walls of turf.

On this level there were exposed the remains of four hearths. Of these three are so nearly complete as to make apparent the direction in which they were oriented, that, it will be observed, being practically east

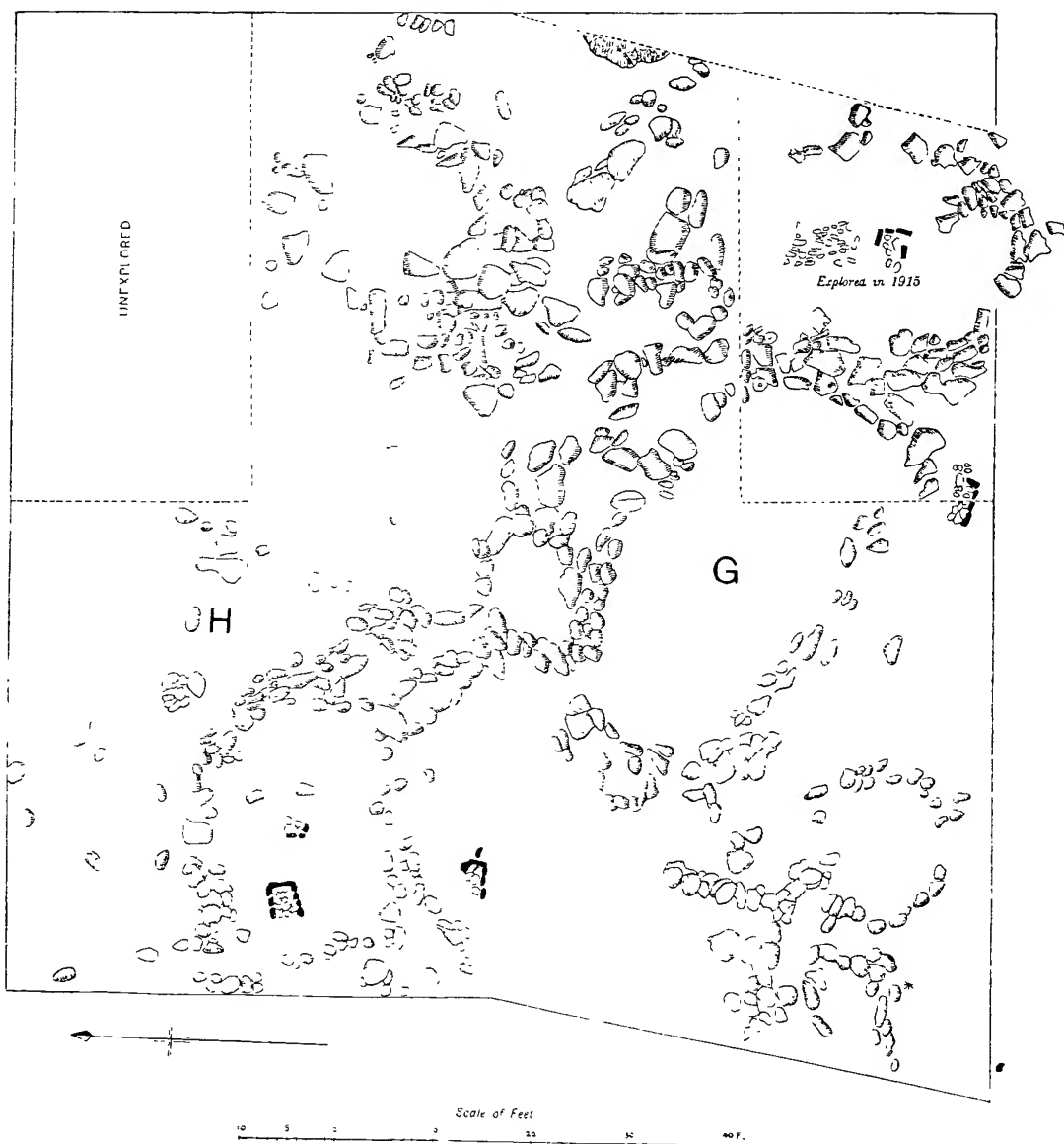


Fig. 1. Plan of Foundations on the highest level, Traprain Law.

and west. The relation of these hearths to the enclosures is not quite obvious. There is no hearth in the large elliptical enclosure, but one lies close beside it towards the south-east, so close that if the presumed wall of turf extended far beyond the limits of the foundation it must have impinged on the fireplace. To the east of this, in the area laid bare in 1915, there is another which was associated with an area of paving, and may possibly have been in the centre of a large elliptical enclosure lying with its main axis north and south, which is suggested by what appear



Fig. 2. Hearth on the highest level.

to be foundations. In the enclosure shown towards the north-west corner of the plan there are remains of two hearths. Of these the more westerly (fig. 2) is complete, but it will be observed from the illustration that it has been very rudely formed, not of carefully selected slips of stone set on edge to form the kerb, and of slabs of sandstone neatly fitted in to form the hearth, but of irregular blocks of stone and boulders, evidently the readiest that came to hand. Similarly rude in construction was the hearth immediately to the south just outside the last-mentioned enclosure. It is perhaps worth noting that both these hearths are the same distance, 4 feet, from the walls adjacent to the north of them, to



which they are also approximately parallel, while the hearth on the southern margin of the plan shows a distinct trend from the true east and west direction towards the north-west, thus placing it more nearly parallel to the main axis of the adjacent enclosure. The almost total absence of charcoal, or of discoloration of the soil, on this floor level was so remarkable as to make it evident that the period of occupation had been of the briefest.

On the removal of the remains of the latest occupation, at some 8 to 10 inches below, a second floor level was encountered. The plan (fig. 3) shows the appearance of the surface exposed. Over all there was laid bare a well-defined floor of clay, such as was not found at any part of the level above. The foundations, as far as the irregular masses of stone can be so designated, are much lighter, nor do they supply any real indication of the lines of the enclosures that existed. Only in regard to the hearths is there any definite appearance of regularity. Of these there are shown the remains of seven laid bare last summer, and one in the south-east section exposed in 1915, of which five are oriented east and west. Moreover, when we place this year's plan alongside of that for 1915 we see that along the western side of our excavation we have a row of four hearths all practically in alignment and all open towards the west. In the very centre of this year's plan, 50 feet from the western edge, is another smaller hearth which is oriented parallel to, and is in alignment with a hearth a portion of the kerbing of which appears near the centre of the 1915 plan. Also in the same alignment, but not parallel, is a third hearth in the north-east corner of this year's plan. Lying nearly parallel to, and some 20 feet to the westward of the last, but out of alignment, is a small hearth closely resembling that towards the centre of the plan. The systematic arrangement of these fireplaces thus disclosed seems to indicate that the dwellings with which they were connected were arranged in lines—or, may we say, streets? The marked difference in the general character of the remains on this and the top level points, I think, to a different method of construction, for whereas the heavier foundations on the upper level, and the total absence of clay on the floor, strengthen the idea that the erections there were of turf, the slighter remains on this level, and the amount of clay over the floor suggests that the constructional method employed in this period was that of wattle and daub. Moreover, though we recovered no examples of this material in last summer's digging, it was from this very level that we obtained so much in 1915. Where the floor levels are only separated by a few inches of soil on uneven ground it is inevitable that occasionally a mistake will occur, and there is no doubt that over a small area in the south-east part of section H, the second level was

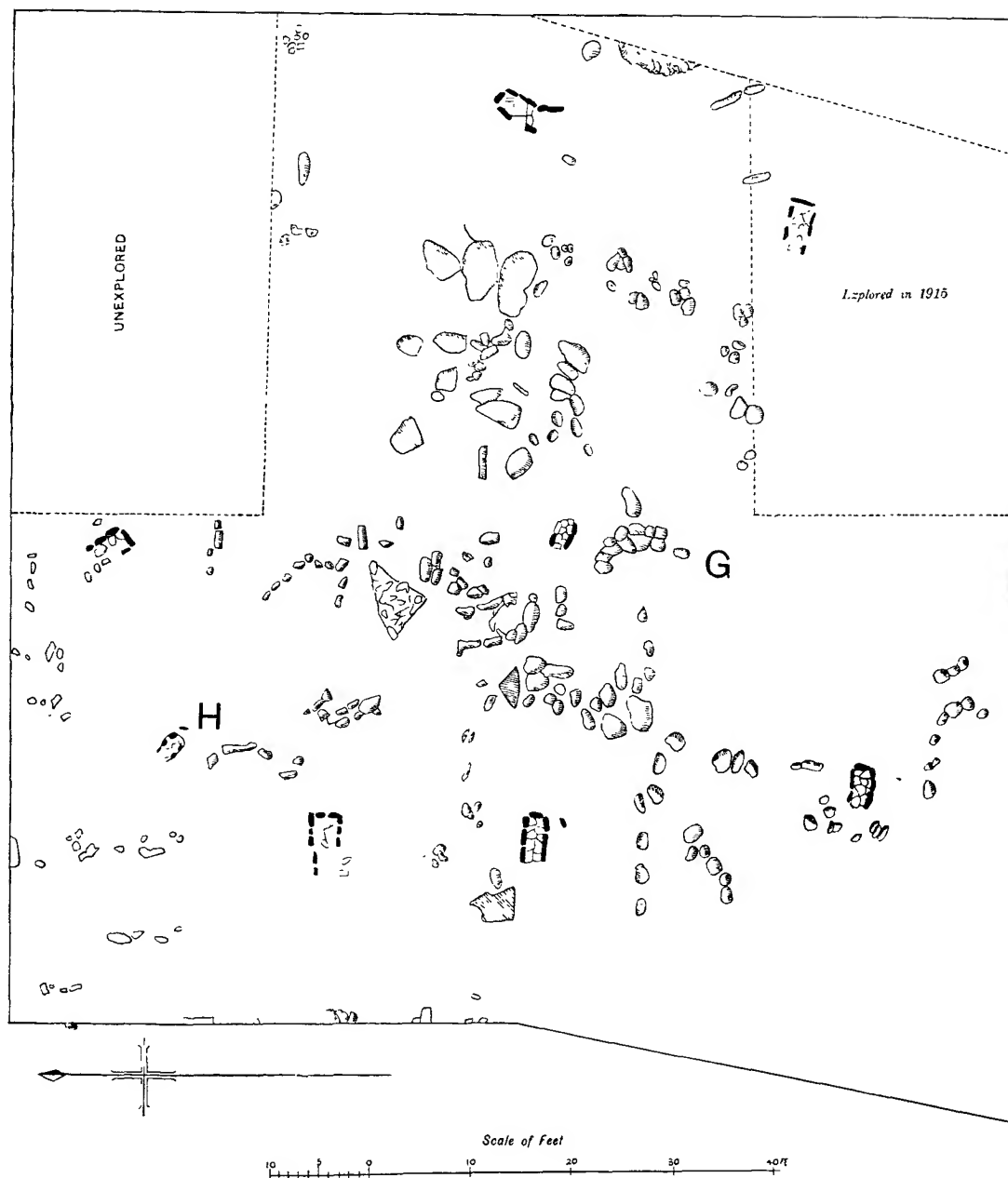


Fig. 3. Plan of Foundations on the second level.

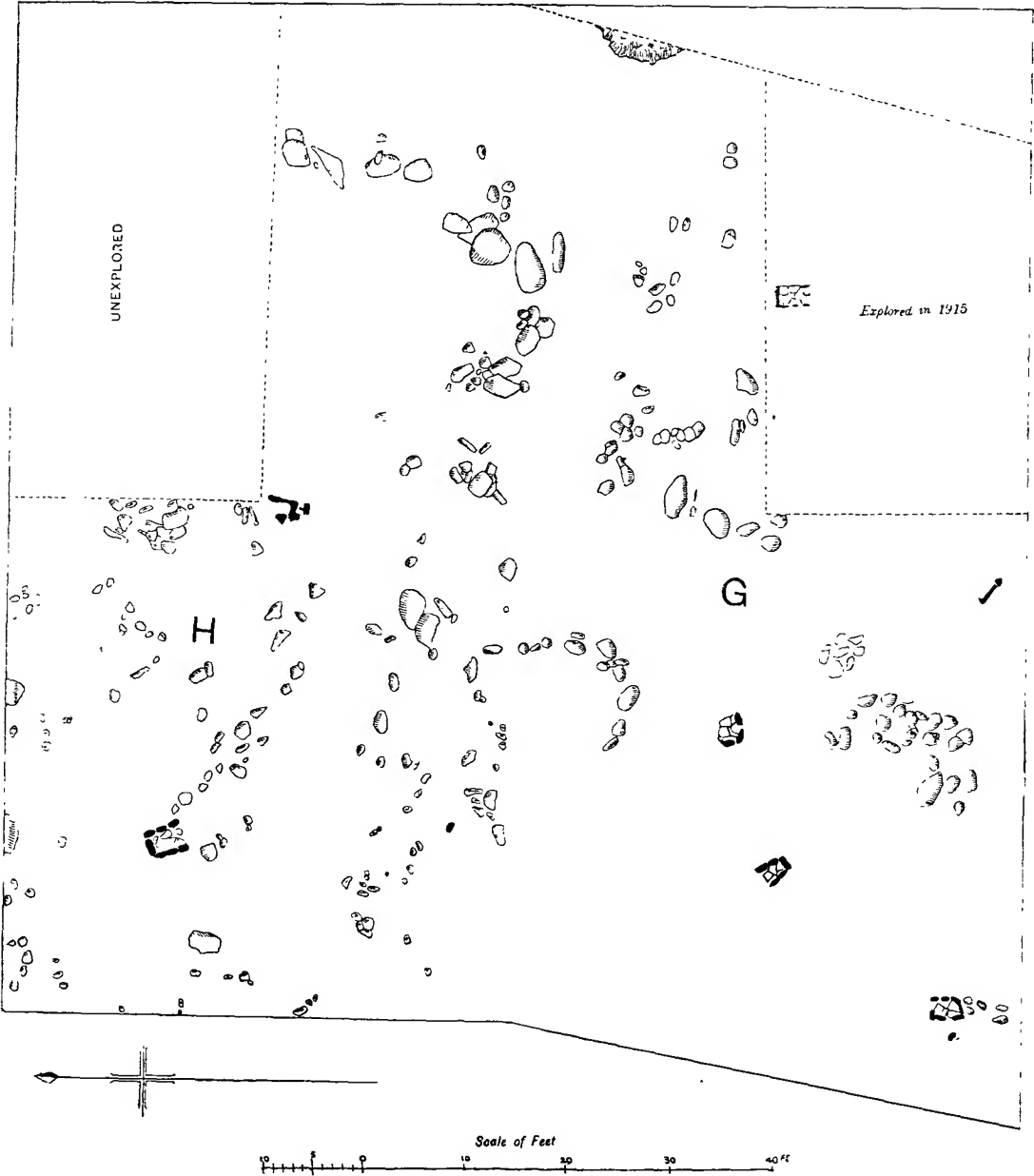


Fig. 4. Plan of Foundations on the third level.

broken through, there being no remains on it at that point, and the third exposed. The extent of this error was, however, slight.

On the removal of this floor and of some 5 or 6 inches of soil the third level was exposed. The remains found on it are shown on the plan (fig. 4). For the most part smallish stones are scattered about in a way that hardly suggests any structural form except as regards the hearths. Of these five were exposed set in a general direction north and south, but with the open end not uniformly oriented in either direction. As shown by the example illustrated (fig. 5), they were carefully fashioned and laid, in this respect contrasting favourably with those on the top level. In the south-west angle of area G is a hearth towards the back or south end of which the remains of two parallel rows of stones, some 2 to 7 inches apart, are directed. If reference is made to the third-level plan of 1915, a similar parallel arrangement will be observed in the north-west corner of area F, the direction of which points exactly to the south end of the rows on area G, 12 feet away. At an identical distance to the south-east of the rows on F occurs a short single row which possibly has been connected with the arrangement. Another was found on the second level in 1915. The purpose which these lines were intended to serve is not clear. Their proximity to hearths would suggest the foundations of wind screens, but where, as in the instance now reported, the position is in the line of the main axis of the hearth such a suggestion seems useless. Here, as on the level above it, the floor in places was formed of a thickly compacted bed of clay some 4 to 5 inches thick. If the houses were of wattle and daub, the disintegration of their walls under the influence of wind and weather after they were deserted would no doubt in some measure be responsible for this, but the compacted appearance of the clay indicates, I think, constructed floors.

With the removal of the bed of clay, and soil where clay was absent, to a depth of almost a foot in places, the foundations on the bottom were exposed (fig. 6). It will be remembered that in the 1915 excavation no remains whatever of foundations were found on this level. Last summer we were more fortunate, and two fairly regular segmental lines of stones a little to the north of the centres of G and H respectively show presumably the sites of circular huts. Two hearths were laid bare, both well laid and circular, without any kerbstones, thus in respect both of shape and construction differing from the rectangular kerbed fireplaces of the higher levels. A record of the finds which was kept for area H shows that these, for the most part, are grouped near the centre of the space enclosed by the segmental line of stones in that section, and also over a small area to the north of the circular hearth near the western margin of the section. The general appearance of the soil on the bottom

stratum of occupation differs materially from that on all the others. It is extremely black in places, and the discoloured layers have a much



Fig. 5. Hearth on the third level.

greater thickness, tending to show that the site at the earlier period had been occupied for a longer time than during the later occupations.

We have now considered the structural remains which were laid bare on each of the four identified levels that we have met with—taken in

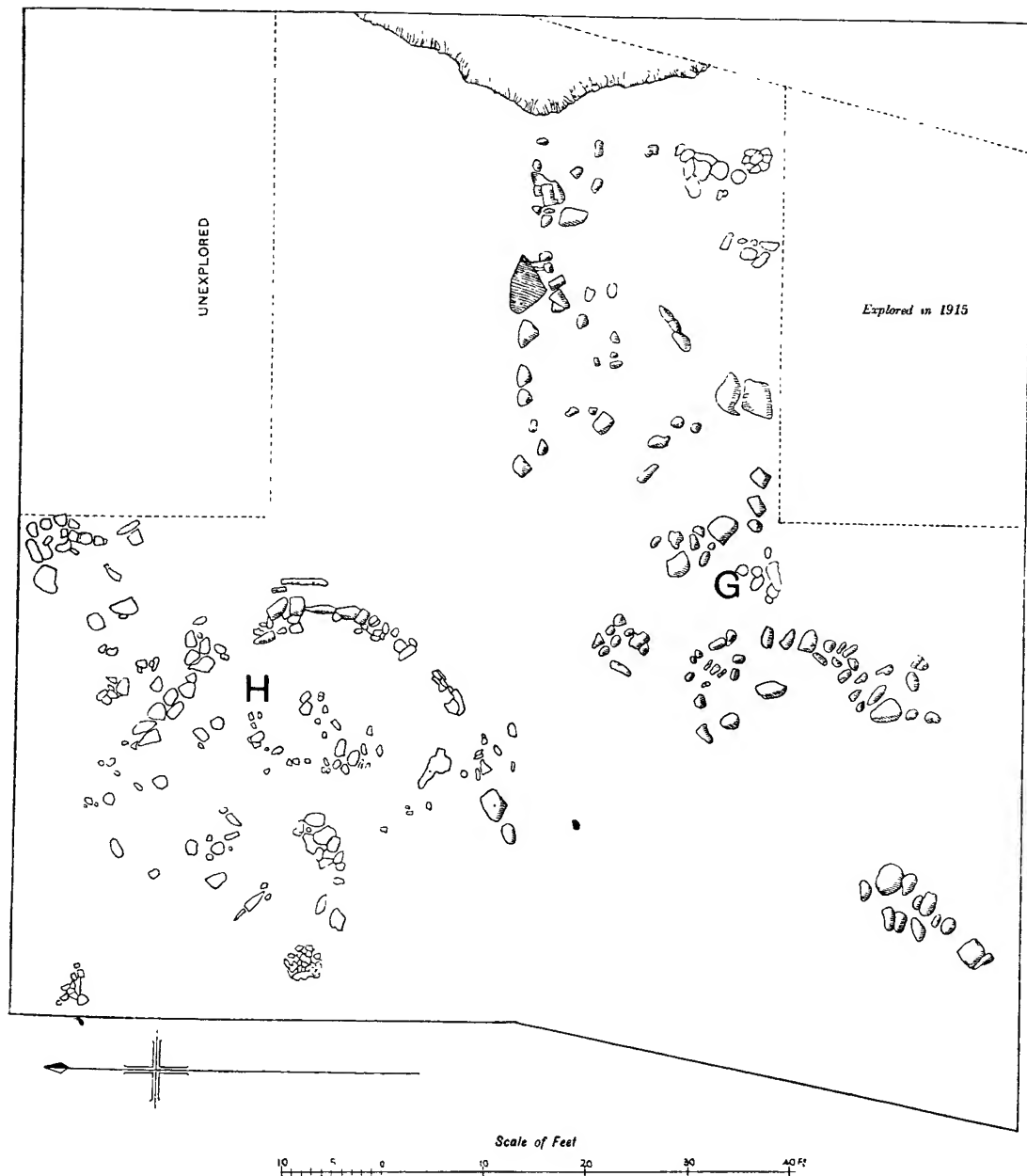


Fig. 6. Plan of Foundations on the lowest level.

the order in which they were revealed by the spade,—and I propose now to pass in review the relics found on each. In order, however, to point out changes and developments which occur as time advances, and thus reveal to a small extent the advance in civilisation of the inhabitants, I propose to start at the bottom level of all and work upwards. We shall also consider the whole relics from each level as a group, so as to direct attention to the association of types or objects at more or less definite periods instead of treating of each class specifically, as was done in our previous reports.

#### RELICS FROM THE LOWEST LEVEL.

With few exceptions the relics from the lowest level are shown on figs. 7 and 9, the former illustrating the smaller objects, for the most part personal ornaments of bronze, shale, etc.; and the latter the articles of iron. A selection of special objects are shown at natural size in fig. 8.

Though we have not yet discovered on Traprain Law the site of any settlement of men in the stage of culture when stone implements were in vogue, we have evidence that men of that time frequented the hill, for they left behind on the ground we excavated this year two stone axes (fig. 7, Nos. 1 and 2), both with the butt-end broken off—No. 1 measuring  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth, and No. 2 measuring  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches in breadth,—also a third stone object (fig. 7, No. 3) measuring  $3\frac{3}{16}$  inches in length, resembling an axe of a lighter form, and not completely fashioned. It is also imperfect, in this case one side of the face being broken off. The object is carefully ground down and flattened along the side edges, but the cutting edge has never been finished. Probably belonging to this early period also is a leaf-shaped arrow-head of brown flint (fig. 7, No. 4), imperfect like the foregoing.

So far we have met with no recognisable Bronze Age pottery, but here also a few relics of that cultural epoch have been left behind to show that the man whose weapons and tools were of bronze likewise frequented Traprain Law. In 1915 we found the point of a dagger: this year we have got about a couple of inches of the upper part of the blade of another (fig. 7, No. 5). It seems significant of the manner in which they came there that they are both broken fragments.

Beyond these objects we do not seem to have found this year any relics of an earlier date than that period of the Iron Age which apparently synchronises with the coming of Agricola's legions at the end of the first century of our era. The association of first- and second-century Roman pottery with that of native manufacture, and the close similarity of the

relics to such as have been found at Newstead and on other Roman sites, indicate this conclusion.

Of bronze ornaments there is a pair of bow-shaped fibulae (fig. 7, Nos. 6 and 7, and fig. 8, No. 1) with floriated knops and their respective pins working on springs. They are identical and in style much resemble one found on the lowest level in 1914.<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to find a pair, for, though these brooches were known to have been so worn connected by a chain, they are not frequently found together.

Two other bronze fibulae, both imperfect, are shown in fig. 7, Nos. 8 and 9, and fig. 8, Nos. 2 and 3. These are of the purely Celtic type known as the "S" or dragonesque fibula, and were fairly generally distributed throughout Britain, though up to the present no large number have been found. Portions of two were obtained here in 1914, also from the lowest level, and, in addition to the finds of specimens in Scotland recorded in our Report for that year,<sup>2</sup> a fine example from the fort of Castlehill, Dalry, Ayrshire, was reported to the Society in 1918, found associated with some pieces of Samian ware and other relics.<sup>3</sup> To the list given by the late Professor Haverfield in the Report of the Excavations at Corstopitum in 1908 should be added a second example at Cirencester, this one in the collection of Mrs Cripps.

Of the two examples recovered last summer, that shown in fig. 8, No. 2, is almost complete, lacking only the head at one end. The bronze of which it is composed is very rotten, and the enamelling, which was in rectangular panels on the body, has disappeared.

The second specimen (fig. 8, No. 3) is less perfect, but retains some beds of green enamel on the remaining portion of the body.

Of penannular fibulae there are two. The first (fig. 7, No. 10) is of a type common on Roman and Romano-British sites, the open ends of the ring terminating in small fluted bulbs. In our last year's (1915) excavation we found three, all of which came from the third level, while in 1914 we had two—one from the lowest level, and one from that above. A second-century date may be assigned to these.

The second (fig. 7, No. 11, and fig. 8, No. 5) is of the same style as the first, but the brooch is larger and the terminals and general fashion heavier. The terminals are flattened at the end and are spirally fluted. Among the penannular brooches found at Newstead are two of similar design.

There are three rings: of these one is of silver (fig. 7, No. 12); another (fig. 7, No. 13) of bronze. These two are quite plain and call for no remark, as they might have been made to serve any purpose. The third.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, xlix, p. 167, fig. 23, No. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xlix, p. 169, fig. 24, Nos. 1 and 2.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, liii, p. 128, fig. 4, No. 1.



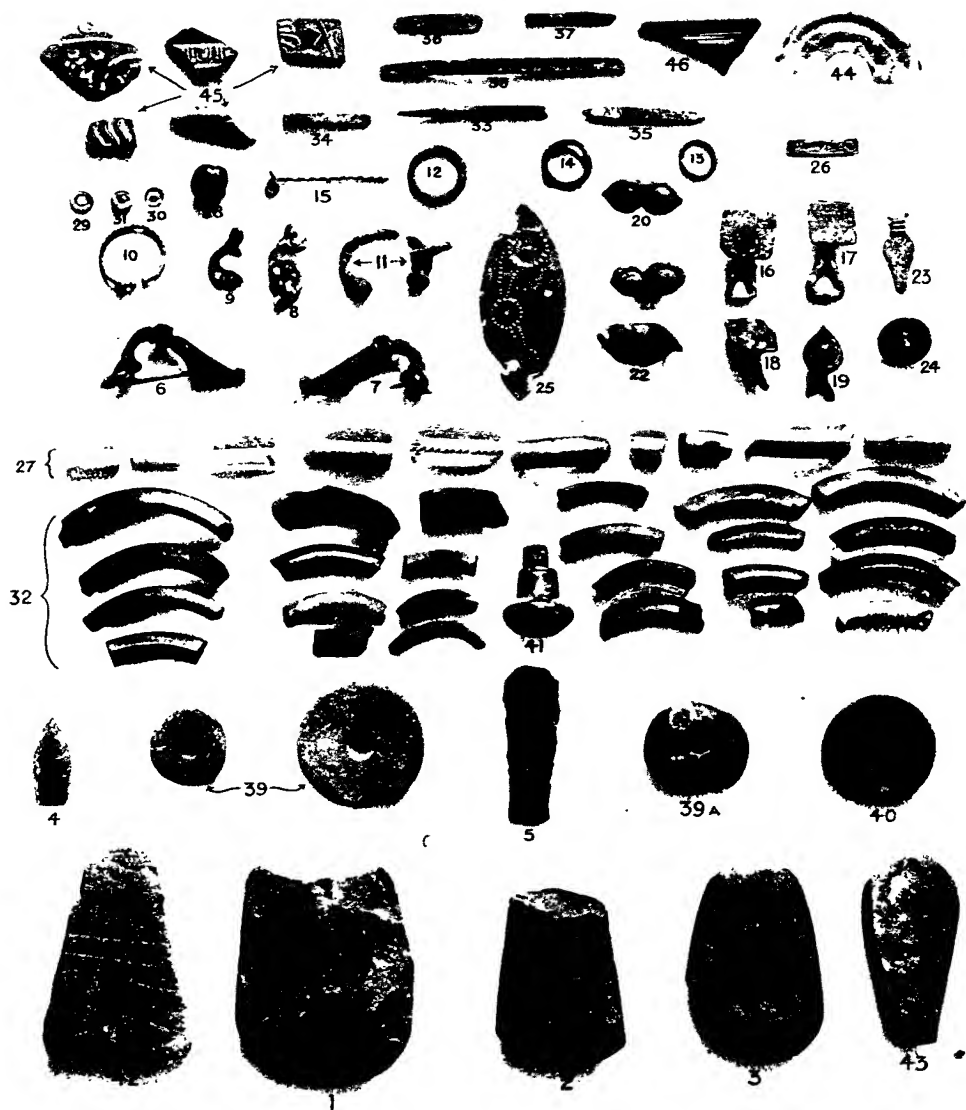


Fig. 7. General illustration of the Relics (other than of iron) from the lowest level. (Ca. 3.)

however (fig. 7, No. 14), is undoubtedly a finger-ring. It is fashioned of bronze wire into a spiral of three coils measuring in diameter  $\frac{27}{32}$  inch. A similar ring was found in the lowest level in 1914, and the occurrence in Scotland of other examples is noted in the Report for that year.<sup>1</sup> We have also the bezel portion of another finger-ring of small size, whereof the gem has been of glass or enamel.

A personal ornament is also a beautifully patinated object of bronze wire spirally fluted, and imperfect (fig. 7, No. 15). The head has been formed into a loop by bending back the wire. It measures 2 inches in length.

Of bronze clasps, dress-fasteners, or strap-mountings, as these objects may be, we found on this level four practically complete (fig. 7, Nos. 16-19) and the loop of a fifth. Three of these are of the style with a square head resembling one found on the third level in 1915. The fourth (fig. 7, No. 19) is of the petal and boss variety. A similar one came from the lowest level in the 1915 excavation. This design is a prevalent one in late Celtic ornament.

With these last may be grouped objects of a somewhat similar nature also of bronze and usually designated harness-mountings. The fourth level has produced five of these, three of which are shown in fig. 7, Nos. 20 to 22. Each one has at the back a metal loop, presumably for attachment to a leather strap. Two of them show the petal and boss design doubled; the third is a variation of that theme which I have not met with before, and consists of a somewhat larger boss in the centre of an oval leaf the ends of which have been slightly rolled back. The two remaining harness-mountings, not illustrated, consist: one of a simple boss with a moulded edge, and the other of a plain disc  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter. Buttons of the type of the former have been found associated with relics of the Bronze Age,<sup>2</sup> it is therefore possible that this is a relic from an earlier period. Various examples of these harness mountings were found at Newstead, while our excavations of the two previous years have also yielded a number.

With the relics of the third level (fig. 11) there has been accidentally illustrated a terret (No. 1) with three bosses placed symmetrically on its outline, which really belongs to this level. It measures  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches by  $2\frac{3}{32}$  inches in extreme diameter. It is identical with others found on the two lower levels in 1914.<sup>3</sup> The find spot was on the eastern portion of H, where no foundations of any kind were met with. Its period therefore is a little open to doubt.

A small elongated heart-shaped object (fig. 7, No. 23) with a ring.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, xlix. p. 175, fig. 26, No. 5.

<sup>2</sup> See Coffey, *The Bronze Age in Ireland*, p. 93.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc.*, xlix. p. 180, fig. 31, No. 1.

broken, for suspension at the head, is a well-known article of the toilet. The point is imperfect, but originally it would be notched. This is presumed to have been a nail-cleaner. Such articles have been found associated with earpicks and tweezers, and the ring which has been on this example suggests its having been a part of such a toilet set. A similar nail-cleaner was found by General Pitt-Rivers in the Romano-British village at Rotherley.

Fig. 7, No. 24, is a small disc of bronze with a pin projecting axially from either face. It has been a mounting on some object—evidently of iron, from the iron oxide that adheres to its under side.

In the centre of the upper part of fig. 7, No. 25, and in fig. 8, No. 6, is illustrated a thin oval plate of bronze, covered with an exceptionally beautiful dark green patina. It measures  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $1\frac{7}{16}$  inch. Along one side is an ornament consisting of three circles of different diameter connected by double lines in punctulation done by repoussé work. It seems not improbable that this device is intended to represent a trumpet, of which the small circle at one end is the mouth, and the large one at the other the bell, the intermediate-sized circle being intended for some ornamented moulding round the centre. The single dots in the centres of the circles have certainly no place in such a representation, and must therefore be regarded as a trifling decorative licence. From end to end along the back extends a line marked by the material which has been employed to fasten this object to its principal.

In the Reading Museum, among the finds from Silchester, may be seen a similar thin oval plate, bent, but measuring in its original state  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. Along the edge it is ornamented with a row of repoussé dots, and towards the centre, but at the side, is a small circular perforation with similar dots around it. Along the back occurs an identical mark of cement or material for attachment. Though the Silchester example is a trifle larger than ours, there is no doubt that these two objects have served the same purpose, evidently a decorative one. The device on the Traprain Law specimen is clearly late Celtic.

Objects evidently intended for ornaments, but which never attained to that status, are two large imperfect castings of bronze. The more perfect (fig. 8, No. 7) consists of little more than one half of a moulded knop, which might have decorated a spear-shaft. The other has apparently been intended for the same purpose, but has been even more of a failure in construction.

We have also a piece of bronze wire about  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, which may have been part of a pin: the head of what may have been a pin  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in length and formed with a double curve (fig. 8, No. 4): two pieces of a large bronze link,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, very similar to portions of links

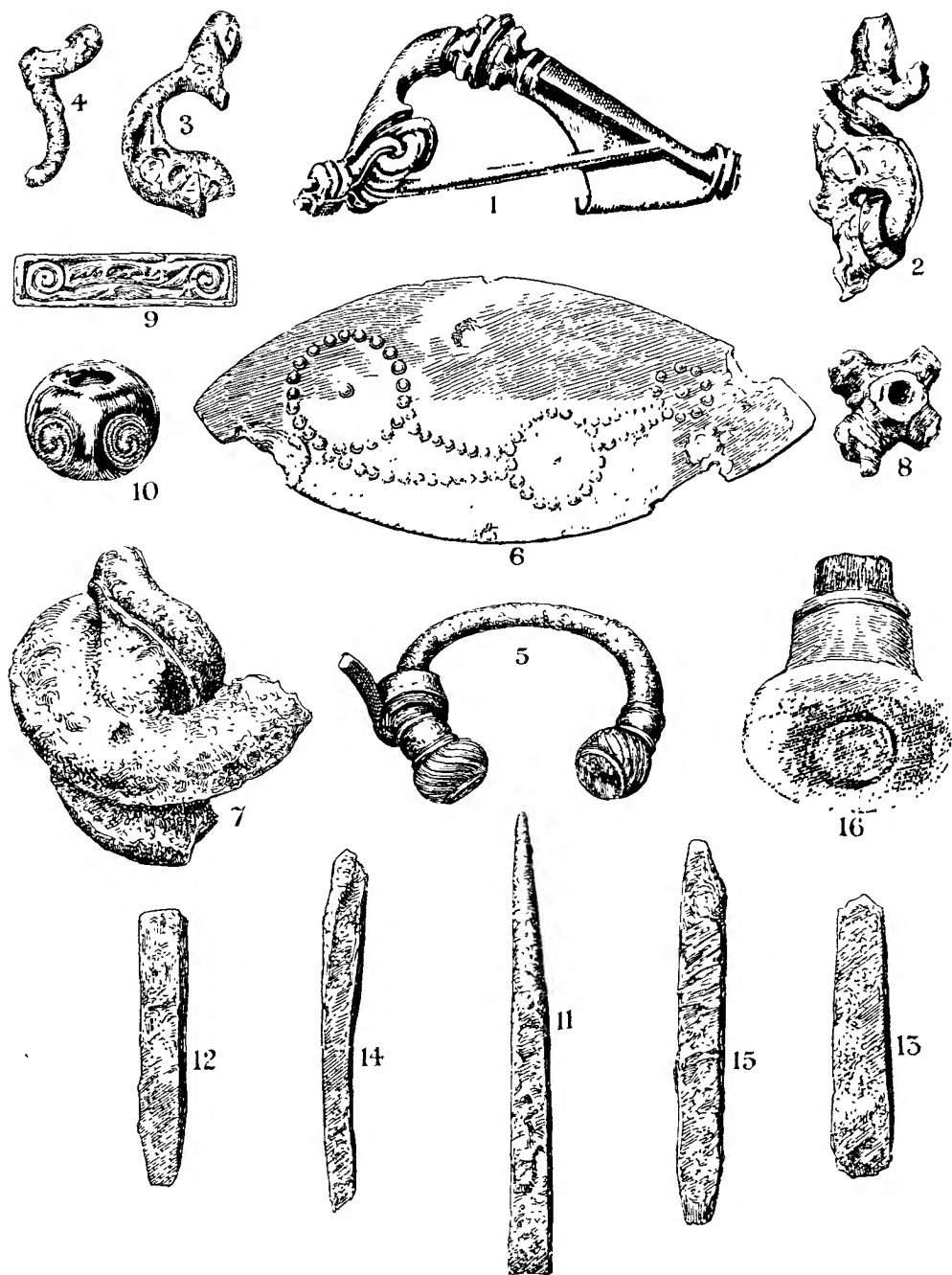


Fig. 8. Particular Objects from the lowest level. (4.)

found on the second level in 1915; three pieces of finely patinated bronze edging, triangular in section,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches, and 1 inch long respectively; a plate of thin bronze with a rivet at one end bent into a loop 1 inch in length; a small stud with a biconical head  $\frac{1}{32}$  inch in diameter; a small fragment, about  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch long, of bronze binding, semicircular in section, similar to that obtained in both previous years; and a cruciform object of bronze, like the nave of a wheel, with four broken spokes projecting from it (fig. 8, No. 8).

Related to the ornamental objects of bronze is one of silver (fig. 7, No. 26, and fig. 8, No. 9). It is a small bar with no loop, or any appliance for attachment on the back, and bearing on the front within a bordered panel the remains of a device concluding at either extremity in a volute. The design in the centre of the panel appears to have been wilfully destroyed.

Leaving the metal ornaments, let us turn to those of other material.

As in former years, we have recovered many pieces of glass bracelets (fig. 7, No. 27) and a few glass beads. The fragments of glass bracelets number fourteen, of which five are opaque white, two opaque canary-yellow, one opaque greenish yellow, two opaque white of different section with brown lines, one translucent pale green, one translucent pale green with a blue and white twisted cord along the central ridge, one translucent pale green with lines of yellow trailed on the surface, and one piece of translucent green glass coated with opaque yellow in which is set a small crimson lozenge, while a black and yellow twisted cord appears at the side. This last-mentioned fragment shows a narrow necking made at either end by the removal of the outer layer of yellow glass. This condition, as was pointed out in the last Report, characterises all these pieces of glass bracelet which have a core covered with opaque glass of some other colour, and indicates that probably such pieces have been mounted with metal.

Glass beads all through the course of our excavation have occurred so seldom that one is tempted to believe that they were not worn in quantities on a string, as is the fashion nowadays, but sparsely suspended from necklaces in a style known to have been followed in the early La Tène period in Gaul.<sup>1</sup> Last year the lowest level yielded four complete beads (fig. 7, Nos. 28 to 31) and half of a fifth. The most interesting of these is a bead of dark blue translucent glass, compressed in manufacture to a cubical form with its angles rounded (fig. 7, No. 28, and fig. 8, No. 10). On each of the four sides parallel to the perforation it bears a spiral of polychrome opaque glass. The diameter is  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch. Two of the other beads are of translucent glass of a pale green tint: one (fig. 7, No. 29) regularly formed on a mandril, the other (fig. 7, No. 30) apparently formed

<sup>1</sup> Dechelette, *Manuel*, p. 1322.

from a drop of molten glass allowed to drop and then perforated. A similar bead was found on the third level in 1915, and notes on others discovered elsewhere are given in the Report for that year. The fourth bead is discoid and of opaque yellow glass, measuring  $\frac{1\frac{3}{2}}{2}$  inch in diameter (fig. 7, No. 31). It is of a class of which a number have already been found on Traprain Law, all coming from the lowest or third levels. Many of these beads have been found on Celtic sites, and there was reported last year to the Society by Mr John Smith not only the discovery of beads but apparently also of rods of glass from which they were being produced, in the fort of Castlehill, Dalry, Ayrshire, associated with other relics of a second-century date.<sup>1</sup> The last example, represented by one half, is part of a somewhat thick discoid bead, measuring  $\frac{1\frac{3}{2}}{2}$  inch in diameter, of translucent lapis-lazuli blue.

There were found a number of pieces of Roman glass, probably representing four different vessels. The larger number of pieces (eight), including the piece of a mouth of a bottle (fig. 7, No. 44), were of dark green, thick material. Four fragments were of a thinner glass of light green tint. One piece was of medium thickness and of similar light green colour, while one other fragment was of thin colourless glass.

The only other objects of personal adornment which remain to be mentioned are the segments of shale or jet bracelets (fig. 7, No. 32), of which this level has yielded no less than twenty-four, for the most part triangular in section. At the extremity of one there has been cut a chevron with the point on the median ridge of the bracelet. Smaller rings of this material are conspicuous by their absence.

Of objects connected with industry there is a set of five small chisels or punches in bronze (fig. 8, Nos. 11 to 15). These vary in length from  $1\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2}$  inch to  $2\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2}$  inches. They are not all perfect, and the cutting edge of the largest example (No. 11) is slightly broken.

Fig. 7, No. 38, is a thin bar of bronze,  $3\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{8}$  inches in length by  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch in breadth, slightly curved in its length.

One more object calls for special mention—a spear-butt of bronze (fig. 7, No. 41, and fig. 8, No. 16) of a modified pear-shaped form, 1 inch in length,  $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{2}$  inch in diameter at the mouth, and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch at widest part. It is quite plain except for a single incised line just below the mouth. Within it is still a small fragment of wood, indicating clearly that this object has been the butt of a spear-shaft and not the head of a linch-pin. A butt approximately of this type, but more ornate, was found in a broch at Harray, Orkney; and what I believe to be another, from which a disc at the bottom has been removed, occurs among the Roman relics from Camelon preserved in the Museum.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, liii. p. 128, fig. 3.

Besides the three whorls illustrated (fig. 7, Nos. 39 and 39a) there is another of the disc type made of sandstone, making four in all from the whole of this level. The disc (fig. 7, No. 40) may possibly be a fifth in course of construction, but there is no indication of any attempt having been made to perforate it.

Fig. 7, No. 42, shows a trapezoidal piece of yellow sandstone measuring  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches. On one face, which is dressed, is neatly scored a series of lines crossing at right angles, or running obliquely from a single line that bisects the centre of the surface. The arrangement of the lines on either side of the central line produces a resemblance to some system of Ogham writing. The only other stone object illustrated (fig. 7, No. 43) is a hone, coffin-shaped in outline, with a perforation at the broad end.

Of objects of stone not illustrated there were found three stone balls of from 1 inch to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter; a polished disc of sandstone  $2\frac{1}{32}$  inches in diameter,  $\frac{1}{32}$  inch thick, with the edge slightly bevelled; three stones, one of them oblong, of light-coloured sandstone,  $2\frac{7}{32}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{32}$  inch in breadth, imperfect; another imperfect, oblong, and slightly tapering to one end, with an arris along one edge; the third oblong,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in breadth, with the longer sides slightly curved; a flat four-sided piece of sandstone, measuring  $3\frac{1}{32}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, with a carefully fashioned arris along one edge; another somewhat similar piece of thinner sandstone, measuring  $4\frac{1}{16}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches in breadth, with an arris along one side, the rest of the outline appearing to have been roughly rounded; about one half of a finely polished disc of dark micaceous stone, the diameter of which when complete having been  $3\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

The iron objects from this level are, like most of the iron things from the site, in rather poor condition. The only weapon, a spear-head (fig. 9, No. 1) is of a different form from any found hitherto, being leaf-shaped and slightly lop-sided, one side having more of a curve to it than the other. It shows also a slight opening at the base of the socket—a feature not hitherto met with in the spear-heads from the early levels, which, so far, have all been characterised by closed sockets. The opening, however, is short. The length of the spear-head is  $7\frac{7}{16}$  inches.

Fig. 9, No. 2, is a heavy mortising chisel, well fashioned, with a solid head to receive the blow of a hammer. This is the second chisel of this class that we have found, the other referable to the second-level occupation having been recovered in 1915. The length of this example is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

The long pin (fig. 9, No. 3) measures  $10\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length. Its purpose is not self-evident.

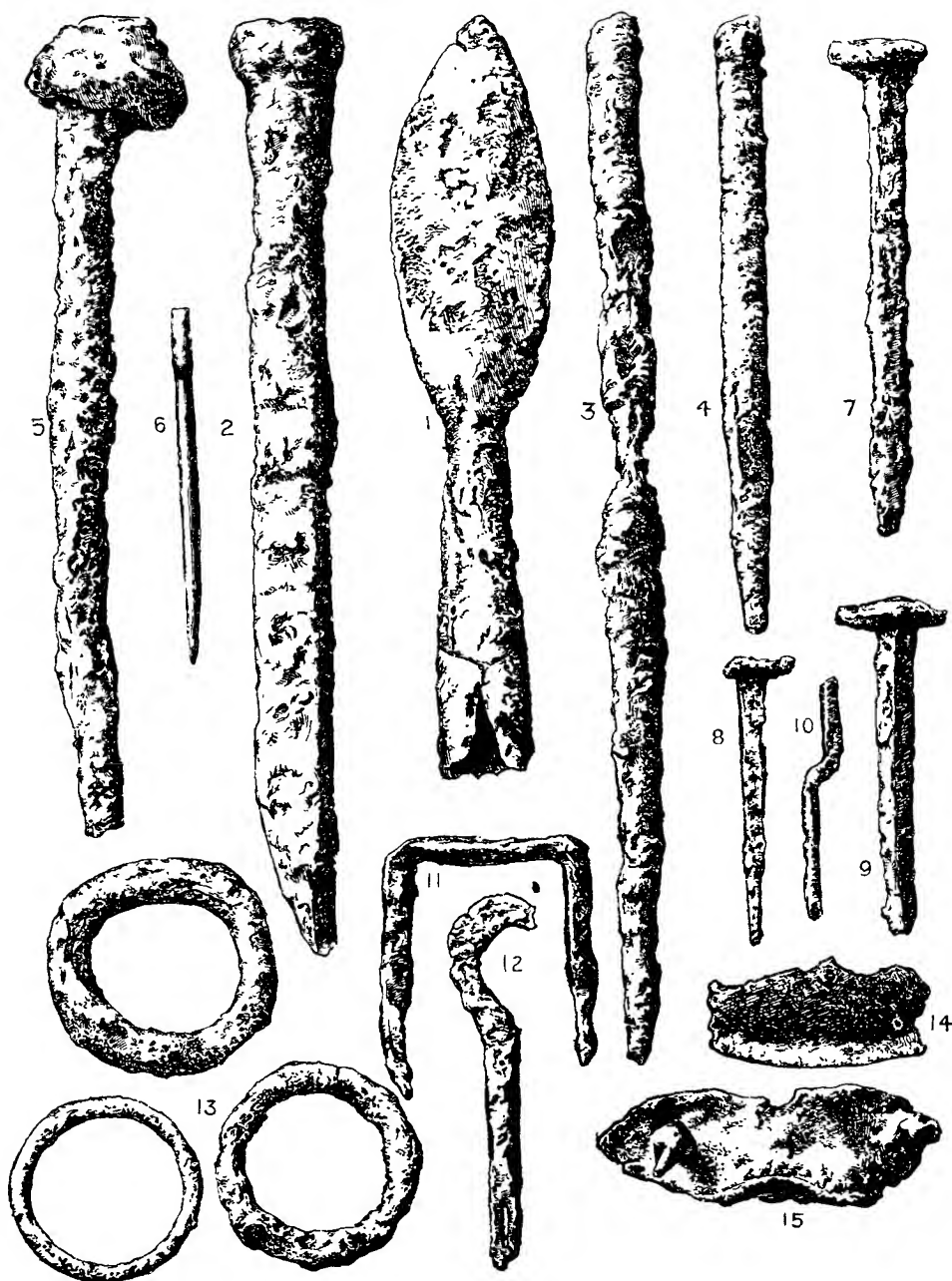


Fig. 9. Iron Objects from the lowest level. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ .)



Fig. 9, No. 4, appears to have been the spindle of a Roman quern. It is almost the counterpart of one found on the second level in 1915, except that it is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch longer.

Fig. 9, No. 5, is a rod of iron measuring some  $8\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length with a domical cap on the head which comes down well below the point of contact. It seems too long to have been a linch-pin, but what purpose it served is not apparent.

Fig. 9, No. 6, is without doubt a Roman stylus of the well-known type, measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. It came from the very bottom of the level. This is by no means a unique find on a Romano-British site, showing that if the native population had not themselves acquired the art of writing they had acquired some interest in the instrument that produced it. Eight styli were found by General Pitt-Rivers in different places in his excavation at Woodyates,<sup>1</sup> and numerous specimens were also obtained at Woodcuts and Rotherley.<sup>2</sup> More recently Mr Donald Atkinson found one, and probably a second, on Lowbury Hill, Berkshire,<sup>3</sup> and one was obtained by Mr and Mrs Cunnington in Casterley Camp.<sup>4</sup>

Fig. 9, Nos. 7, 8, and 9 are nails with square section. Several others were found, the largest measuring  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length.

Fig. 9, No. 10 measures  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, and is a thin pin of iron bent in the centre so that its two ends lie in parallel planes. The upper end is imperfect. Its purpose is not apparent.

Fig. 9, No. 11, is a staple  $2\frac{1}{32}$  inches in breadth and  $2\frac{11}{16}$  in length.

Fig. 9, No. 12, is a hook.

Fig. 9, No. 13, shows three iron rings varying in external diameter from  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Fig. 9, No. 14, is probably a small portion of the umbo of a shield. It is a thin convex fragment with a flange at the edge.

Fig. 9, No. 15, is a cleat.

Fig. 10, No. 1, illustrates an indefinite object of iron,  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches in length, to which is attached transversely, possibly by corrosion, a thin plate of bronze with a button-like disc at one end.

Fig. 10, Nos. 2 and 3, are small iron hooks purposely so made, and not nails the points of which have been bent. A similar hook was found in 1914,<sup>5</sup> and another (noted *infra*, p. 84) came from the level immediately above this.

The pottery from this level consists of fragments of native as well

<sup>1</sup> Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations*, vol. iii., pl. clxxiv. 15-17.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. i., pl. xxix. 6-8, cv. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Atkinson, *Lowbury Hill*, p. 51, pl. xv. 13, 14.

<sup>4</sup> *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, No. cxix., vol. xxxviii., pl. ii., No. 10.

<sup>5</sup> *Proc.*, xlix. p. 198, fig. 45, No. 8.

as of Roman wares, the former greatly outnumbering the latter. The native pottery is coarse, thick, and made without the aid of the potter's wheel, also usually much blackened by fire, indicating that the vessels have been chiefly used as cooking-pots. In previous reports details have been given, and illustrations of specimen sherds and of sections supplied, but as no fresh data have transpired in the excavation of the past summer there is nothing to add to the previous statements.

The Roman pottery has supplied fewer fragments of interest than in previous years, and no pieces of ornamented wares that have not been met with before. The most noteworthy of the latter are shown in fig. 7, Nos. 45 and 46. The most characteristic fragments are contained in the following list:—

Portion of the mouth of an amphora, round-bellied type: second century.

Fragment of cooking-pot, drab clay with silver-grey slip coating, scored lightly with a horizontal band of comb-markings and detached vertical lines: apparently of late first or early second century date.

Fragment of decorated Samian bowl, form 37 (fig. 7, No. 45).

Small fragment from the side of a Samian bowl, form 44 (fig. 7, No. 46), good hard clay and glaze (cf. *Roman Frontier Post*, pl. xl. fig. 20).

Fragments of Castor ware cup or beaker, form 55: second or third century.

Small rim fragment of Samian bowl 35/36, decorated on the recurved rim with leaves *en barbotine*; Lezoux fabric late first century (cf. *Roman Frontier Post*, pl. xxxix. fig. 5).

Small rim fragment, pale silver-grey fumed clay, hard, with well-smoothed inside surface: rare shape of open bowl with slightly inturned rim (cf. *Kastell Wiesbaden, O.R.L.*, xxxi. pl. xiii. 9. 13. 25. A.D. 83-121).

Small fragment of a decorated Samian bowl, form 37: style of Germanus, A.D. 60-85. Remains of leafage and other ornamental detail indicate that this is a piece of the same bowl as a small sherd found in 1915,<sup>1</sup> whereon appears the greater part of a charging lion.

Some small fragments of Belgic black ware.

Rim fragment of a flagon with three receding cordons (cf. this piece with one got in 1915).<sup>2</sup>

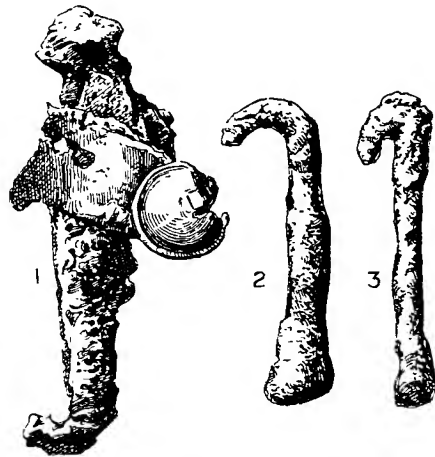


Fig. 10. Three Objects of Iron from the lowest level. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, l. p. 96, fig. 21, No. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, l. p. 90, fig. 18, No. 7.

Fragments of a fumed grey cooking-pot, scored lightly with latticed lines.

Fragments of Belgic black ware; rim fragments of globular pipkins or beakers. fumed grey clay, coated with bitumen, not polished on outside surface.

Fragments of Castor ware, white clay with brownish red slip coating.

Rim fragment of Samian bowl, form 18; late first or early second century.

Fragment of the side of a Samian bowl, form 31; second century.

Small fragment of the side of a Samian bowl, form 37; portion of a zone of "S"-shaped ornament.

Fragment from the shoulder of a narrow-necked cooking-pot or store vessel, coarse fumed grey clay with reddish core; a cordon at junction of neck and shoulder; may be late first century.

Two rim fragments of Upchurch or late Belgic black ware decorated round the outside with a lattice pattern, scored lightly with a blunt point (cf. *Proc.*, xlix. p. 162, fig. 18, No. 4).

Lastly, this lowest level yielded two coins both from section H—one a denarius, the other a small brass, both of Faustina the Elder—which, along with the pottery, serve to indicate the period of occupation. As both coins are of the types struck subsequent to the death of Faustina in 141 A.D., they clearly belong to the Antonine period of Roman occupation in Scotland.

The foregoing notes on the Roman pottery show fragments of late first or early second century wares, as well as pieces of vessels of the Antonine period; thus pottery and coins supply evidence that this primary occupation continued well into the second century. Of the date of its commencement we cannot be certain; but, as we shall show later on, the period of its endurance was much longer than that of any one of the three occupations that succeeded it.

#### RELICS FROM THE THIRD LEVEL.

What we designated the third level as we reached it in succession from the latest refers, of course, to the second occupation, as we consider the relics in chronological sequence, taking the levels up from the earliest.

On level No. 3 we naturally do not find relics from the earlier Stone and Bronze Age periods, as the floor of the lowest occupation intervened between it and the ancient surface. One arrow-head of flint, however, of the lozenge-shaped variety, with a slight chip out of one edge, has found its way thither, probably by the action of a rabbit, or the still more disturbing proceedings of someone bent on digging out

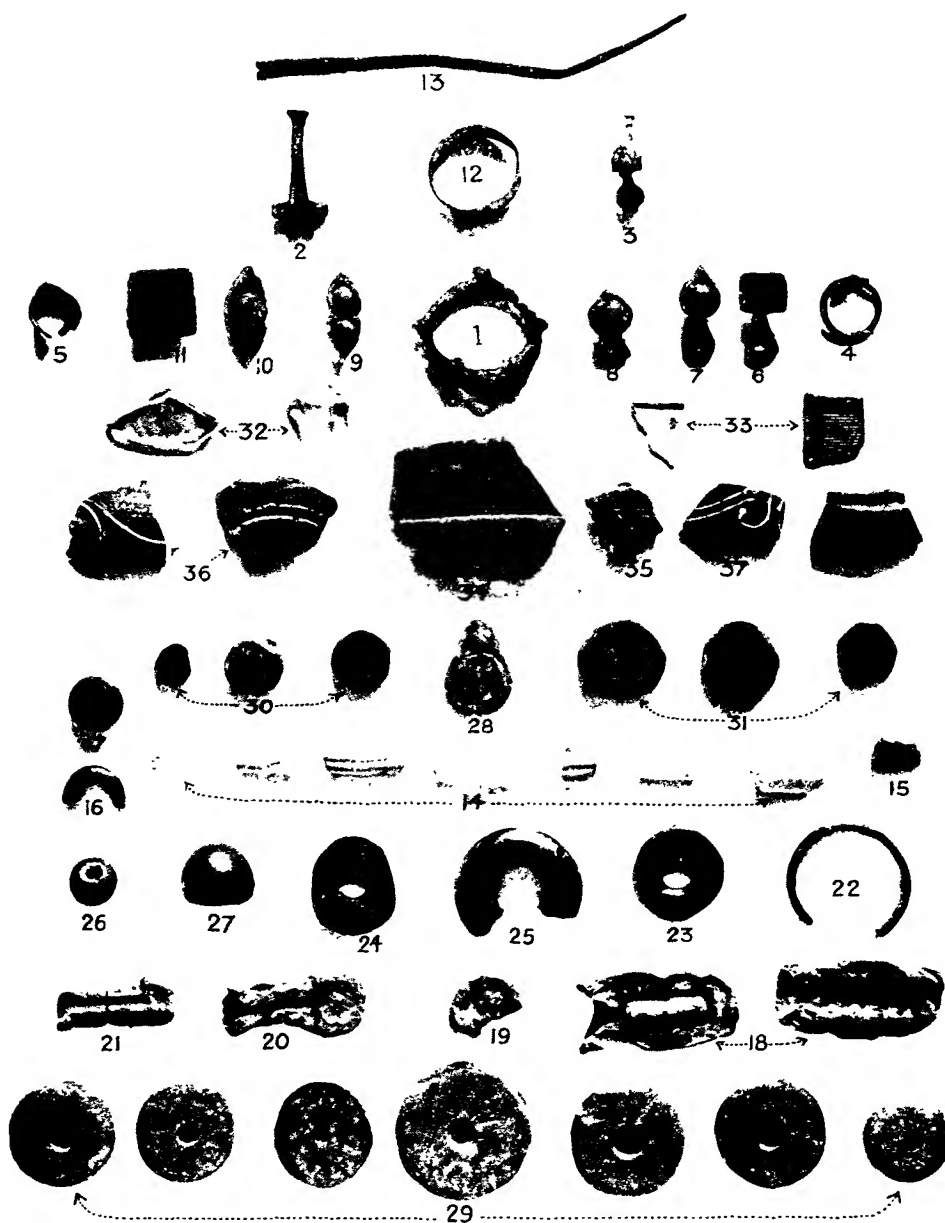


Fig. 11. General illustration of Relics (other than of iron) from the third level. (Ca. 3.)

the rabbit. This is the fifth flint arrow-head that we have found, and it is worthy of remark that of these four are of the lozenge-shaped variety, while the fifth is leaf-shaped. Thus far we have not met with a single barbed specimen.

Of bronze ornaments we have fewer than on the lower level. There are two bow fibulæ, both of quite distinct forms from those previously noted. One of these (fig. 11. No. 2, and fig. 12, No. 1) is a plain bow fibula identical in style with that found in 1914.<sup>1</sup> The bow is rounded and plain: there is a concavity in the foot which has contained a boss, and there is a similar one at the head. The pin works on a simple hinge. The form is not uncommon on Romano-British sites, and references to other occurrences are given in the

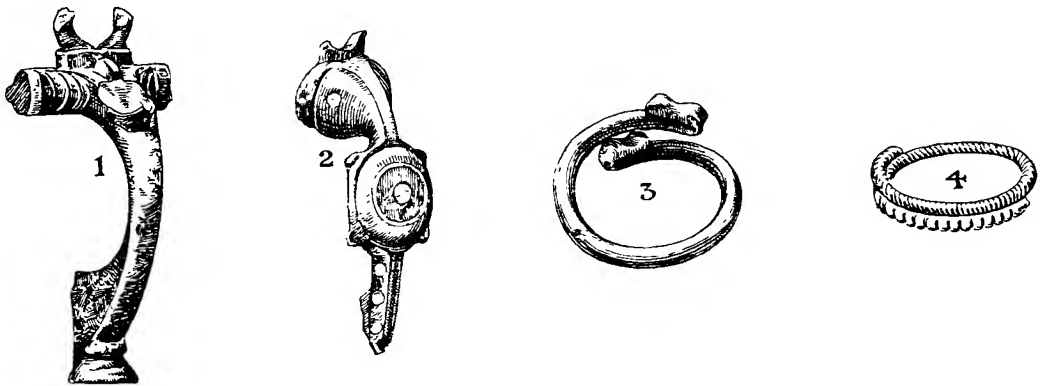


Fig. 12. Fibulæ and Rings from the third level. (1.)

Report for 1914. The second fibula (fig. 11, No. 3, and fig. 12, No. 2) is of a less common variety,\* and a beautiful example of its kind. The bow, which is quadrangular in section, with bevelled sides towards the foot, swells out to a trumpet-bell form at the head. On the crest of the bow is a circular disc from which four small points project at equal distances apart, tending to produce a square appearance. This disc is outlined with a thin thread of gold and is covered with enamel, which apparently has been crimson. A spot of silver forms the centre. Three other spots of silver are set along each of the flat sides of the forward section, while a band of the same metal, flanked on each side by a single spot, runs along the ridge from the disc to the head. The pin works on a spring. There has been a ring on the head which has been broken off. General Pitt-Rivers found a fibula of identical form ornamented with a stud of blue enamel

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, xlix. p. 169, fig. 24, No. 3.

in the Romano-British village at Woodcuts Common. A similar one was found at Wroxeter.<sup>1</sup>

A ring (fig. 11, No. 4, and fig. 12, No. 3) measures  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in diameter and is formed of a plano-convex wire in such a way that the ends are turned back and slightly overlap. There is also a fragment amounting to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  coils of a small finger ring of silver (fig. 12, No. 4), formed of a tapered wire with a fine spiral rib,  $\frac{2}{32}$  inch in diameter.

Fig. 11, No. 5, is a penannular ring made from a thin plate of bronze tapered to either end. The greatest diameter is  $\frac{1}{10}$  inch, but it has more the appearance of a mounting than of a personal ornament.

Of the so-called dress-fasteners there are three (fig. 11, Nos. 6-8). No. 6 is fashioned with a square plate and a rounded loop, and does not differ essentially from those of the same pattern found on the lowest level. The same remark applies to fig. 11, No. 7, of the petal and boss variety. Conceivably it made a pair with fig. 7, No. 19. The other specimen, however, of this class (fig. 11, No. 8) has all the appearance of incipient decadence in its lines. The boss has got flatter and broader, and the curves are less pleasing.

Of the harness-mountings (Nos. 9-11 of fig. 11) No. 9, showing a double petal and boss design, equally with the last object shows a falling-off in workmanship from the style of the identical ornaments found on the lowest level. The curves of the petals are not so true, and the object is clumsily designed. The mounting next to it in the illustration, No. 10, is the exact counterpart of one found on the lowest level, and it is conceivable that the lowest level is its proper provenance, for both were found in the same section (G), and where the dividing stratum is shallow and uneven an occasional confusion is, I fear, inevitable.

Another harness-mounting (fig. 11, No. 11) is a plate of bronze  $1\frac{1}{32}$  inch square, furnished, like all the foregoing, with a loop at the back.

Connected with harness was probably also the ring (fig. 11, No. 12). It measures  $1\frac{7}{16}$  inch in diameter. The fashion of it is peculiar in respect that the ring itself is not of the same thickness throughout, but swells out on two opposite segments in a style characteristic of Late-Celtic craftsmanship.

One other ornamental relic of bronze was recovered from this level, a pin (fig. 11, No. 13, and fig. 13). It measures  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length and, although bent, appears to be complete. It is similar to a pin obtained from the lowest level in 1914. The head is somewhat decayed, but it has been rounded, and on the front of the pin there is a slight projecting lip curving upwards at either end. It has some resemblance in the latter

<sup>1</sup> *Urinconium*, Thomas Wright, p. 280, No. 5.



Fig. 13. Bronze Pin from the third level. (1.)

respect to a zoomorphic-headed pin found in 1915, and described and illustrated in the Report for that year.<sup>1</sup> The upper part of the head on this pin does not seem to have been so elaborate. At intervals there occur zones of incised lines encircling the stem with the evident intention of keeping the pin in position.

The only other objects of bronze recovered from this level were two in number. One appears to be the half of a disc,  $1\frac{9}{32}$  inch in greatest diameter with a trefoil or quatrefoil piercing in the centre, and suggests the lockplate from the end of a tubular padlock. The other object is a bar of bronze, 5 inches in length,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in breadth, quadrangular in section.

Closely allied to the actual bronze ornaments are moulds for the manufacture of such articles. One complete mould sectioned and portions of three others are shown in fig. 11, Nos. 18-21. The sectioned mould was found in its perfect state as it was finished ready for use. It is of clay and has been made exactly in the same method as those found in 1915, a method fully described in the Report for that year. As will be observed (fig. 14, No. 1), it has been intended to cast one half of a cylinder with five corrugations on the outside, and has been furnished with a core to preserve its hollow character.

The three other moulds are each for pins. No. 19, and fig. 14, No. 2, the head part only, has been for a hand-pin with six beads. We got a pin of this type from the lowest level in 1914, which had five beads. No. 20, and fig. 14, No. 3, has been intended, and more probably used, to cast a pin of a type which, as far as my knowledge goes, is represented by no single existing specimen. It has, like the hand-pin, been a shouldered pin, and has had a head in the form of a cinquefoil. The full length of the pin as it left the mould has been only  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, and, as will be noticed in the diagrammatic representation of it, the point has been blunt. Probably a sharpened point was produced by hammering and the stem consequently lengthened before the object was finally finished. The remaining mould (fig. 11, No. 21) has apparently been for a simple pin, but it presents a peculiar feature in that it has two interior faces, one at right angles to the other. On that shown

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, l. p. 39, fig. 24, No. 3.

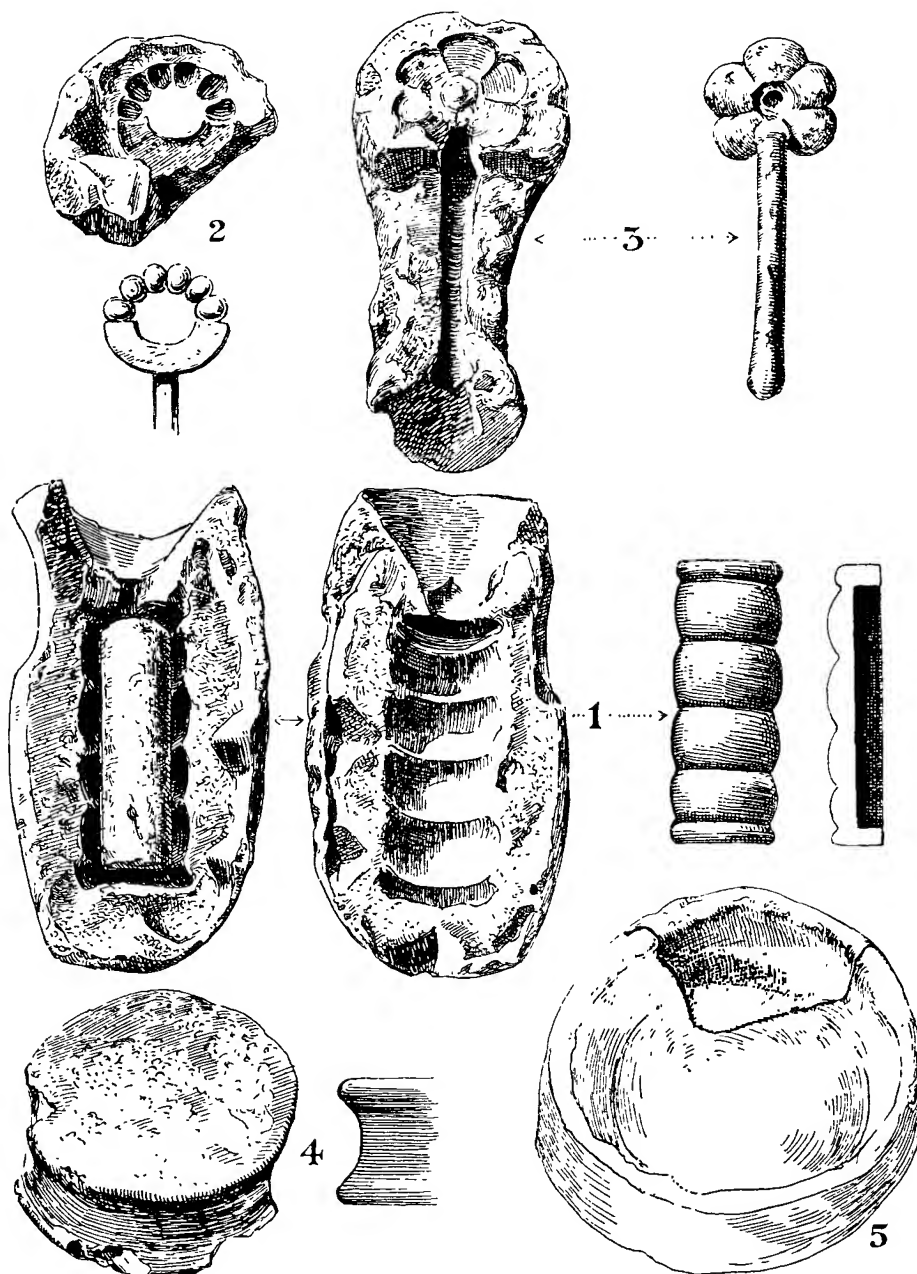


Fig. 14. Nos. 1-3, Clay Moulds, with diagrams of relative Castings: 4, Grooved Disc: 5, Segment and diagrammatic completion of Pottery Saucer. All from the third level. (1.)  
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in the illustration is the pin matrix, while the other is plain. It is conceivable that a simple pin matrix and a plain surface existed on the counterpart of the mould with their positions reversed.

Of other ornaments not of bronze there were found, as on the level below, a number of segments of glass armlets (fig. 11, No. 14). Of these there were seven: of which two were of opaque white glass with no ornamentation; two of opaque white, but with thin blue threads trailed on the surface; two of pale translucent blue glass, each with three blue and white intertwined cord mouldings, laid one along the crest and one along each side. The last fragment was a small one of pale green translucent glass.

As was observed in our last Report, the bracelets of opaque white or yellow glass were of heavier make than those made of translucent material. In addition to the foregoing, there was found a small wedge-shaped fragment, rather too thick to have been part of any armlet, such as we have found so far (fig. 11, No. 15). It is of blue and white millefiore glass, and has been a section of some plano-convex rod, or ring, which has had its surfaces ground or rubbed down to their present state of smoothness. The style is suggestive of Roman manufacture.

Fig. 11, Nos. 16 and 17, show two objects of amber, one-half of an annular bead with a diameter of 1 inch, and a small discoid bead  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter.

Since we left the lowest level a remarkable change has occurred in the prevailing fashion of shale or jet ornaments. Not a single example has come to light of the heavy segments of armlets so numerous on that level, but we have in place four rings and a bead of this material (fig. 11, Nos. 22-26). Of these No. 22 is a slightly made ring, imperfect, with a diameter of  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch. It alone is in appearance like an armlet, but it is too small for the wrist of anyone but a very small child. Nos. 23 and 24 are flattened rings, probably worn suspended as beads; and No. 25, with a diameter over all of 2 inches, has in all probability been put to a similar purpose. Fig. 11, No. 26, is a small spherical bead, flattened at either end of the perforation, and measuring  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. Part of a very similar bead was recovered from the bottom level in 1915. No. 27 of fig. 11 is one half of the head of a pin similar in character to one found on the upper level in 1914.

The last article for personal use to be mentioned is a thin flat object fashioned out of clay-stone into the form of a disc with a tongue projecting in one direction, the disc surrounded by an incised line (fig. 11, No. 28). A notch cut on either side at the junction of the tongue and disc has evidently been made to hold a cord used for the suspension of the object. The design, which is possibly phallic, is very

much the same as that employed to decorate the head of the pin above described.

The number of complete whorls (fig. 11, No. 29) found on the third level amounts to eight, while seven different halves give a representative total of fifteen. Of these ten were fashioned from stone, one from the foot of a small Samian bowl, one each of Roman and native pot respectively, and two of lead. Among those of stone is a half-whorl made of clay-slate, on both faces of which numerous lines have been scratched with some sharp instrument. One of the objects of lead which I have included as a whorl is only  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter.

For the first time this season we meet with the small discs of stone or pottery and occasionally of glass which were evidently used as playing-men or counters. Of these we have six (fig. 11, Nos. 30 and 31), varying in diameter from  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

Of stone objects there was found one irregular oval disc of sandstone, measuring superficially  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches; a coprolite,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, similar to one found in 1914,<sup>1</sup> and which, I am informed, must have come from carboniferous shale beds. A discoid object of coarse pottery,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in depth, with a marked hollow round the middle giving it a bobbin-like aspect (fig. 14, No. 4) is of unascertained use.

A small ball of baked clay with a diameter of  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch does not fall into any of the foregoing categories. Similar pellets have been found in each of the previous years.

A small number of pieces of Roman glass (fig. 11, Nos. 32-33) came from this level.

The principal relics of iron recovered from the third level are shown on fig. 15.

There are two spear-heads—one (No. 1) leaf-shaped, measuring  $5\frac{3}{16}$  inches in length, the other (No. 2) more lanceolate, measuring  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Both have closed sockets and well-defined midribs, in these respects showing features which apparently distinguished the purely Celtic spear-heads of our two earlier occupations from those of the later periods.

A good pair of shears (No. 3), measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, are of the usual type—a type that has proved its effectiveness by its survival to the present time with a somewhat restricted use. A similar pair, but smaller, was found in 1915 on the second level.

There are three knives (Nos. 4, 5, and 6), two with triangular pointed blades (one lacking the point), the other with seemingly a rounded point.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, xlix, p. 201.

A shouldered pin (No. 7) belongs to a type of which examples have been found in bronze in each of our previous year's digging. Similar pins in iron were found respectively in the kitchen-midden at Gallanach, Oban; in the fort at The Laws, Monifieth, Forfarshire; and in the Iron Age burial at Moredun, near Edinburgh.<sup>1</sup>

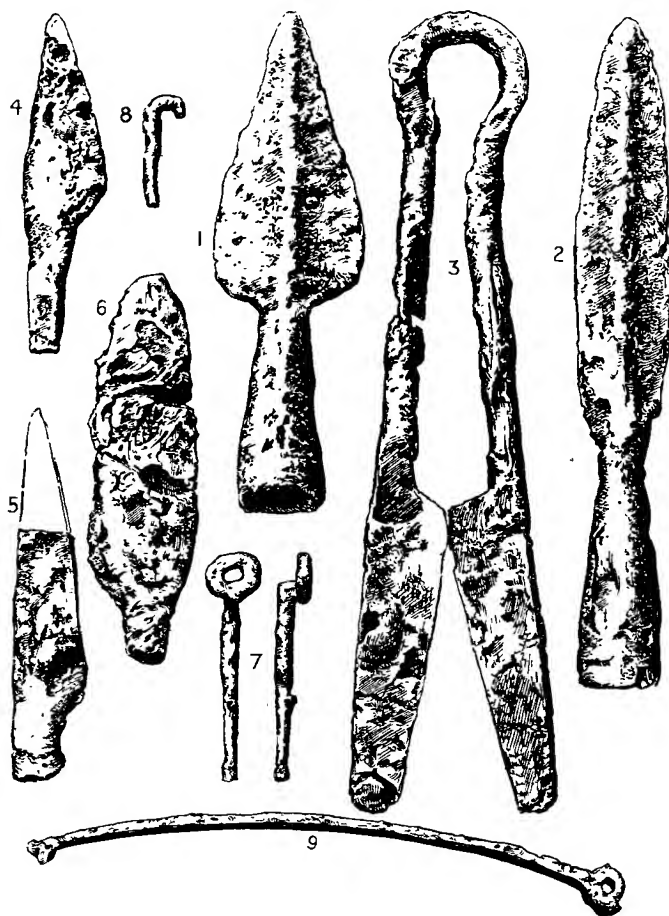


Fig. 15. Iron Objects from the third level. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

No. 8 is a small hook  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch in length. A similar hook was found in 1914.<sup>2</sup>

No. 9 much resembles a spring which has been held in position by a pin through a ring and bracket at either end. It measures  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, xxxviii., 1906, p. 433, figs. 5, 7, and 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xlix., fig. 45, No. 8.

There is illustrated by fig. 16 a small mortising chisel of iron, rectangular in section throughout and measuring 2 inches in length.



Fig. 16. Mortising Chisel of Iron from the third level. (†.)

Fig. 17 shows two aspects of a flattened oval object of iron with a rectangular transverse piercing, apparently for a strap to pass through. It measures superficially  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch and in thickness  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Though the rounded upper surface is now covered with iron, there is clearly discernible at the edges a thin plate of bronze, demonstrating that the iron which now overlies it is due to oxidisation. The shape which this plate of bronze must take at once recalls the ornamented plate found on the lowest level (fig. 8, No. 6), and, though of considerably larger size, the latter may originally have been employed to decorate the upper surface of a similar though larger oval boss.

The pottery fragments from this level show the usual mixture of coarse native ware with Roman wheel-made pottery. Among the former there is nothing that calls for any special remark except one small fragment that appears to be about one-third of a diminutive saucer with a diameter of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch and a rim rising  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch above the level of the bottom (fig. 14, No. 5). A very similar saucer was found in a broch at Brabstermire, in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness, hollowed out of a pebble  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches in breadth and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in thickness.<sup>1</sup> Such objects do not appear to have been crucibles—a stone is unsuitable for such a purpose—but they may have been used for containing pigment of some sort.

The Roman pottery shows a considerable variety of periods. There are a few pieces of Samian ware—the following being those worthy of remark.

A rim fragment of a Samian ware bowl (form 37) with an ovolo border, showing a beaded line beneath and at the lower edge what appears to be the upper part of a large scroll (fig. 11, No. 34). The style is eastern Gaulish or latest Lezoux, and its date probably the end of the second, or the beginning of the third century.

A small rim fragment of a similar bowl with a thick bead moulding probably of third-century date.

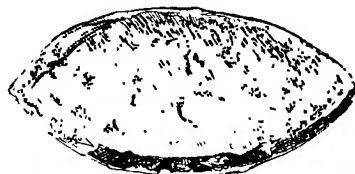


Fig. 17. Oval Object of Iron and Bronze from the third level. (†.)

<sup>1</sup> *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scotland), Third Report, Caithness, No. 37.*

A fragment of a small bowl of the same material (form 37) with panel ornament having beaded borders (fig. 11, No. 35). In the upper portion of the narrow panel on the left is a small caryatid (Déchelette, No. 656) used by Cinnamus, Devixtus, etc.; late first or early second century.

A rim fragment of a bowl or saucer (form 18); first half of the second century.

Two base-fragments of a cup (form 33) with the first three and last three letters ALB—ANI of a central potter's stamp, possibly part of the name ALBUCIANI—a second-century potter.

Of the Roman wares other than Samian the most conspicuous are the pieces of Rhenish pottery, parts of bulbous beakers of black slip ware decorated with zones of scrolls and berries in white slip bordered by groove and roulette markings (fig. 11, Nos. 36 and 37); period A.D. 150–250. It is noteworthy that none of this ware has been found in any of the Roman sites in Scotland excavated by the Society. Its appearance here therefore must be dated subsequent to the withdrawal of the Romans, *i.e.* the very end of the second or the first half of the third century. Numerous pieces of this ware were found at Silchester.<sup>1</sup> It is of interest to note that a few fragments were found in excavating the broch of Keiss, parish of Wick, Caithness, and are preserved in the Museum. In 1915 pieces were recovered from each of the levels except the lowest.

A small fragment of grey Upchurch ware, part of a globular beaker decorated with a zone of roulette hatching.

Fragments of Upchurch, or late Belgic, ware, parts of one or more pear-shaped pots decorated with vertical lines made with a rounded point, of pale grey body with darker surface—smoothed above and below the decorated zone: early second century. Fragments of this ware were found in the lowest level, probably its proper position, in 1915.

A rim fragment of a small globular cooking-pot with slight upright bead rim; found also at Corbridge; Antonine period, A.D. 138–192.

Several fragments of Castor ware of white body with black slip coating: second to fourth century.

Three coins came from this level: from the upper or eastern half of G, a small brass of Probus, A.D. 276–281, and a similar coin of Allectus, 293–296; while from the centre of the western portion of H came a small brass of Carausius, A.D. 287–293. These third-century coins found at different places throughout the level may be taken, along with the fragments of Rhenish pottery, to show that the occupation of this level in the particular area excavated last summer extended well into, if not

<sup>1</sup> May, *The Pottery found at Silchester*, p. 103, pl. xlii. A.

throughout, the third century. This is a much later date than was attributed to it in the previous Reports from the evidence then obtained, the latest coin connected with it found up to 1915 being of the reign of Antoninus Pius. The third-century coins which it has yielded this last season are the first coins of that period that have hitherto been found on the hill. The significance of this is not clear. It may imply that during the period represented by each level the occupation was progressive over the surface and not simultaneous, the inhabitants moving to fresh ground as occasion arose. Or it may show that the duration of the occupations was much longer than we have hitherto estimated. As to the length of occupation of this particular level in last summer's excavation, I shall show later on that relative to that of the primary occupation it was brief, or else the site was used by a much less dense population.

#### RELICS FROM THE SECOND LEVEL.

We have now reached the period of the third consecutive occupation of the explored area—that relative to the second floor level reached in

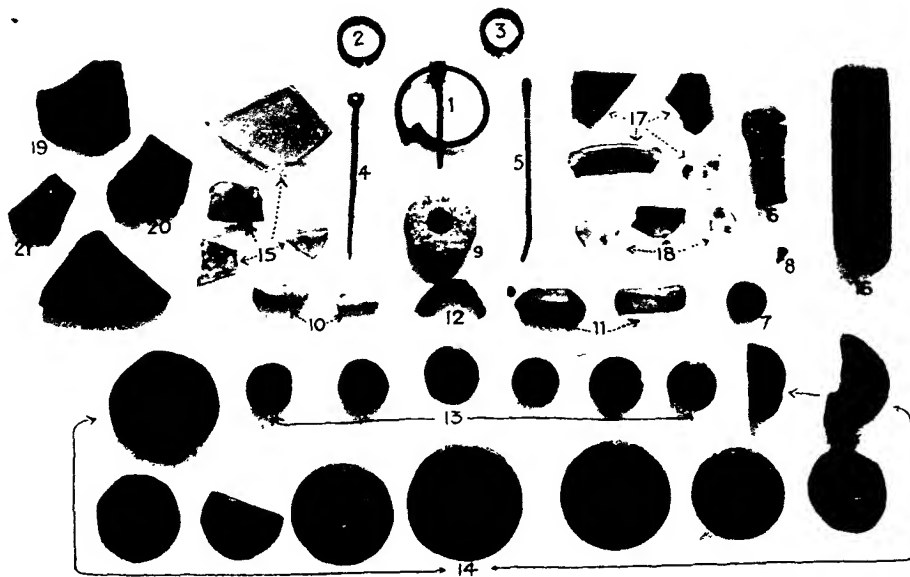


Fig. 18. General illustration of Relics from the second level (other than of Iron). (Ca.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .)

our digging from the surface. It is that on which the hearths lay for the most part east and west, and were in alignment.

The bulk of the relics are shown in fig. 18. It will be observed that

the number of objects found is much smaller than that obtained from either of the two preceding occupations.

The only fibula recovered (fig. 18, No. 1, and fig. 19, No. 1) is of the penannular type. The diameter is  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch, but originally it would have been a trifle more, the brooch having been slightly crushed. The terminals are exactly of the style to be seen on one half of a penannular fibula found in 1915<sup>1</sup> on the third level, and believed to be zoomorphic.

Though the style is the same in one respect, there is a difference in the terminals—that of the 1915 brooch shows a barely perceptible expansion in thickness from that of the wire forming the main part of the brooch, while in the more recently recovered example the ends broaden out markedly. As was related in our last Report, this type of brooch has been shown by Mr Reginald Smith to be the prototype of the later Celtic brooches with the richly wrought terminals, the best-known example of which from Scotland is the Hunterston Brooch. The broadening of the terminals as seen in our example indicates an important step in the development. It is probably of fourth-century date.

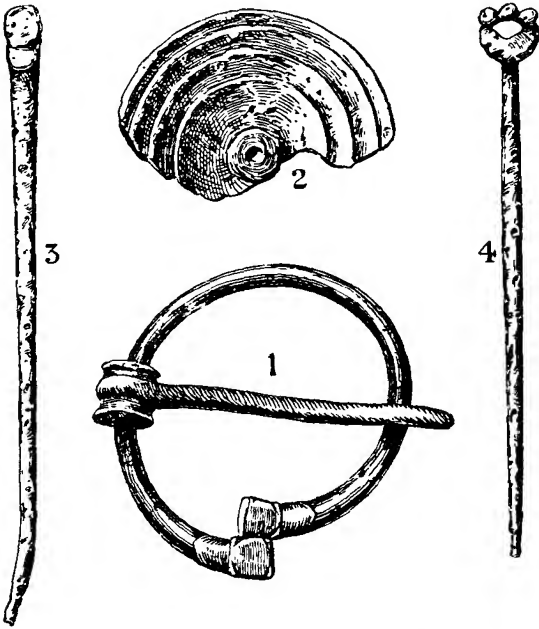


Fig. 19. Pins and Brooch of Bronze and Disc of Iron from the second level. (†.)

Two small slightly penannular rings of bronze (fig. 18, Nos. 2 and 3) have more probably been the movable heads of pins than fibulae.

Of actual bronze pins we recovered two. One (fig. 18, No. 4, and fig. 19, No. 4) is a modified form of the hand-pin referred to above. The number of beads upon the head is now reduced to three. It measures  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length. In an article tracing the development of the hand-pin in Great Britain and Ireland, Mr Reginald Smith gives to this form a fourth- to fifth-century attribution.<sup>2</sup> The relegation of this example to the fourth century, as will be shown in considering the date of this occupation, is probably correct.

The other pin (fig. 18, No. 5, and fig. 19, No. 3) measures  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, l. p. 101, fig. 23, No. 5.

<sup>2</sup> *Opuscula Archaeologica Oscari Montelio*, p. 237, fig. 14.

in length, and is of the identical type of the pin found on the last level, shown in fig. 13. A pin with a similar head but larger was found in the third level in 1915.<sup>1</sup>

Closely connected with the pins is one half of a clay mould,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length (fig. 18, No. 6), for casting a small hand-pin, which has apparently had five beads on the head.

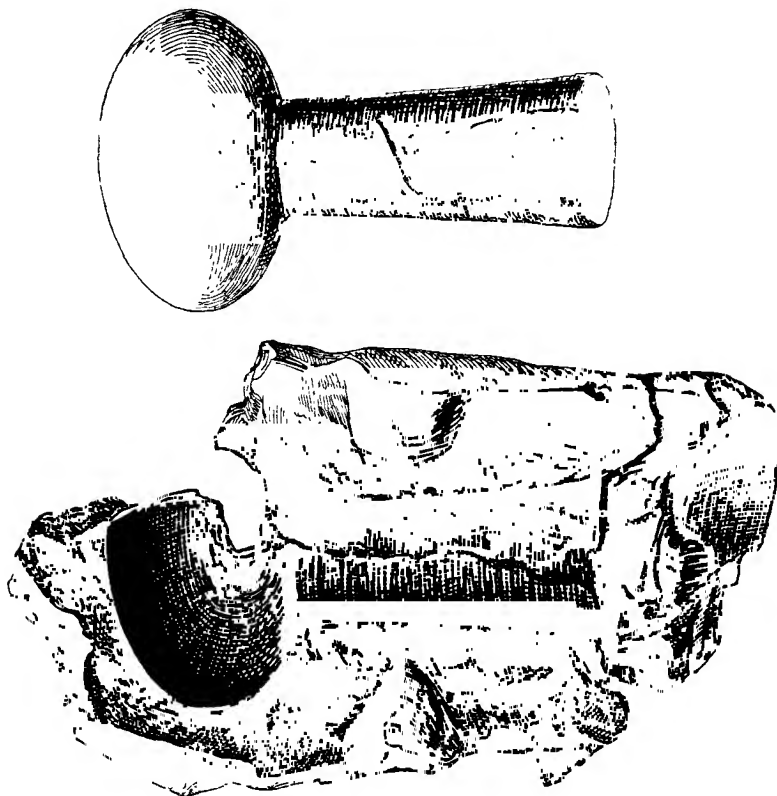


Fig. 20. Mould for a Spear-butt, and diagrammatic drawing of Casting. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

One half of a large clay mould (imperfect) is shown in fig. 20 with a diagram of the object which was intended to be cast in it. This has evidently been a socketed spear-butt with a flattened spheroid terminal measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch in diameter at the mouth.

Of beads there occurred one discoid bead of amber,  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch in diameter (fig. 18, No. 7), very similar to one recovered from the level below, and a small cylindrical bead of opaque green glass  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch in diameter

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, I., fig. 23, Nos. 9A and 9B.



(fig. 18, No. 8). Two similar beads of green glass were found in 1915—one on this level, and the other in filling in the soil. The horizon is therefore probably correct, and the period of the type the fourth century.

An object which has apparently been worn suspended as a bead is another fish coprolite (fig. 18, No. 9), ground into discoid form and artificially perforated. A groove radiates from the perforation in one direction to the edge, probably produced by the friction of a cord when being worn as an amulet, or bead.

Pieces of glass bracelets turned up on this level also; four of them are illustrated (fig. 18, Nos. 10 and 11). One is of the opaque yellow glass, and with a markedly triangular section, which from accumulated experience I incline to attribute to the earlier occupations. Of the three other pieces one is translucent pale green and ornamented with yellow streaks, and the others are opaque white. All three are of the lighter make, and show a semi-oval section.

Shale, or jet, is represented by a single fragment (fig. 18, No. 12), one half of a ring.

The playing-men or counters, which first came to light on the third level, appear again on this. Of these objects there are seven, six of which are shown in the illustration (fig. 18, No. 13). Two of these have been fashioned from fragments of Samian ware, three are of shale, and two are pebbles.

With the stone objects we may include another white fish coprolite, with an extreme diameter of  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{16}$  inch, spherical in form, and in its natural state; two hones, one (fig. 18, No. 16) measuring  $3\frac{9}{16}$  inches by 1 inch by  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2}$  inch; the other, not illustrated, rectangular in section, measuring  $4\frac{5}{16}$  inches by  $1\frac{5}{32}$  inch by  $\frac{2\frac{5}{8}}{32}$  inch; a thin disc of porphyry, measuring  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches in diameter, highly polished on one face; a quadrangular flake of sandstone with one edge sharpened, measuring  $3\frac{1}{16}$  inches by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; a large scraper of fine black flint, measuring  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, which obviously has been brought up by some means from a lower level. Lastly, with these miscellaneous stone relics we may mention an oval discoid object of hardened clay, measuring  $2\frac{9}{32}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches. This article has evidently been employed for polishing, as the surface on one face towards each end has been worn to a convex outline by attrition.

The perforated discs or whorls from this level number twelve, of which ten are illustrated (fig. 18, No. 14). In the case of two of these objects the perforation is so small, only  $\frac{3}{32}$  inch in diameter, that it is barely conceivable that they were used to put on a spindle; the perforations of the remaining ten quite suit them for their presumed purpose. Two of the latter are made from pieces of Samian ware.

As we learned in our excavation of 1915, there is a notable increase in the pieces of Roman glass found on this level (fig. 18, Nos. 15-17), and especially noteworthy are the fragments of delicate vessels and of coloured glass referable to a period of occupation of the site that must be dated long subsequent to the withdrawal of the Roman legions from the territory north of Hadrian's Wall. There are probably twelve different vessels represented by the following pieces:—

1 piece, yellow bronze tint.

3 pieces, very thin, pale green.

1 piece, very thin, pale moss green, with a band formed of finely scratched lines.

1 piece, of a rim, thin, slightly darker in tint than the last.

Several pieces of colourless glass, much cracked.

2 pieces, very thin, pale yellow.

3 pieces, very thin, pale blue.

1 piece a little thicker and darker than the last.

1 piece, colourless, showing an everted rim and moulded edge.

1 piece thin, colourless, with moulding.

A segment of a hollow rim of green glass.

Several pieces of thick green glass bottles of large dimensions.

There remain to mention before considering the pottery the few following objects of metal.

A lead disc, plano-convex in section, with a hole  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch in diameter, sunk in the centre on its flat underside, evidently to enable the object to be fixed on the end of a pin of some sort: three short fragments of bronze binding, semi-tubular, and such as was possibly used for the edging of sheaths:<sup>1</sup> a short coil of silver wire  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch in length and  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch in diameter: lastly, about one half of a disc of bronze (fig. 19, No. 2),  $1\frac{7}{16}$  inch in diameter, ornamented with a series of four incised concentric circles.

The iron objects recovered from this level are fewer in number than from either of the lower levels. We are fortunate in having among them a spear-head which we can contrast with those belonging to the earlier occupations. It is shown in fig. 21, No. 1, and measures 4 inches in length. It is readily recognisable as of a different type, no longer leaf-shaped, but narrow and rounded with a markedly split socket. This split socket has characterised the spear-heads hitherto found from the upper levels, and is a feature of such weapons in use by the Saxons. A spear-ferrule (fig. 21, No. 2), measuring 5 inches in length, shows the same class of socket. A very similar one was found on this level in 1915.<sup>2</sup> Fig. 21,

<sup>1</sup> We have found pieces of this each year, as a rule on this level or on the one above (*Proc.*, l. p. 116).

<sup>2</sup> *Proc.*, l. p. 114, fig. 29, No. 3.

No. 3, resembles the flat tang of a sword-blade, but it is greatly oxidised and its purpose uncertain. What appears to have been part of a hinge,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, is shown by fig. 21, No. 4. The object No. 5 of the same fig. has probably been a small movable handle for a vessel of some sort. Fig. 21, No. 6, which measures  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length following the curve, bears a strong resemblance to a half horse-shoe: it is, however, very thin and light. Halves of horse-shoes have been found on this and the highest level in both of our previous excavations. Fig. 21. Nos. 7 and 8, are knives. From No. 7 the point is amissing. It has been

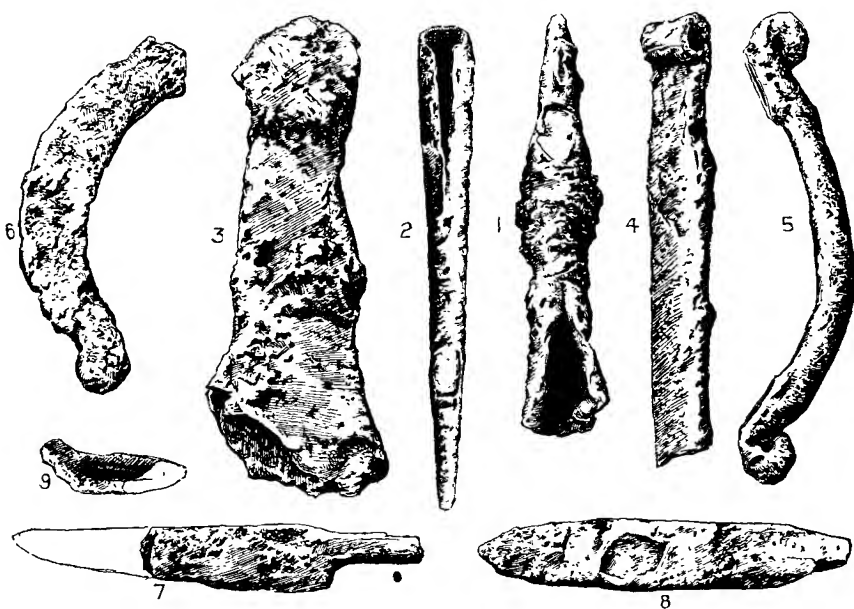


Fig. 21. Iron Objects from the second level. (1.)

of the same triangularly bladed form as we have met with in the two previous levels, while No. 8, measuring  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length, though a trifle smaller, is of the same as that represented by fig. 15, No. 6, from the level below. No. 9 is a curious little imperfect spoon-like object, with the remains of a tang, or handle. Its dimensions are actually  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. It is difficult to conceive what process it could have been employed in, as its capacity is so very slight.

Again the native pottery calls for no remark. It shows even less variation than that found in 1915 and no fresh features.

With regard to the Roman ware, as in 1915 there is a surprisingly large

amount, though among it there is an absence of fresh types or of notable pieces. The following list shows the principal fragments:—

Side fragment of a bowl of Samian ware, form No. 31; late second or third century.

Base fragment of another Samian bowl, form 18/37; good glaze.

Base fragment of a Samian cup, form 33, showing one letter A of potter's stamp and part of an incised circle; glaze brownish by fuming; second century.

Rim fragment of large Samian bowl, form 37, with thick bead rim and sides; of late date.

A small fragment of grey Upchurch ware, part of a globular beaker decorated with a zone of roulette hatching similar to a piece found on the third level.

Small side fragment (fig. 18, No. 19) of the upright "S"-shaped side of a bowl in red well-washed clay coated with pink slip, much rubbed off. This is pottery of a kind made at Sandford, Oxon, and Ashley Rails in the New Forest in the fourth century.

Fragment of Castor ware, late second century.

Fragment of imitation Samian ware bowl, form 31, with heavy bead rim in ordinary red tile clay.

Small fragment of Castor ware, piece of a bulbous beaker originally rough cast with small bits of clay; coated with a clay slip red-brown merging to black; clay well washed, hard, light red in colour.

Side fragment of a cooking-pot scored with vertical lines; clay pale, nearly white, hard.

Base of beaker of Castor ware in pale buff clay, coated with clay slip, red, merging into brown: fourth century.

Small fragment of a cooking-pot (fig. 18, No. 20), Upchurch ware, clay pale grey with darker surface, decorated with loops scored with a blunt point, resembling a piece from lowest level, found in 1914.<sup>1</sup>

Part of neck of narrow-mouthed or bottle-necked vessel with everted rim; fumed grey Upchurch ware.

Rim fragment of a cooking-pot in pale buff, nearly white clay with dark core.

Base fragments of a pear-shaped cooking-pot with beaded foot of Upchurch ware; clay hard, pale daub with a darker surface.

A small rim fragment of a Belgic cooking-pot, coated externally with hot polished bitumen.

A small fragment of Rhenish ware decorated with white slip scrolls (fig. 18, No. 21).

There is a somewhat unsatisfactory mingling of periods in the

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, xlix. p. 162, fig. 18, No. 3.

assigned dates of the pottery fragments. The probable cause of this was the inequality of the depth of the soil lying between the levels on certain parts of the area, owing to an outcrop of rock, and the consequent difficulty of determining exactly to which level any chance fragment actually belonged.

No coins were found on the second level this last season; but in general the few relics recovered correspond in character to those found on the same level in 1915. In that year we obtained two coins, brasses of Constantine Junior (A.D. 317-340), and of Magnentius (A.D. 350-353): we may therefore still regard the date of this occupation as having occurred in the fourth century.

#### THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

Comparatively few in number as were the relics from the second level, those from the highest are notably fewer; and when we take into account the movements of soil, and the objects within it due to the presence of rabbits, it is doubtful if the number credited to the latest occupation should not be less than it is.

Of fibulæ, either bow-shaped or penannular, none were found.

Two pins of bronze were recovered (fig. 22, Nos. 2 and 3); one (No. 2, also fig. 23, No. 2), complete though bent, measuring  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length; the other (No. 3, and fig. 23, No. 1), also apparently perfect, measuring  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch. The former terminates in a head which was designated zoomorphic in our last Report, where the style was discussed.<sup>1</sup> This example differs slightly from the two found formerly, in that the terminal portion is not bisected by a shallow groove on the front surface. Groups of lines have been incised on the upper part of the stem, obviously to prevent the pin slipping too readily from its hold. The second pin is somewhat puzzling. It is short, and does not taper to a very fine point. The head is of the same zoomorphic pattern as the last, but from the square top there project two semicircular flanges set very close together, their opposing faces being practically in contact. They are not, however, pierced for a rivet, as one would have expected. The flanges obviously suggest attachment to some other object; but what that object was, or how the attachment was accomplished, remains unascertained.

There are two rings of bronze (fig. 22, Nos. 6 and 7). One (No. 7), a simple ring the ends of which are not quite closed, calls for no remark. The other (No. 6), however, measuring 1 inch in diameter, has a moulded collar moving on its circumference, indicating rather clearly that this

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, 1. p. 102.

object has been part of a ring-headed pin such as was in vogue among the Saxons, and the Vikings at a later date.

Three dress-fasteners, so called, of bronze, are worth notice. One (fig. 22, No. 8) is a simple square plate with a loop on a lower plane, a form we have already met with from the lower levels. It may be a survival, or its presence here may be fortuitous, seeing that it is a form

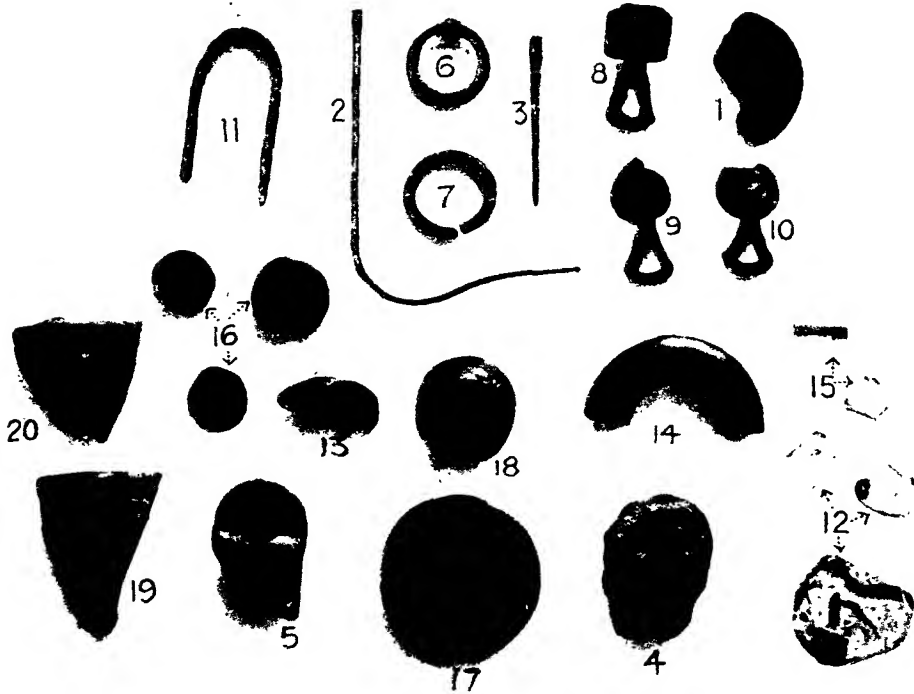


Fig. 22. General illustration of Relics from the highest level (other than of Iron). (Ca. 1.)

which has hitherto been confined to the earlier occupations. The two other examples (fig. 22, Nos. 9 and 10, also fig. 23, No. 3) are more interesting in that they represent a form new to us, and are a pair, found, one at the mouth of a rabbit hole, and the other on the first floor level below. They are of the disc type, differing from the ordinary style in having, as shown by the perfect example, a segmental expansion on one side, increasing in breadth and ending abruptly at the top of the object as if it had been the loose end of a spiral. The plate of each has

been inset with three triangular beds of coloured enamel, red and white. The occurrence of these two identical objects in close proximity to each other at once suggests that, whatever their purpose, they were worn or used in pairs. From the highest level in 1914 came another of these articles, one with an annular head. Fig. 22, No. 11, also fig. 23, No. 4, is a staple-shaped object of bronze with an extreme length of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch and breadth of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch between the points. It is divided up on its outer surface into a series of short segments by transverse grooves. Such an

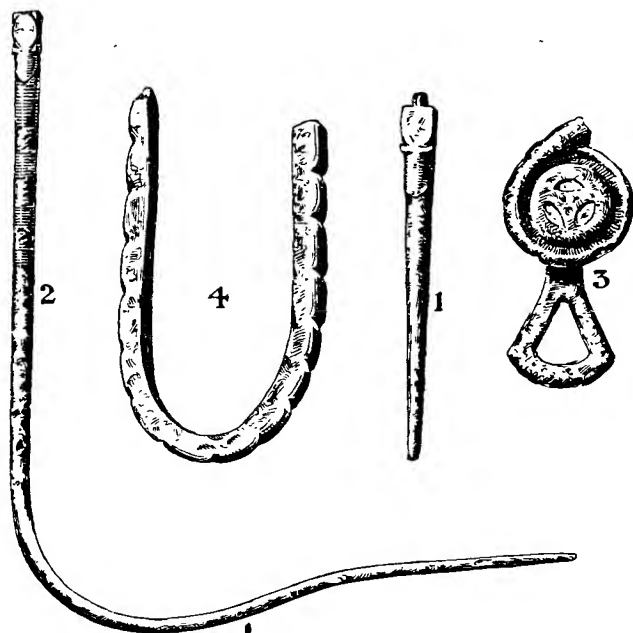


Fig. 23. Pins, Dress-fastener, and other Objects of Bronze from the highest level. (†.)

object might conceivably have served as a chape of a dagger-sheath, the form being a usual one in such articles of Teutonic origin.

Of moulds there are two portions, each for the head of a pin. In one case (fig. 22, No. 4) the matrix is too much damaged to show what the actual form has been. In the other (fig. 22, No. 5, also fig. 24) the matrix has been for one of the hand type with three pellets similar to the pin found on the second level.

Of Roman glass there occurred a few small fragments (fig. 22, No. 12). Shale or jet was represented by two segments of rings (fig. 22, Nos. 13 and 14). There is also one tiny piece of a glass armlet of the light translucent variety (fig. 22, No. 15).

The playing-men number three (fig. 22, No. 16).

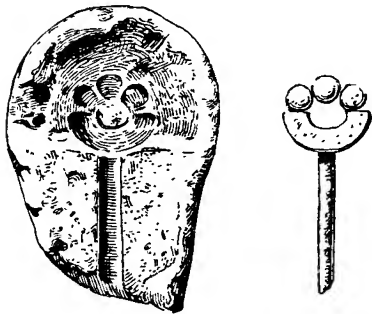


Fig. 24. Mould for a pin from the highest level, and relative diagram. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ .)

The following articles fashioned from stone were found:—a disc of sandstone with a diameter of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, carefully polished on both faces (fig. 22, No. 17) a large flat object of sandstone, rounded in shape, measuring  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness; the greater part of a pointed oval block of sandstone with a concave surface on the upper face, seemingly produced by sharpening large metal blades, such as swords (a somewhat similar stone was found on the second level in 1915, and is illustrated in the Report for that year);<sup>1</sup> a wedge-shaped object of sandstone grooved on both faces and on one side, measuring  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in thickness, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in greatest breadth: lastly, the upper stone of a quern 19 inches in diameter, with a socket at right angles to the edge for a side handle, and a groove cut on the under side for a mill-rind 7 inches in length.

The iron objects are as proportionately few as those of other materials. There is a broken spear-head (fig. 25) of the leaf-shaped type with a closed socket, which presumably has been brought up from a lower level: a knife, imperfect, and in two parts, with a broad double-edged blade, symmetrically pointed, closely resembling one found on the third<sup>2</sup> level in 1914;<sup>3</sup> a portion of another knife, single-edged and furnished with a tang; a few nails; and lastly, the iron link of a chain in form of a figure 8 (shown on fig. 25). Similar links were found in a Saxon barrow on Lowbury Hill, Berkshire.<sup>4</sup>

The fragments of pottery found on this level are so few in number as to be almost negligible.

In regard to the native pottery, the whole amount might almost be held in the palm of one hand. Among these

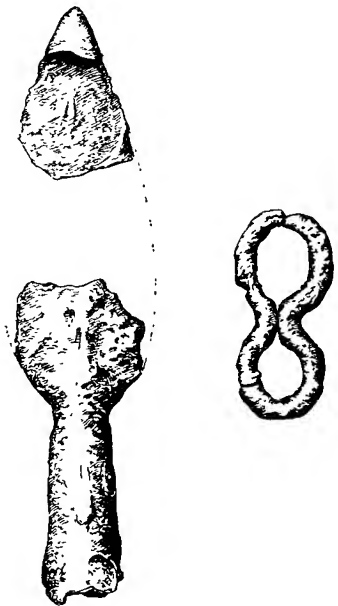


Fig. 25. Spear-head and Link of Iron from the highest level. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ .)

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, l. p. 130, fig. 39, No. 1.

<sup>2</sup> The so-called second level of the 1914 Report was in reality the third.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc.*, xlix. p. 187.

<sup>4</sup> Atkinson, *The Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill*, p. 51, pl. xv., No. 15.



pieces there is none worthy of particular note. The Roman pottery is equally trifling in quantity. The bulk of the fragments are ostensibly from lower levels. Of the remaining pieces we may note the following as possibly being contemporaneous:—

A rim fragment of a bowl or platter, form 18 (fig. 22, No. 19), with upright side, having a groove  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch below the edge of the lip to suggest a bead moulding; clay hard, brownish-red, late ware imitating Samian; third or fourth century.

Two small fragments of black slip glazed Rhenish ware decorated with zones of scrolls and berries with raised centres, in white slip, similar to that found on the third level (fig. 22, No. 20 shows one of these).

The paucity of relics, notably the extremely small quantity of potsherds, indicates clearly that the occupation of this level was of the briefest duration. Traces of charcoal, moreover, were of the slightest. As to the date of this occupation the coin evidence of 1915 placed it somewhere in the neighbourhood of the year 400 A.D. Although no coins were found on the actual floor level in 1919, the four small silver pieces which were buried with the silver hoard, to be dealt with hereafter, supply confirmatory evidence of that conclusion.

We have now passed in review the groups of relics found on each level, and it may be profitable to note features peculiar to each.

In the group from the lowest level it is natural that we should meet with relics from the periods of culture earlier than those generally represented over the area excavated; such are the stone axes and the fragment of a bronze blade. Remarkable, however, is the collection of segments of shale or jet bracelets—twenty-four in all. It is evident that, as far as the inhabitants of Traprain Law were concerned, these objects passed out of fashion, probably towards the latter half of the second century, for not a single example has come from any of the higher levels. A glance at the record of our finds of these armlets in the two previous years emphasises this point, for with few exceptions they have come from the two levels of earliest occupation. It is difficult to supply any reason for this, other than that, as happens now, fashion decreed a change. There is not, however, any such marked increase in the number of pieces of glass bracelets from the higher levels as would suggest that a preference for glass was the cause.

The number of whorls from the lowest level is singularly small when contrasted with those from the two levels above it, notwithstanding that all the evidence points to the lowest level having been under occupation, if not for a much longer time at least by a denser

population; the bulk of pottery from the respective levels, as shown hereafter, being evidence of this. The true inference to be drawn from this fact is not quite obvious; but so marked an increase in the number of spinning whorls found in later strata must surely imply an increase in the amount of spinning carried on by means of spindle and whorl over the particular area. When that increase coincides, as it does in this case, with a diminution in the number of other relics, the fact becomes more significant. The cause may have been a freer supply of raw material, wool, or flax—and one probable result an increase in the amount of textile materials woven by the inhabitants.

But the case of the whorls does not stand alone in suggesting some change of fashion in the material of clothing having occurred after the period of our earliest occupation. The occurrence of the bronze and iron pins such as would be used rather in textile fabrics than in hides appears to point to the same conclusion. In 1915 we recovered four pins of bronze and the head of a mould for casting a pin, all from the third level; while this year we have pins from each level except the earliest, and portions of no less than six clay moulds for casting such objects from similar sources.

The third-level relics show the emergence of three fresh kinds of objects—clay moulds, shale or jet rings, and small playing-men. In 1915 all the fragments of moulds, as well as the complete moulds, belonged to the third or higher levels. It is evident, therefore, that in the art of casting a great advance seemingly coincided with the increase in spinning. As well as moulds, pieces of crucibles are found in considerable numbers on the same levels. The jet rings, either flat or rounded in section, are not very numerous, but they made their appearance last season in levels above that in which the bracelets were found. The playing-men are not represented in the relics from the lowest level. Their first appearance is on the third, and they increase in number in the second. A quotation from the 1915 Report is applicable here: "The bulk of the relics have come from the two lowest levels, but in the case of these playing-men the ratio is reversed—for of the twenty-one found, two came from the level of the latest occupation, ten from the level below it, six from the third, and only two from the lowest stratum," the one unaccounted for having been found while filling in. Now possibly the presence and distribution of these playing-men may afford an indication of the source of other influences. The finding of so much Roman pottery and glass on a site on which the general aspect of the relics is so essentially Celtic clearly shows that contact with the Roman invaders, during the period of their occupation in Scotland and subsequent thereto, was responsible for the intro-

duction of many new commodities into the domestic economy of the native Celts. The discovery of a checker-board cut on stone at Corbridge, as well as the finding on sites of Roman occupation of numerous small glass discoid playing-pieces, indicate that the Roman soldiery wiled away their leisure moments with some game played on a chequered board, and seemingly they introduced it to the native inhabitants. In our last Report we pointed out how the presence of late Roman pottery and glass relative to periods long subsequent to the withdrawal of the legions from the north was indisputable evidence of an active trade, and the facts brought to light in the past summer further justify that conclusion.

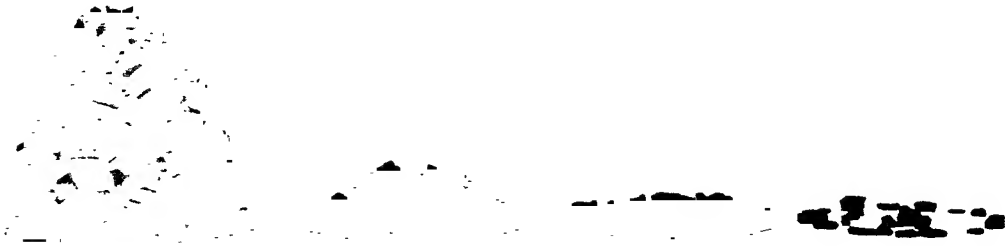


Fig. 26. Native Pottery from each level, on discs of 1 foot diameter.

I have referred above to the evidence of duration of occupation of the various levels to be gathered from the amount of pottery recovered from them. In the 1915 Report an attempt was made to demonstrate this by stating the weights of the native pot and the numbers of pieces represented of the Roman wares. In this Report another method is employed. Fig. 26 shows the total amount of native pottery recovered from each of the four levels respectively, piled within circles of one-foot diameter. It will be seen at a glance that the pile from the lowest level, shown on the extreme left, is preponderately greater than that from any other; in fact, it exceeds the total from all the others. Similarly also the other relics from this level are more numerous. From the third level, the pile next to the right, the amount is unaccountably small, but the proportion which it bears to the larger is very similar to what was the case in a similar arrangement made of the pottery obtained only from area G, the first half of the ground excavated last summer. The second level has a pile barely half the height of the third; similarly the illustration of the relics from this level

shows a proportion of only about half of those from the third. When we look at the extreme right and see the trifling quantity obtained on the level of the latest occupation, and make allowance for pieces of pot brought up from below by disturbing agencies, we realise either that pottery was not in use by the inhabitants, or that they barely lived for any length of time on the site. Let us now look at fig. 27, which shows the Roman pottery identically set up within circles of one-foot diameter. From the lowest level, on the left of the figure, we have a considerable pile, showing a ready disposition on the part of the Celtic population to acquire the Roman wares. The next pile on the right bears a higher proportion to the pile from the earlier level than



Fig. 27. Roman Pottery from each level, on discs of 1 foot diameter.

was the case with the native pot, and is not greatly less than the corresponding pile of the latter, indicating the increase in Roman influence. The next pile to the right, that of the second level, actually exceeds in bulk the corresponding pile of native pot as well as that of all similar pottery from level number three. Bearing in mind the paucity of relics from this level compared with those from the third, the increase of Roman ware is remarkable. As for the Roman pottery from the highest level, if we remove the pieces of Samian ware, which are those on the left side of the circle, and all of which probably owe their presence on this late level to disturbance, we are left with some six or seven fragments, for only one of which there can be clearly claimed a third or fourth century origin, and even that might quite well have been deposited originally on the level below. How far this method of indicating the duration of occupation on the respective floors is accurate, it is difficult to say; but as the other factor, the number of relics, shows somewhat similar proportions, it must be approximately correct. One fact, however, must not be lost sight of. Though the



area explored on each level is necessarily identical, it does not follow that at each of the periods represented the occupation extended over the whole area, nor that at each period it was equally dense.

Thus far I have dealt with what I may call the normal results of the season's excavation. There were, however, as is now well known, results which were so remarkable as to be regarded as purely abnormal. I refer, of course, to the find of Roman silver plate. The circumstances of such an historical event deserve to be placed fully on record.

On Saturday, 10th May, I paid my weekly visit to the excavation, and, finding the whole of the second level floor on area G fully exposed, plotted such remains of foundations as were there, in order to enable the workmen to proceed on the following Monday with the removal of the exposed surface. Though the whole floor came under observation in the process of planning, nothing attracted attention at any spot to cause a suspicion of its having been previously disturbed. On Monday, as the foreman was gently breaking the surface with his pick, preparatory to the soil being passed through the riddle, in the south-west corner of G, at a spot marked with an asterisk, on the plans of levels 1 and 2, the point of his tool came in contact with some substance strange to the touch. Puzzled, he gently inserted the pick again, and to his amazement brought up on the point a metal bowl with a beaded border (fig. 40). Further exploration with a knife revealed the fact that the bowl was not the only relic, but that there was apparently a pit of unknown depth full of remarkable objects of metal. A few of these were taken out—other bowls with beaded borders, and the wine-cup (fig. 35) which lay near the surface. The day's work over, such objects as had been unearthed were carefully concealed in the hut; the pit, still containing an unknown amount of treasure, was covered up and left with no little anxiety for the night, while one of the staff was despatched to East Linton to telephone a message that would bring me out on the following day. Wisely desiring to keep the discovery an absolute secret, it was impossible to be explicit over the telephone; accordingly the message that reached me was not of sufficient urgency to induce me to cancel all engagements and proceed at once to the hill. It was four o'clock on Tuesday before I reached the spot. The work had been proceeded with under Mr Pringle's direction in a manner deserving of all praise. The temptation to clear out the whole hoard had been resisted. The limits of the cache having been located, the soil for a reasonable radius all round had been removed, and a sufficient amount of treasure was left still *in situ* to show me exactly the condition in which it was exposed. The sight that met my gaze on reaching the ground was one that the

most sanguine of excavators can hardly ever have dreamed of. Bowls, cups, spoons, and a miscellaneous collection of pieces of plate, tarnished and soiled, but obviously of silver, lay spread on the ground. The immediate realisation of the notable character of the find made the moment one never to be forgotten. The silver, still *in situ*, lay partially on the top of and partially between two large stones. It appeared to be imbedded in a purple paste, to such an extent was the soil discoloured by the decay of the metal with which it came in contact. In some cases the silver had so rotted away that it crumbled when touched, though with exposure to the air it hardened somewhat. Apparently the metal had become affected by sulphur in the soil, due, no doubt, to animal matter which had decayed in it in the course of occupation, and additional evidence of this chemical change was forthcoming in the offensive odour which was emitted from the hoard for many weeks after it was brought indoors. An immediate examination of the circumstances of the find showed that a hole had been dug from some surface at a higher level than the second, for—as was shown by the facts of the actual discovery—the relics at the top of the cache were barely covered by the soil that formed the floor of that occupation. Reference to the plan of the top level made it clear that during the period of the latest occupation there was no foundation over the top of the spot which would have shown a deposit during that period to have been improbable. Fortunately when the treasure was unearthed two coins were found, and in the washing of the soil which came from the pieces when the rough dirt was removed from them, two more were discovered. These four coins, small silver pieces, belonged, one to the reign of the Emperor Valens (364-378), one to the reign of Valentinian II. (375-392), and two to that of Honorius (395-423). Their condition showed that they had been subjected to little wear by circulation before the date of the deposit. To assign such a date to the early years of the fifth century was therefore not unreasonable. No coins were recovered definitely from the top level this last summer; but in 1915 three small brass pieces, believed to be of the reigns of Constantine Junior, Valentinian, and Arcadius, seemed to point to the date of its occupation as having been early in the fifth century.

The date previously assigned to the highest level therefore coinciding so nearly with the indicated date of the cache, there is every probability that the latter was made during the period of an early fifth-century inhabitation of the site. One foot of soil at this spot lay between the present surface and the highest floor level, while 10 inches separated that from the second level. If this assumption is correct, then when the deposit was made a hole about 1½ feet wide was dug just outside the

south-west end of the building which then stood on the surface, for a depth of 10 inches to the floor level below and a matter of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet further down till the presence of two large stones, which actually lay on the third level or just above it, stopped any further progress. Thereupon the silver, either in a sack or out of some receptacle, was deposited with little ceremony in the hole till the top of the mass lay but some 10 or 11 inches below the surface, and only a bare inch or so beneath what had been the surface of the third occupation on the second level. There was no trace whatever of any sack or chest, but the manner in which the objects lay suggested rather that they had been hurriedly thrust anyhow into the

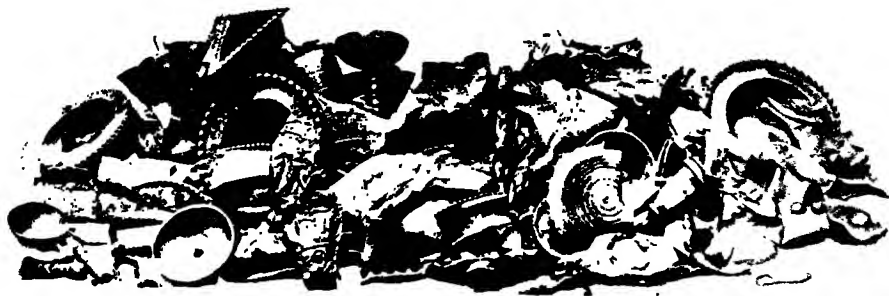


Fig. 28. General view of the Hoard of Silver as found.

hole. Its condition, as may be seen from the general illustration of the hoard (fig. 28) left no doubt that the mass of silver had formed part of some great spoil. Bowls and dishes finely decorated were represented by fragments; flagons were crushed into the smallest possible compass, handles were twisted and wrenched from spoons, and cups were torn from their stems and bases. A large number of pieces were in the shape of packets which had been folded over several times and hammered flat. It was evident that the artistic qualities of the plate had been held of no account whatever by those who had handled it previous to its disposal in the hole. The total weight of the treasure recovered is some 770 oz. troy, and, as many large vessels are represented by only small fragments, the original weight must have been several times as much.

The first idea that presented itself was that here we had loot obtained from the sack of some religious establishment. To give weight to this, there are a number of pieces of plate bearing Christian emblems, though the mere fact of such emblems being placed on any vessel does not

necessarily imply that it had been consecrated for the services of religion. But the shape and designs of certain of the pieces bear so markedly a

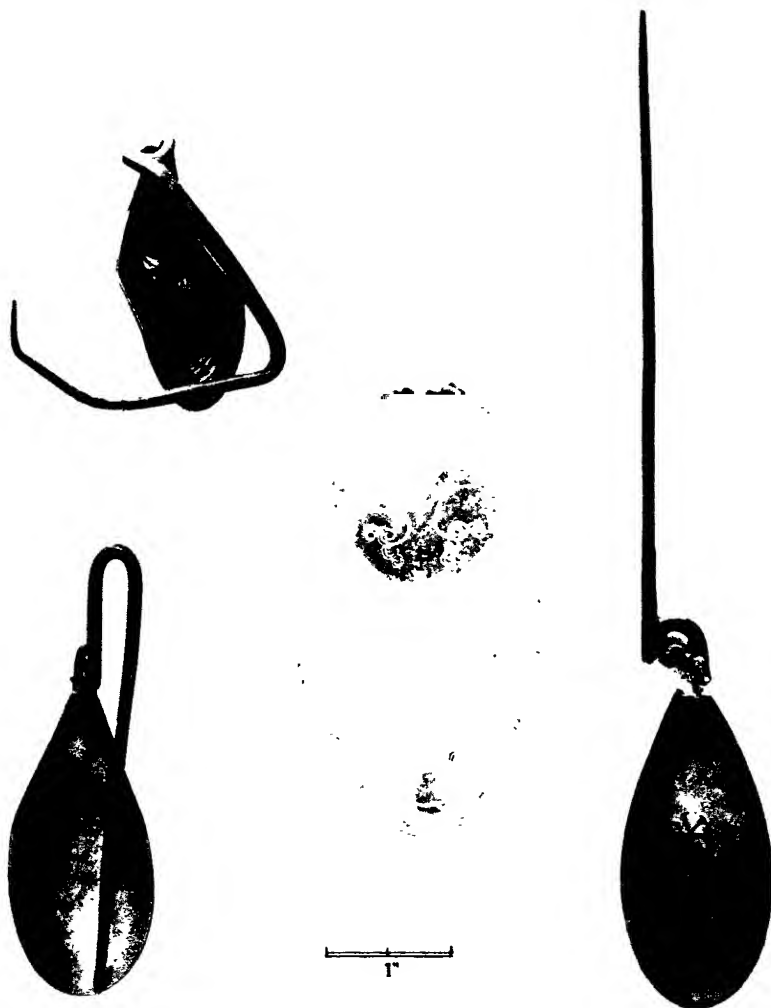


Fig. 29. Spoons.

religious character that it is reasonable to assume they have played a part in church ritual.

In the first place, fig. 29<sup>1</sup> shows on the extreme right a Roman spoon

<sup>1</sup> The other spoons shown on this plate are described on p. 115.



of a well-known type with a long handle terminating in a sharp point and an oval bowl. The sharply pointed handle was originally intended to assist in the eating of shell-fish in the manner in which we employ a fork at the present day. A pierced scroll connected the bowl to the handle, but unfortunately the two parts have been torn apart. In the centre of the bowl, so deeply cut as to have actually broken through the back at one point, is the sacred monogram, the Chi Rho as borne on the standard of Constantine. The back is decorated with a series of shallow flutes radiating from a central line. The total length of the spoon and handle when joined has been  $8\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The presence of the chrism



Fig. 30. A Strainer.

in this case seems to point to use in the administration of the Holy Communion. Though to this day in the Eastern Church the administration of the Communion in both kinds is carried out by means of a spoon, there is not in the west any documentary evidence to show that here also the sacred rite was so performed. While Cabrol in his Dictionary states that it is always possible that this eucharistic practice did exist exceptionally in the west, he suggests, from references associating the spoon with the paten, that the former may have been employed for placing the small eucharistic loaves on the paten.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the object shown in fig. 30 is that termed

in early liturgical literature a *colatorium* or *colum*. It is a circular bowl, measuring 2 inches in diameter, which has originally had a handle, of which the base only remains. To serve its purpose, which was to purify by straining the wine to be consecrated for communion, it is perforated at the bottom and around the edge. The perforations in the bottom form the Chi Rho monogram, while those around the edge furnish the legend IESUS CHRISTUS. Strainers for wine were used by the Greeks and Romans in ordinary life, and after the introduction of Christianity were adopted by the Church. One is mentioned in the inventory, dated 471, known as the *Carta Cornutiana*, and a few are enumerated in the *Liber Pontificalis*.<sup>1</sup>

Equally unambiguous as to its use seems the small flagon, badly broken, two views of the body of which are shown in figs. 31 and 32.

<sup>1</sup> Atchley, *Ordo Romanus Primus*, p. 25.

The height of the vessel when complete has been about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The mouth is circular, with an inverted rim, after the manner of many flagons and vases in late Roman times. Below the mouth, with a short intervening neck, is a bulbous expansion covered with leaf ornament. Between this and the body of the vessel, on the portion that forms the shoulder, is a zonal panel filled with animals and trees. Beneath this panel, bounded above by a border of triangular bosses rising from a foliaceous device, and beneath by a well-defined rope moulding, is a zone  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches deep, covering the greater part of the body of the vessel. On this there are executed in high relief in repoussé certain momentous incidents from Holy Writ. In graceful pose, and with delineation and technique recalling the art of an earlier period, Adam, with thumb and forefinger, is shown plucking the forbidden fruit, while the serpent, winding round the tree trunk, has his head extended towards the figure of Eve. With his back to Adam is Moses, clad in flowing robes, a dignified figure, with his right arm outstretched striking the rock from which the water gushes into cups held up by two small figures representing the Children of Israel.

With a group intervening, probably intended for our Lord's betrayal by Judas, we next have the Adoration of the Magi. The Virgin, seated on a chair with a high curved back, her feet resting on a stool, holds the infant Jesus in her arms. The child's arms are outstretched to receive the gifts which the wise men are proffering on round dishes. The Virgin appears to wear a head-dress. Her garment has loose hanging sleeves, at the edge of which a double line



Fig. 31. Fragment of a small Flagon showing "The Fall of Man" and "Moses striking the Rock."

of dots apparently signifies embroidery. The chair on which she is seated is of the class described by Pliny as fashioned of plaited osiers. The sarcophagus of St. John the Baptist at Ravenna shows a similar representation of the Adoration, with the Virgin seated on a basket-chair, resting her feet on a stool, while the scene is also depicted on other Christian sarcophagi of the fourth century.<sup>1</sup> A circle of heavy

spheres or beads encircles the base of the flagon, while around the space between them and the rope-moulding twists a vine from which bunches of grapes spring in alternate directions.

The next piece which bears a Christian symbol is one of peculiar interest, as it may possibly yet afford a clue to the provenance of the hoard. It is a small flask (fig. 33), now flattened by the ill-usage to which it has been subjected, with the mouth everted and in part broken off. Rammed into the neck is what appears to be a strap-end or buckle showing a fragment, still remaining, of the leather strap to which it has been attached. The height of the vessel is  $6\frac{1}{16}$  inches. At intervals around it occur zones of gilding. At the base of the neck, in letters about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch high, formed by small punctulations, is an inscription, legible without any difficulty, and running from either side of a Chi Rho monogram flanked by



Fig. 32. Fragment of a small Flagon showing  
"The Adoration of the Magi."

*Alpha* and *Omega*. The inscription reads PRYMIACOEISIAPI. There are no stops, no spaces left between the letters, and no indication of contraction. Numerous attempts have been made to find the nature and meaning of this inscription. Professor Haverfield suggested that some reference to the Abbey of Prüm in the Western Eifel was implied in a word PRYMIACO, adjectives terminating in *-iacus* having been not uncommon in the fourth century in Celtic lands, while Professor Sayce sees in it a reference to the corrupt worship of Isis and Apis which had

<sup>1</sup> Cabrol, *Dict. Arch. Chrétienne*, p. 26, s.v. *Chaire épiscopale*.

crept from Egypt into the early Christian Church. But for an uncompromising E the word "IACO(B)I" could be read after PRYM, supplying another solution; but unfortunately for this suggestion the "E" is as carefully and as clearly formed as any other letter in the inscription. A likely suggestion, emanating from another source, is PRYMIACO EISIAPI, admitting of the translation "to Prymiacus the son of Eisiapus"; but it has yet to be ascertained whether the latter name



Fig. 33. Small inscribed Flask.

was a possible one in Gaul in the fourth century. Various other suggestions made need not be mentioned here, so we must leave the solution undetermined in the meantime.

More doubtful in their Christian attribution are three portions of the ornamented border of a large circular plate, two pieces of which are shown in fig. 34. The edge is enriched with an oval and disc moulding within which is a finely designed border which has been inlaid with niello. The design is not uniform, but consists of alternate lengths of different pattern—one made up of composite hexagonal figures around a square centre, and the other, formed by four curving

lines intersecting each other at regular intervals and tracing a series of ovals filled with conventional leaf ornament. Separating the designs on the larger fragment illustrated, is a circle containing an equal-armed cross with floriated ends. The probability is that this cross is a mere



Fig. 34. Portions of the Edge of a large Platter.

conventional ornament with no religious significance, but the piece of plate on which it appears has been grouped with those which show undoubted Christian emblems, on the possibility that it may be connected with them. The platter of which these formed parts was of large size, the segments indicating a diameter of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

There are at least four pieces which show designs as characteristically pagan as the foregoing are Christian.

A large flat dish with only a slight curve upwards from the bottom to the edge is, though folded up, complete. In the centre is a circular disc from which radiate to the edge deep flutes terminating in scallops and alternating with flat surfaces. The latter are engraved with conventional leaf designs. On the bottom of the dish, similarly engraved, there appears a figure of Amphitrite seated on a panther-headed sea-monster. Attached to one side by solder are two semi-ovoid bosses sharply pointed to the lower end, and terminating at the upper end in the neck and head of a swan-like bird, the neck bent so as to bring the head against the boss and form a loop. Through this loop there probably passed a ring or chain after the manner of other scutcheon handles known on Celtic and Saxon bowls. On the other side of this dish the remains of cement show where the two other handles have been attached, one of which at least is among the miscellaneous relics. Among the Roman relics in Mrs Cripps' Museum at Cirencester there are two handles of this type, but of bronze, one of them still retaining metal and cement similar in appearance to that in the Traprain specimens. A peculiar feature of these Roman handles is that the neck, which projects from the upper part of the boss, turns outwards and forms a loop with the boss itself, while in the somewhat similar Celtic scutcheons the loop is formed by turning the neck inward on to the edge of the vessel. In the Museum of the Philosophical Society at York is a bronze bowl found at Castleyards, York, in 1829, said to be Anglian. It is furnished with three handles, much resembling the form of those attached to the Traprain dish but with the loop formed against the edge, as in the Celtic examples. An examination of the material with which these bosses are filled shows it to be a combination of lead and tin which has been covered on the exposed surface with a cement to which the solder would be applied, as otherwise the soft metal within the boss would inevitably have melted when the soldering bolt was used. The lead and tin, or pewter as it in reality is, served the purpose of solidifying the boss, to the surface of which it would adhere in a manner that lead alone would not. A folded-up fragment, of some object at present indeterminate, is ornamented in repoussé work with a figure of Pan. On the ground between his feet lie his pipes, while lightly resting against the fingers of his left hand, with the crook over his arm, is his *pedum* or shepherd's crook. The figure is represented nude and modelled with great mastery. Dancing figures with flowing draperies accompany Pan.

A portion of the bottom of a bowl, itself broken across, is chased with a figure of Venus rising from the waves. The goddess is represented front view, her arms upraised holding up her long lank locks, which hang from a strangely conical head, possibly surmounted with a pointed cap.

Round her neck is a double string of beads, while she wears armlets as well as bracelets seemingly of the same nature. In the background is a fish and sea-shells. The medallion which has formed the bottom is encircled by a conventionalised scroll border, probably derived from a vine and leaves. It has resolved itself into a series of rather solid volutes branching from a curving stem. The surface of the stem and of the volutes is marked by small punctulations. The design of this border is to be seen on a number of objects from the cemetery of Püspök-Szent in Hungary and other cemeteries in that region.<sup>1</sup> The art displayed on this



Fig. 35. Wine-cup.

piece presents a marked contrast to that which appears on most of the other ornamented fragments. The figure of Venus is stiff and formal, recalling the conventionalised form of some Hindoo goddess. Whatever its provenance, it certainly never issued from the same *atelier* as the piece with Pan or the flagon with scenes from Scripture.

The bulk of the pieces bear no emblems or ornament to associate them definitely with either Christian or pagan worship, but, being portions of dishes, platters, bowls, or flagons, might quite possibly have served the purposes of either, or done duty as table plate in a purely secular establishment.

The wine-cup (fig. 35) is shown as if complete, though the foot is detached and doubled up. Its height is  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches, diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, diameter of base  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches. The broad foot, a little exceeding in diameter the mouth of the bowl, gave the cup a stability which modern drinking-vessels too often lack from disregard of these proportions. In addition to this cup, there are the remains of at least three others: in the case of one the foot alone is lacking, of another there is a detached bowl and a stem, while a broken portion of a crushed bowl attached to another stem are portions of a fourth cup. Such cups might well have been used for administration of the wine in the Communion, it being the practice in the early Church to transfer the precious liquid from the larger chalice to such smaller vessels. On the other hand, they may have been simply wine-cups used in some Roman villa. They bear

<sup>1</sup> See Hampel, *Ungarische Alterthümer*, ii. p. 329.

no emblems, and there is nothing in their form to restrict their use to sacred ceremonial.

A large flagon is represented by three pieces, two of which are shown on fig. 36. One piece, not illustrated, consists of the mouth and the neck, on the lower part of which is a knop or bulb wreathed in laurels. The mouth is so crushed that its form is uncertain. The second fragment (on the right of the figure), from lower down the vessel, is enriched with a broad band of ornament, formed by the intersection of a series of circles, the spaces so formed being filled with leaf orna-

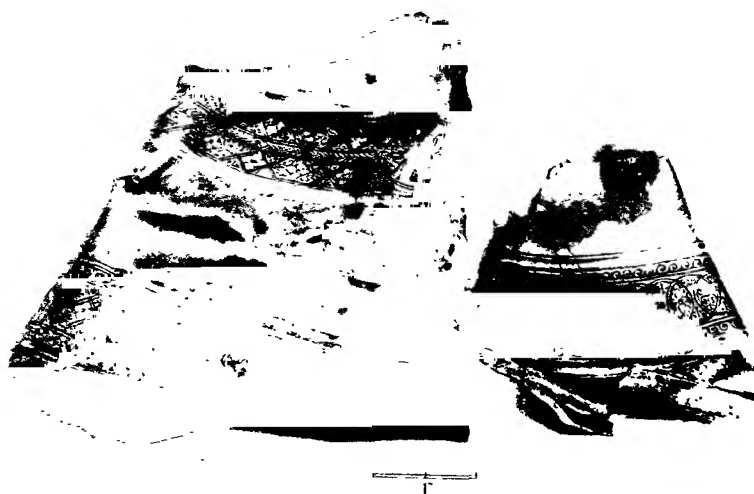


Fig. 36. Two Fragments of a Flagon—panel gilt.

ment. Certain portions have been gilt, while all the rest of the design has been filled in with niello. The third fragment, which is the largest, shows two broad panels of geometric design, with shallow gilded mouldings above and below each. The upper one is interrupted at intervals by circular spaces, each containing a representation, gilt, of a winged cherub holding a basket of fruit, while the lower panel includes at shorter intervals a series of small medallions with human heads, also gilt.

Another such vessel is in a more perfect state. The bottom has been torn off and the body and mouth crushed. The height of the flagon in its present condition is 10 inches. The mouth has been too much crushed to enable its exact form to be determined in the meantime. Around the neck occurs a broad band bordered at top and bottom by a line of scallops between which is a rich ornament derived from some trailing



plant, probably the vine. The background between the scallops and around the plant motive has been inlaid with niello. At the junction of the neck with the body is a deeply projecting moulding, the rounded edge of which is engraved with feather ornament. Below this the body of the vessel slopes outward to the bulge with flat panels, each alternately filled with an engraved leaf design formed by leaflets springing from either side of a central rib and by a repetition, on a smaller scale, of the plant design around the neck, with, as in that case, a background of niello. From the bulge of the vessel where the panels cease the body is continued plain to the base.

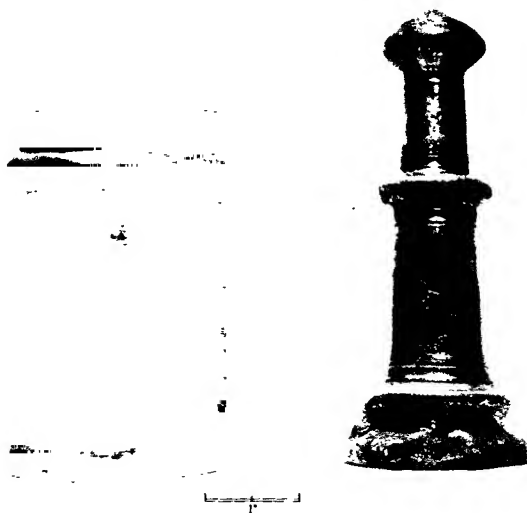


Fig. 37. (1) Toilet Box, and (2) Handle.

Fig. 37. No. 1, is a cylindrical box with a convex moulding  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch below the top on which the lower part of a cap has rested. It is  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches in height. In a large silver casket, part of the Esquiline Treasure in the British Museum, are four almost identical boxes or pots placed symmetrically around a central bottle. This casket is regarded as a lady's dressing-case, and the boxes are supposed to have been used for holding pomades and cosmetics. An object, obviously a handle, is also illustrated in fig. 37. It is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, and has a knob at the foot and another between two hollow mouldings on the stem, with a similar moulding at the upper end. All these mouldings have been gilt. A flange at the top indicates that the socket has held some spreading arrangement, and it has been suggested that this may be the handle of a *flabarum*, or fan.

A crushed-in conical object terminating in a fluted knob has been a cover or lid. Within it was caught the bowl of a spoon which was found to have engraved on it the Chi Rho monogram. Three other spoons (fig. 38) are of a different type from those mentioned above. Two have pointed oval bowls. The handle of each, which is somewhat slender and rounded, terminates in a bird's head. The spoon on the left of the illustration has a swan's head with, apparently, a fruit in its bill. Originally the head of the bird was turned round, so that it was

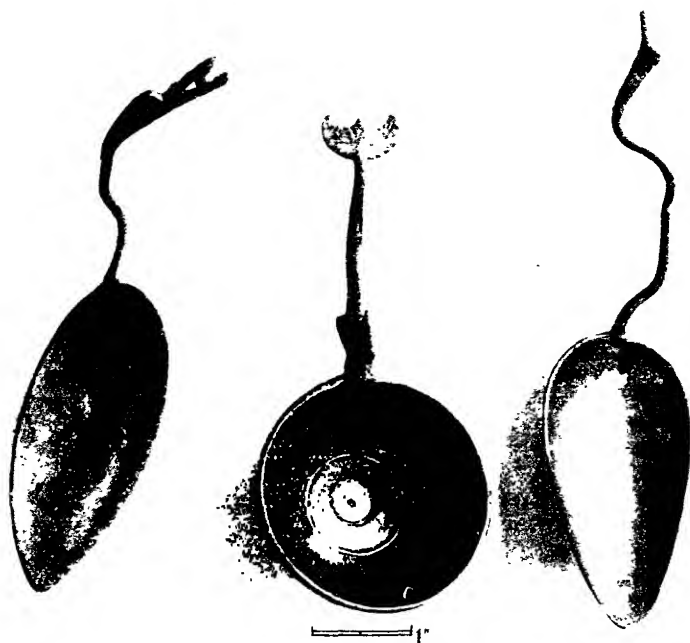


Fig. 38. Spoons.

parallel in direction to the central line of the spoon and the stem had one bend in it. A spoon of similar form, but of bronze, with a debased bird head and a double loop on the stem, is illustrated by Pilloy,<sup>1</sup> as found at St Quentin. It bears along the bowl the legend PONE CURIOSE, *i.e.* "Handle carefully." A similar spoon, but with one bend in the stem, is related by the same authority to have been found in a fourth-century cemetery at Spontin, and to have been in the Museum at Namur. A silver spoon of the same class bearing along the blade VO<sup>l</sup>. FECIT LETUS was found also in a fourth-century cemetery at Vermand.

<sup>1</sup> Pilloy, *Etudes*, vol. ii, p 209.

The spoon on the right is altogether ruder in execution. The bird's head seems so debased as to be barely recognisable; the stem, which is of the same slender character as that of the other, is longer, and has, in all probability, had a double twist. The central spoon in the illustration is of yet another type. Its length is  $5\frac{5}{16}$  inches. The bowl, with a diameter of  $2\frac{9}{16}$  inches, is circular and has been spun on a lathe. In the centre of the bottom are two concentric circles. The handle is in the form of a dolphin holding the edge of the spoon in its mouth. There is a curve in its body, admirably contrived for the thumb if held in the right hand, while the flat tail would rest on the lower joint of the first finger. In the treasure in the British Museum, found on the Hill of St Louis, Carthage, and belonging to the fourth or fifth century, there are a number of spoons with deep circular bowls similar to that above described but with different handles.

Among the smaller objects found were a pair of handles in the form of leopards or, from the absence of definite spotting on one, a leopard and a panther (fig. 39). These objects are represented as supporting themselves in an upright position with their fore paws gripping a segmental bar, which has evidently been attached to the curving side or edge of some vessel, while their feet have pressed against the base. Though both animals are beautifully modelled, that on the left of the illustration is more highly finished than the other. The panther, if such it be, on the right, does not appear to have been made by the same hand as the other; the modelling of the animal, and especially of the hinder part, is not so good, and when the face is looked at frontwise it will be observed that the lower jaw is not in the centre. The best-known analogy for the use of such animal figures as handles are the bowls in the treasure found at Petrossa in Roumania early in the last century. Each of these bowls or baskets, as they might well be called, had leopard handles at either side, the animals fastened to arms which project from the edge of the actual vessel. The art is later and the modelling incomparably poorer than that of our specimens. In the Cairo Museum there are two tankards of bronze, each with a single handle, in the form of a lion with turned-in tail and outstretched head. So far there has not been identified among the Traprain treasure any vessel, or part of a vessel, to which these handles seem to have been attached. We cannot tell, therefore, whether they have belonged to a single or to separate vessels. The curved bar on which their respective fore paws rest are of identical curve, but, as will be seen in the illustration, the blocks against which their hind paws press do not lie at the same angles.

The smaller object on the upper part of fig. 39 appears to have been

a foot. The projecting bar on which the supported article rested has been bent downwards.

One of the finest pieces of the treasure is a somewhat shallow bowl.



Fig. 39. Foot of Stand and two Handles of Vessels.

mutilated and crushed, with a drawn wire edge and a foot rim near the outer circumference of the bottom. Around the side, between a species of ovolo border above and a border of dentelles below, is a broad frieze filled with figures of animals and occasional human masks in relief.

The animals, which are depicted with great vigour, are shown in savage pursuit of one another.

Among the fragments of plate there are a surprising number which



Fig. 40. Broad-rimmed Bowl.

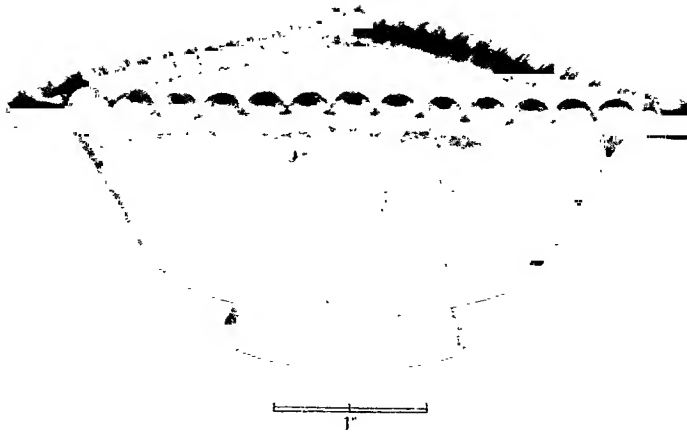


Fig. 41. Triangular Bowl.

are decorated along the edge with a row of large beads hammered up from beneath, and we are fortunate in possessing six small bowls with this character of decoration in an almost complete state. That shown

in fig. 40 measures 6 inches in diameter and  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches in height. As previously stated, this bowl was the first object recovered from the cache and shows on its lower side the indentation caused by the pick.

Fig. 41 is a small triangular dish measuring  $4\frac{5}{16}$  inches along each side and  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches in height. Like the circular bowls above referred to, it has a heavy bead edging, but the beads in this case have been cast solid and not hammered up. This is one of the few objects recovered in a perfect state.

A variation from the simple flat rim of the beaded bowls is shown by the fragment fig. 42. Here the rim is ornamented with a human head between a grazing horse and a hound with its head to the ground. The modelling and execution of these animal figures are very vigorous, and

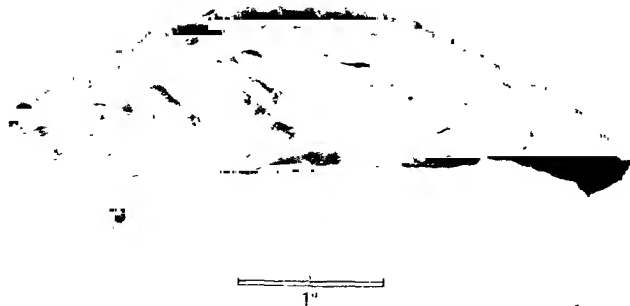


Fig. 42. Fragment of Rim of Shallow Dish.

the bowl of which this is the only surviving fragment has been of high artistic value. The style is what is commonly known as Alexandrine, and a somewhat close parallel may be seen in a bowl from Carthage in the British Museum.

The last fragment of a rim to be illustrated (fig. 43) has been part of a bowl with a turned-down flange at the edge in place of beading. Like the last, it is an isolated fragment, while the design upon it and the method of execution are both peculiar. In a rowing-boat with curved prow and a high stern, stand two nude fishermen drawing in a net with a large fish enmeshed in it. In advance of the boat a long-legged bird is holding in its bill an eel or snake, while behind it a cuttle-fish floats upright with its tentacles outstretched. The character of the design on this piece belongs to a class generally recognised as Nilotic in origin, and occasionally, as affording a certain indication of the provenance of the scene depicted, a crocodile or hippopotamus is associated with the boat and with other aquatic creatures. Two plaques in Italy so ornamented are illustrated

by M. Salomon Reinach,<sup>1</sup> and their close resemblance in style to the design of this silver fragment is obvious.

Let us now briefly consider some of the questions which this find of treasure invokes.

In the first place, where did it come from?

So little plate of this character has been found in Britain that we may safely assume it was not raided from any local source. The difference in the character of the pieces—Christian vessels for church use, vessels with pagan devices, others that may have been simply secular plate—suggests that it was not all looted from one establishment.

The presence also of certain Teutonic personal ornaments, probably

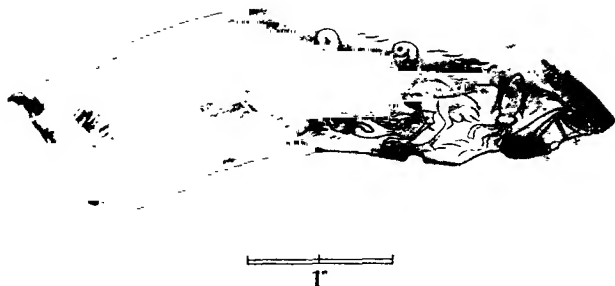


Fig. 43. Fragment of Rim of Dish, with Nilotic scene.

Gothic, considerably strengthens the case against any British source, and points to Gaul. These ornaments (fig. 44) consist of two buckles, two strap terminals (one only of them illustrated), the mountings of a belt, and a small fibula of Visigothic type.

The numerous bowls and platters represented, which have been embellished with heavily beaded edges, indicate even more clearly a continental origin. The beaded bowls have been found over a large extent of the Roman Empire, yet the greater number, though chiefly in bronze, have been recovered in France. The fourth-century cemeteries of Abbeville and Vermand have yielded them, and an example identical with those from Traprain Law was discovered in a pagan grave in Mecklenburg. Such are the factors which point to Gaul as the region from which the treasure was raided.

Who brought it to Traprain Law? This is an even more difficult question to answer than the foregoing, for if, as I believe, it was buried

<sup>1</sup> Reinach's *Répertoire des Reliefs*, vol. ii. pp. 215 and 271.

by the occupants who last reared their group of dwellings on the spot, then these people have left no relics behind that we have yet found to prove that they were other than native Celts. The extreme scarcity of pottery fragments, as of other relics, indicates how brief was their sojourn. One ring we have found which is of a form that has been classed as Saxon, but equally we have found other things which are as

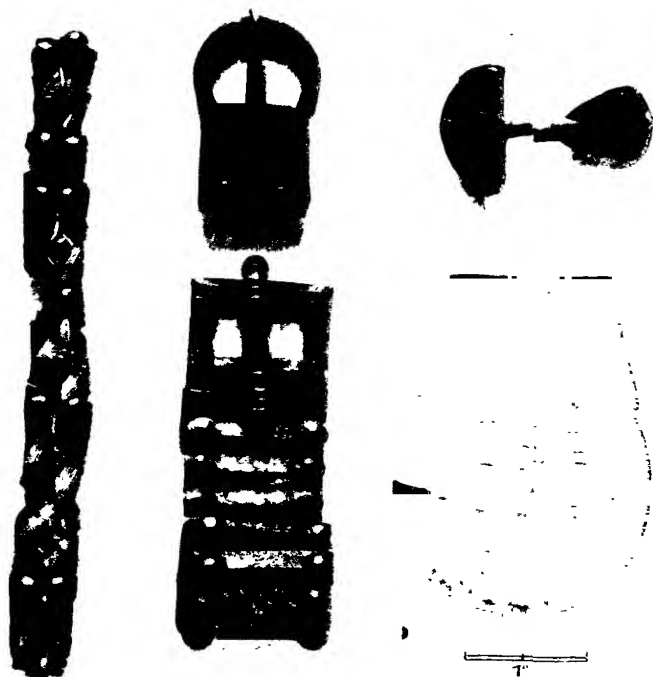


Fig. 44. Fragments of Leather Strap with silver studs, two Buckles, Fibula, and Belt Tab.

certainly Celtic. Of positive evidence thus far we have none, we must therefore rely at present on conjecture. The Celts were not a sea-faring, piratic folk. On the other hand, the Saxons, who at this period were engaged in harrying the sea coasts of Southern Britain and Gaul, undoubtedly were. So serious a menace were the latter that the Romans actually appointed an officer, the "*Comes littoris Saxonici*," to organise resistance to their attacks. The probable solution of the difficulty seems to be that we have here part of a great booty acquired by one of these Teutonic bands of sea rovers in a series of raids into Gaul.

The different conditions in which we find the plate perhaps indicate



that this has been an accumulated booty. Three beaded bowls except for natural decay, a triangular bowl, and several spoons were practically perfect when found. In another group of objects, a shallow, fluted dish, a pair of small beaded bowls, a cover, a shallow bowl, and three spoons, are complete, but crushed or twisted. Several articles, only single halves of which are in the hoard, have been systematically cut through the middle. A large number of bowls, platters, etc., are represented

by small portions only. Various pieces, in some cases amounting to one-half of the originals, had been folded up into small packets and hammered flat. Inside two of these there were discovered pieces of pewter, presumably put there fraudulently to add to the weight. There are eight small packets approximately about 1 inch square, several times folded over, and cut into shape, ready for the crucible, and lastly one drop of run silver (fig. 45).

If we are to regard this as the fruit of a single raid, how come about these differences in condition? There is no ostensible reason why the beaded bowls should have been kept intact, unless, as is possible, they were actually in use previous to being placed in the cache; nor is it

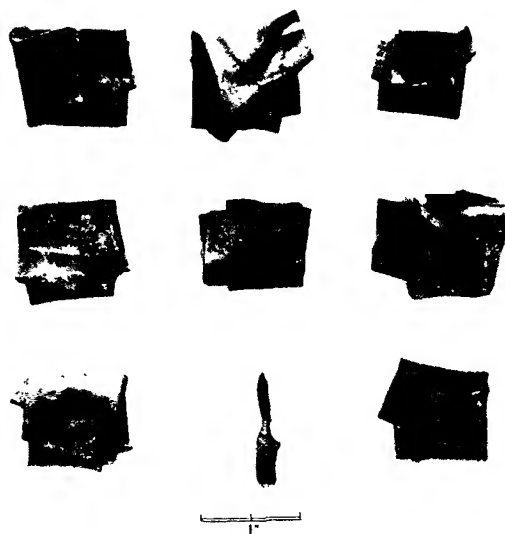


Fig. 45. Fragments of Dishes folded for melting, and a Drop of run Silver.

apparent why certain pieces should have been selected merely to be crushed, while others have either been cut in halves and separated or reduced to small fragments, and as regards the greater number of these, parted with or melted down. The packets loaded with pewter, evidently so treated for purpose of direct trade, may quite well have been so prepared by other hands than those which were engaged in converting the plate into bullion. In fine, we have no certain evidence yet that the individuals who placed the silver in the cache were the original raiders who obtained it in Gaul or elsewhere.

As to the question of its origin, it is evident from the varied styles of ornament and execution that the whole has not come from one workshop. The general character of the art displayed on the finer pieces, such as

the small flagon with the scenes from Scripture and the fragment with the representation of Pan, is classical, as are also the border designs on the remains of each of the three larger flagons with designs which resemble those on objects in the Cairo Museum. There is little sign of that decadence which begins to make its appearance in the early Middle Ages, and which has sometimes been associated with early Christian art. A comparison of fourth-century finds shows that the prevailing styles are generally those in vogue throughout the Roman Empire at the time; that the range of the bowls with beaded borders is from Cairo to Corbridge in Northumberland; and that the closest analogies with the rarer designs employed are to be found preserved in Egypt.

How the treasure came to be hidden in a hole on Traprain Law, we cannot tell. It was too valuable and too important, I fancy, to have been the private wealth of any one individual, and it is hardly credible that its existence was not known to many. Its concealment in a comparatively shallow hole indicates hasty action in presence of some imminent peril. The most we can be sure of is that the anticipated danger materialised, and that none of those cognisant of the place of concealment ever returned to recover their wealth. Further exploration may reveal fresh facts, but for the present the light of our knowledge does not suffice to dispel the darkness that enshrouds the history of this great hoard previous to its being buried on the shoulder of Traprain Law.

This Report as regards the silver is necessarily incomplete, as the numerous pieces are in course of being opened out, examined, and repaired by Messrs Brook & Sons. It was thought best, however, to give a preliminary report to be printed in the *Proceedings*, reserving the final account of the find for a monograph to be issued by the Society.

Before closing, I desire to advert to the great benefit conferred on the Society by Mr A. J. Balfour, not only in continuing to countenance our excavation, but also in generously handing over all the finds to the National Museum of Antiquities. With a less public-spirited landowner, awkward questions arising from the law of Treasure Trove might easily have produced trouble. To Mr John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot., we are peculiarly indebted, for his generosity made it possible for us to carry on the excavation; and similarly we are under obligation to the Carnegie Trustees for a valuable and much-appreciated grant from their Research Fund. We are also obliged to Mr Mark, on whose farm the Law is situated, for permitting us to carry on our exploration. My personal thanks are due to many friends: to Mr George Macdonald for much scholarly help; to Mr Thomas May for examining the Roman pottery and supplying me with copious notes thereon; to Mr Mathieson for being at the trouble to redraw the plans; to Dr M'Lintock, of the Royal Scottish

Museum, for making analysis of metals, etc. Lastly, I desire to pay a tribute to the staff under Mr Pringle, whose intelligence and zealous discharge of their duties have produced the notable results which I have here the honour to relate.

## II.

A HOARD OF BRONZE AGE IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT CULLERNE, NEAR FINDHORN. MORAYSHIRE. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM.

An important hoard of five Bronze Age implements was found, in September 1894, by some workmen engaged in digging a drain connected with the water supply at Cullerne, near Findhorn. The objects, which consisted of two spear-heads, a socketed axe, a socketed, curved tool, and a razor, were acquired by the late Rev. John MacEwen, minister of the neighbouring parish of Dyke, a Fellow of the Society. At the sale of his collection of antiquities last summer, the hoard was purchased by Mr A. Henderson Bishop, F.S.A.Scot., who generously presented it to our National Museum.

The house of Cullerne lies some 700 yards from the eastern side of Findhorn Bay, and about 1 mile east-south-east of the village of Findhorn, the intervening space between the village and the house being covered with wide stretches of shingle—the old raised beach—which previously had been hidden under sand dunes, probably of no great height. Owing to the action of the wind the sand has been swept away, leaving only the southern edges of the dunes, just where they merge into the arable ground. A horizontal layer of dark-coloured material, formerly an old land surface, crosses the broken face of the low, sandy bluff which overlooks the bare, wind-swept beds of shingle to the north, its depth from the surface varying with the undulations of the ground. The objects were found in this dark layer, there being less than 2 feet of superincumbent sand at the spot, and, judging from the indications in an adjoining gully, probably about 5 feet of the same material between it and the underlying shingle. The place where the bronzes were found lies about 150 yards north-north-east of the house, at an elevation of about 30 feet above sea-level.

Of the two spear-heads, the larger example (fig. 1, No. 1) has been broken across the socket, but the detached portion has been recovered, and, though the lower end is ragged, very little of it seems to have been worn away. It now measures  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in width across the widest part of the blade, and the socket

has been about 1 inch in diameter at the mouth. The smaller spear-head (fig. 1, No. 2) is nearly complete, as it only wants a small part of the mouth of the socket; it measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch

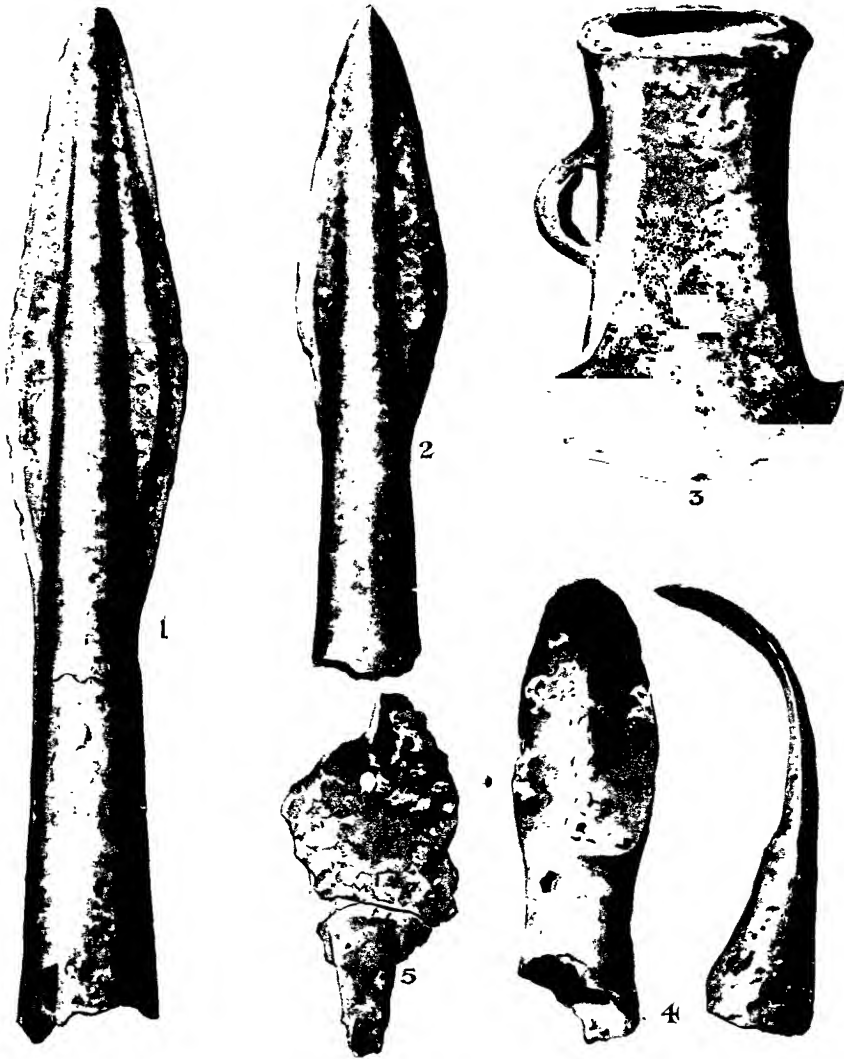


Fig. 1. Bronze Implements found at Cullerne. (3.)

across the blade, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter across the end of the socket. Both weapons are of the same type; they have a circular, tapering socket, and a strong, leaf-shaped blade, the socket extending in a

straight line almost to the point so as to form a prominent, rounded mid-rib, from either side of which spring the wings of the blade. The sharpening of these weapons has been accomplished by hammering out the edges for a width of about  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch; there is no indication of grinding. One of the wings of the blade of the larger spear-head is rather broader than the other. Both examples have a rivet-hole, about  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in diameter, on opposite sides of the socket, in the line of the plane of the blade, which demonstrates the method of fixing the head to its wooden shaft.

The axe (fig. 1, No. 3), which is of the socketed and looped type, is well preserved, and, like the other objects found, is covered with a green patina which is considerably pitted. It measures  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, and  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches across the cutting edge; the socket, which is of rectangular, ovoid shape, and has a slight, rounded moulding encircling the mouth, measures  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch externally, and  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch internally, and the loop has a segmental opening measuring  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch.

The curved tool (fig. 1, No. 4), like the second spear-head described, also has part of the mouth of the socket worn away. The blade, which describes about the quadrant of a circle in its curve, is solid and is strengthened on the inside of the bend by a slight thickening of the metal. It differs from the spear-heads inasmuch as the socket does not extend into the blade, but the method of its attachment to the handle is the same, as one rivet-hole appears on the surviving part of the socket. From the blunt, rounded point to the lip of the socket the length of the tool, measured along the outer curve, is  $4\frac{3}{16}$  inches, and the greatest breadth of the blade is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

The razor (fig. 1, No. 5) is in a worse state of preservation than any other object in the hoard, and what remains is broken into two pieces. As it is of slighter make than the other implements, it has suffered more from disintegration and decay, and the whole of the edge has been eaten away. Though its original outline is not now discernible, enough remains to indicate the form when complete. The peculiar characteristics of one variety of this class of instrument are that the blade, which is ovoid in shape, is bifid, there being a deep notch in the top; it has a small perforation a short distance below the point of the notch, and it is provided with a tang, not a socket, for fixing it to the handle. Though the Cullerne example is not complete, it plainly exhibits these features. One side of the notch has disappeared, but the other has escaped corrosion, and it is noticeable that it has been cut out with a chisel after the object was cast; the perforation is clearly defined and measures  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch in diameter. The object is now  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length,

$1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in breadth, and  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch in thickness, the tang measuring  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch in length, and decreasing from  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch in width where it joins the blade to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch at the end.

Discoveries of prehistoric relics of different classes in direct association are of the utmost value to archæology, and, though this find may not add anything to our knowledge of the varieties or combinations of instruments and weapons which were familiar to the inhabitants of Scotland at the period to which it belongs, it is important because it confirms deductions which have been made from previous discoveries. It has been the custom to divide deposits of Bronze Age weapons and implements into three categories—those which, according to the constituent parts, are believed to have been the property of a private individual, of a merchant, or of a founder. The Cullerne hoard

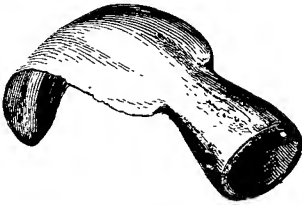


Fig. 2. Curved Implement from Wester Ord.

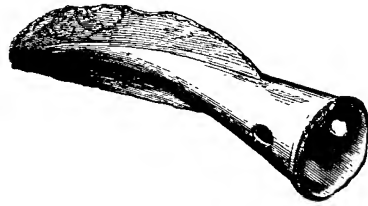


Fig. 3. Curved Implement from Sleat.

evidently should be placed in the first of these classes, as there is little doubt that it contains the weapons and instruments of a single individual, perhaps his complete kit of metal tools. It is notable because, in addition to the common socketed axe and spear-head, it includes an example of two very rare types of Bronze Age relics, the curved tool and the razor. There are only two other records of such curved tools having been found in Scotland, and fortunately they were discovered in association with other bronze objects. The record of the first of these discoveries is incomplete, but our information is that a tool of this class (fig. 2) was found under the corner of a large boulder at Wester Ord, Invergordon, Ross-shire, along with other bronzes, which are stated to have included axes of unspecified types, three fragments of a peculiar, ornamented bronze rod, and two rings.<sup>1</sup> The second example (fig. 3) was found near the Point of Sleat, Skye, in association with a sword, two spear-heads, and a long pin with expanded, circular, cup-shaped head, all made of bronze.<sup>2</sup> An armilla

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. of Scot.*, vol. viii. p. 310, fig. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. viii. p. 310, fig. 2; Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times—Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 145, figs. 144 and 145.

of gold and other objects of this precious metal are also said to have been found in the hoard. Sir John Evans mentions only one example from England, and it is just a fragment of what seems to have been one of these objects—it had a solid handle, and was found at Hounslow.<sup>1</sup> He also reports one or two continental discoveries, but none from Ireland—a country peculiarly rich in relics of the period.

Small bifid blades as well as other varieties of small bronze instruments are believed to have been used as razors, and these are widely distributed over central and western Europe, but examples of the type under review are of rare occurrence. Six have been found in Scotland: three at Bowerhouses, near Dunbar,<sup>2</sup> in an interment containing a

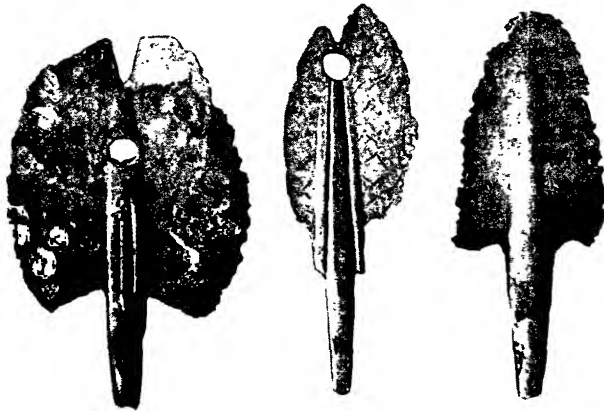


Fig. 4. Bronze Razors from Adabrock, Lewis.

socketed bronze axe and urns; and three (fig. 4) at Adabrock, Ness, Lewis, in a hoard which included two socketed axes, a spear-head, a hammer, a gouge, a chisel, and part of a bowl, all of bronze, four beads, one of beaten gold of a doubly conical shape, two of amber and one of glass, and two whetstones.<sup>3</sup> One of the second lot of razors had no perforation, and two were ornamented on the tang, a feature seen on English and Irish examples. In the aggregate the numbers found in the British Isles are not large.

The classification of the contents of six Scottish hoards containing either a gouge or a curved tool, in the annexed table, brings out one feature very prominently, and that is the striking similarity of the general facies of these deposits. It is obvious that the relics portray groups of objects in use over a large part of Scotland during a restricted period of time, even though the localities are widely separated by great mountain masses and stormy seas. It may be said that this is just what

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 209.    <sup>2</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. x, p. 439.    <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xlv, p. 27.

might be expected, as Scotland is a small country, but it is of some importance to be able to produce evidence which raises the question from one of mere supposition to one of comparative certainty.

Locality.	Swords.	Socketed axes.	Spear-heads with rivet holes.	Curved tools.	Gouges.	Chisels.	Hammers.	Razors.	Ornaments, etc.	References.
Point of Sleat, Skye	1	...	2	1	.	.	.	.	1 pin	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. of Scot.</i> , vol. viii. p. 310, fig. 2.
Wester Ord, Invergordon, Ross-shire	?	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	2 rings ornamented rod	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. viii. p. 310, fig. 1.
Cullerne, Findhorn, Morayshire	..	1	2	1	.	.	.	1		
Adabrock, Ness, Lewis	.	2	1	..	1	1	1	3	2 amber beads 1 glass bead 1 gold do. 9 solid rings 1 hollow ring 1 penannular ring	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. xlv. p. 27.
Monmore, Killin, Perthshire	1 <sup>1</sup>	2	1	...	1	..	.	.		Anderson, <i>Scotland in Pagan Times: Bronze and Stone Ages</i> , p. 149.
Torran, Ford, Argyll	.		1	...	1	..	.	.	...	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 149.

The presence of either a gouge or a curved implement in every one of these hoards indicates that the owners were accustomed to work in wood, as the gouge is a typical carpenter's tool, and the curved instrument was admirably adapted for hollowing out wooden vessels or even for putting the finishing touches to the inside of a dug-out canoe after the rough work had been done by fire and the axe. From the occurrence of a sword in two of the finds it is evident that our wood-worker in two cases, at least, was prepared for warfare. These two hoards also contained examples of the spear-head, a weapon quite as serviceable for killing a man as for sticking wild boars or wolves, animals which were to be found in the Scottish wilds in historic times. It is unlikely that in the two cases in which they were associated with a sword they would be entirely reserved for the chase, and if they were part of the accoutrements of men of war in Skye and Perthshire, it is not unreasonable to suggest that they were used for a like purpose by the owners of the other three hoards in which they occur. Indeed, it is quite possible that they may have been represented in the remaining deposit from Wester Ord, because the information about it is vague, and we are not told that the relics found were limited to axes, a curved tool, and rings. On the analogy of the other discoveries it may well have contained a spear-head. What has been said about the spear as a domestic tool or as a weapon

<sup>1</sup> Part of hilt only.



of war applies with equal force to the axe, and this object was present in four of the finds. It is not necessary that a sword should be present to prove that the deposit belonged to a warrior, because in the Bronze Age such weapons were in all probability too rare and expensive to be carried by the rank and file. In much later times Scottish fighting men had often to go into battle without even an iron sword. Five of the hoards produced either razors or ornaments, and so it is evident that care was bestowed on personal appearance. The presence of the razor, if the purpose of these little blades has been correctly diagnosed, shows that shaving was in vogue throughout the country, as we have seen that they have been found from Lewis to the Lothians.

From a close examination of the shapes and types of the axes and spear-heads it will be noted that there is a very great resemblance between the examples found in every one of the hoards, and consequently it may be claimed that the different deposits must have been in use almost contemporaneously, and during a period comparatively restricted as to length. The axes have all a fine, bold, crescentic cutting edge, as the horns at either end extend well beyond the line of the socket, those from Lewis, Skye, and Cullerne having the points carried well back. The spear-heads are all of the same variety; they have the tapering, cylindrical socket extending nearly to the point and forming a pronounced mid-rib, the stout leaf-shaped blade, and the simple rivet-hole for fixing them to the shaft. Swords and socketed weapons are recognised as products of the latest part of the Bronze Age, and it has been demonstrated that the spear-head with only the rivet for attachment is a later development than that with the loops on the socket or at the base of the blade;<sup>1</sup> thus we may assign all these finds to a very late part of the period.

The Cullerne hoard of weapons and other objects tells the same story as the other five mentioned. In short, it is that towards the close of the Bronze Age, scattered over a great part of Scotland, even in such a remote corner as the neighbourhood of the Butt of Lewis, there was a race of men who, besides providing their families with food, raiment, and shelter, were accustomed to work in wood with highly developed tools, and, at the same time, were prepared to fight for their hearths and homes; also that they were not neglectful in the matters of dress and the arrangement of the hair. This people had attained to a considerable degree of culture, they were expert bronze founders, and their artistic sense was developing. It is a difficult problem to assess the time required among primitive people for new types of objects or systems of ornamentation to penetrate to these parts of a country most remote

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, 3rd series, vol. iii. p. 486.

from the sources where they were discovered or from which they were introduced; but the marked similarity of the individual examples of the different classes of articles in all these discoveries, and the absence of divergence from type in even one of them, seem to indicate that at this early period there were regular means of communication by which improvements and new developments in weapons, implements, and ornaments, of ordinary use, became known over a great part of Scotland in a very short time.

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MONDAY, 9th February 1920.

DAVID MACRITCHIE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

Rev. ANDREW BAIRD, B.D., J.P., Minister of the united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, The Manse, Broughton, Peeblesshire.

W. C. CRAWFORD, St Baldred's, Prestonkirk, East Lothian.

ALFRED ROBERT DAVIDSON, Ballomill House, Abernethy, Perthshire.

WALTER HUME KERR, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., Lecturer on Structural Engineering, The University, Edinburgh.

JAMES M'KERCHAR, M.B.E., M.A., Kirkpatrick - Fleming Schoolhouse, Lockerbie.

Captain H. W. MURRAY, late Technical Assistant, London Museum, Lancaster House, St James's, London. Weeke Cottage, Winchester.

JOHN ORD, Superintendent of Police, 2 Monteith Row, Glasgow..

Sir W. M. RAMSAY, Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford), 41 Braid Avenue.

The following letter was read from The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks accorded to him at the last meeting:—

WHITTINGHAME, PRESTONKIRK,  
*Jan. 13th 1920.*

DEAR MR SCOTT-MONCRIEFF,—I have received your communication of the 13th with the utmost gratification. I hope you will convey my sincere thanks to the Society of Antiquaries, together with my hearty congratulations on the world-importance of their recent excavations on Traprain.

Believe me, yours truly,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

After the reading of Mr W. Douglas Simpson's paper it was agreed, on the motion of Dr Thomas Ross, that the thanks of the Society be accorded to Colonel Ogston of Kildrummy for the admirable work of restoration and preservation that had been carried through by him at Kildrummy Castle.

There were exhibited by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch part of the leg of a Bronze Statue and a Vessel of Bronze, found at Milsington, near Hawick, in 1820.

The following donations to the Museum and Library were intimated and thanks voted to the donors:—

(1) By Miss J. N. MACGREGOR, 27 Dundas Street—

Four Communion Tokens of Cawdor Parish, two undated and two dated 1791 and 1833.

(2) By J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A.Scot.—

Hebrides Token in imitation of Irish Halfpenny of George III. Atkins, p. 391, No. 275.

(3) By JAMES H. M'ROBERT, 34 Queen Street—

Stone Whorl found at Holmshaw, Beattock.

(4) By H.M. GOVERNMENT—

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice and in other Libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. XXII., 1629-1632. Edited by Allen B. Hinds, M.A. London, 1919.

(5) By SYMINGTON GRIEVE, F.S.A.Scot.—

The Lives of the Saints. By the Rev. S. Baring Gould, M.A. New and revised edition, 1914. 16 vols. Edinburgh, 1914. 8vo.

(6) By T. J. WESTROPP, 115 Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin, the Author—

The Ancient Places of Assembly in the Counties of Limerick and Clare. Reprint from the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," 1919.

(7) By DAVID MACRITCHIE, Vice-President—

Dosformiga Spännen fran Vikingatiden. By Hanna Rydh. Stockholm, 1919. 8vo.

For the Museum—

The purchase of a collection of forty-five Communion Tokens was intimated, comprising:—Anstruther Wester; Auldearn, 1833; Banchory Devenick, 1739; Clackmannan, 1731; Chapel of Garioch, 1843; Clatt, 1845; Craigie, 1835; Cromarty Gaelic Church, 1840; Dunblane, 1699; Ferryport-on-Craig, now Tayport, 1766; Greenlaw, 1722; Aberdeen Mariners', 1841; Haddington, 1812; Innerwick, 1837; Kirkpatrick-Durham, 1850; Leuchars, 1734; Logie (Fife), 1773; Ladhope; Lanark, 1831; Leochel-Cushnie, 1844; Leslie (Fife), 1834; Lunan, 1905; Monifieth, 1857; Muirkirk, 1868; Newbattle, 1714; New Machar; Rathen, 1864; Stobhill; Tibbermore, 1826; Traquair, 1830; Turriff, undated, 1826, and 1858; Wemyss, 1835; Wilton, 1861; Clarkston, 1838; Laurencekirk (Conveth); Abernethy (Perthshire) Utd. Ass. Cong., 1748; Bridge of Teith Utd. Ass. Cong., 1750; Newbigging U.P. Church, 1791; Auchinleck, 1817; Edinburgh, 1817; Paisley, 1836; Bervie, 1833; Coupar-Angus Relief Church, 1791.

It was announced that the following books had been purchased for the Library—

Middlesex in British, Roman, and Saxon Times. By Montagu Sharpe. London, 1919. 8vo.

The History of the Monastery of the Holy Rood and of the Palace of Holyrood House. By John Harrison, C.B.E., LL.D., D.L., F.R.S.E. Edinburgh, 1919. Large 8vo.

The following Communications were read:—

## I.

## NOTE ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT KILDRUMMY CASTLE.

BY W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., F.S.A. Scot.

Through the kind permission of Colonel James Ogston of Kildrummy, I had the opportunity, during the months of July and August of 1919, of conducting a series of excavations at the ruins of the ancient castle, whereby the foundations of the great gatehouse were laid bare, and other interesting features recovered.

This great and renowned fortress, which Cosmo Innes justly called "the noblest of northern castles," is strongly situated on an eminence bounded on two sides by a deep ravine known as Back Den, and isolated elsewhere by a ditch 80 feet wide and 25 feet deep. The castle stands on the site of an ancient territorial seat of the Mormæors of Mar, and the ditch has indications of an antiquity far greater than that of the buildings which it now encloses. The latter are the remains of the royal fortress erected by Gilbert de Moravia, Bishop of Caithness, between 1223 and 1245, at the orders of Alexander II., and entrusted—in the usual practice of the age—to the hereditary wardenship of the local feudal landholders, the Mormæors or Earls of Mar.

Kildrummy forms one of a chain of holds which controlled the great route northwards from Forfarshire over the "Mounth"—others on the line being Brechin, Aboyne, Loch Kinnord, Coull, Migvie, Strathbogie, Boharm, Rothes, Elgin, Duffus, Blervie, and Inverness, all of which existed in the thirteenth century. It stands just half way between the two ancient centres of Brechin and Elgin. In a map of the thirteenth century, the castle is represented as a great building of hewn stone, towered and battlemented, and south of it is marked the Capel Mounth Pass, with the words "*hic unum passagium*." There can be no doubt that its erection was connected with the disturbances which took place about this time in Morayshire. A formidable revolt was quelled here in 1228-9; in 1221, in 1228, in 1231, and in 1244 Alexander II. visited these parts. Bishop Gilbert was entrusted with full civil and military authority benorth the "Mounth"; and his duties included the erection of castles to extend the central power in these outlying districts. The building of Kildrummy completed the process of "Normanising" the ancient Celtic Earldom of Mar, and capturing it in the interests of the Crown.

The castle is one of the most splendid examples of a great mediæval fortress in Scotland, and is distinguished by its unusual size and architectural development. It bears a remarkable resemblance to

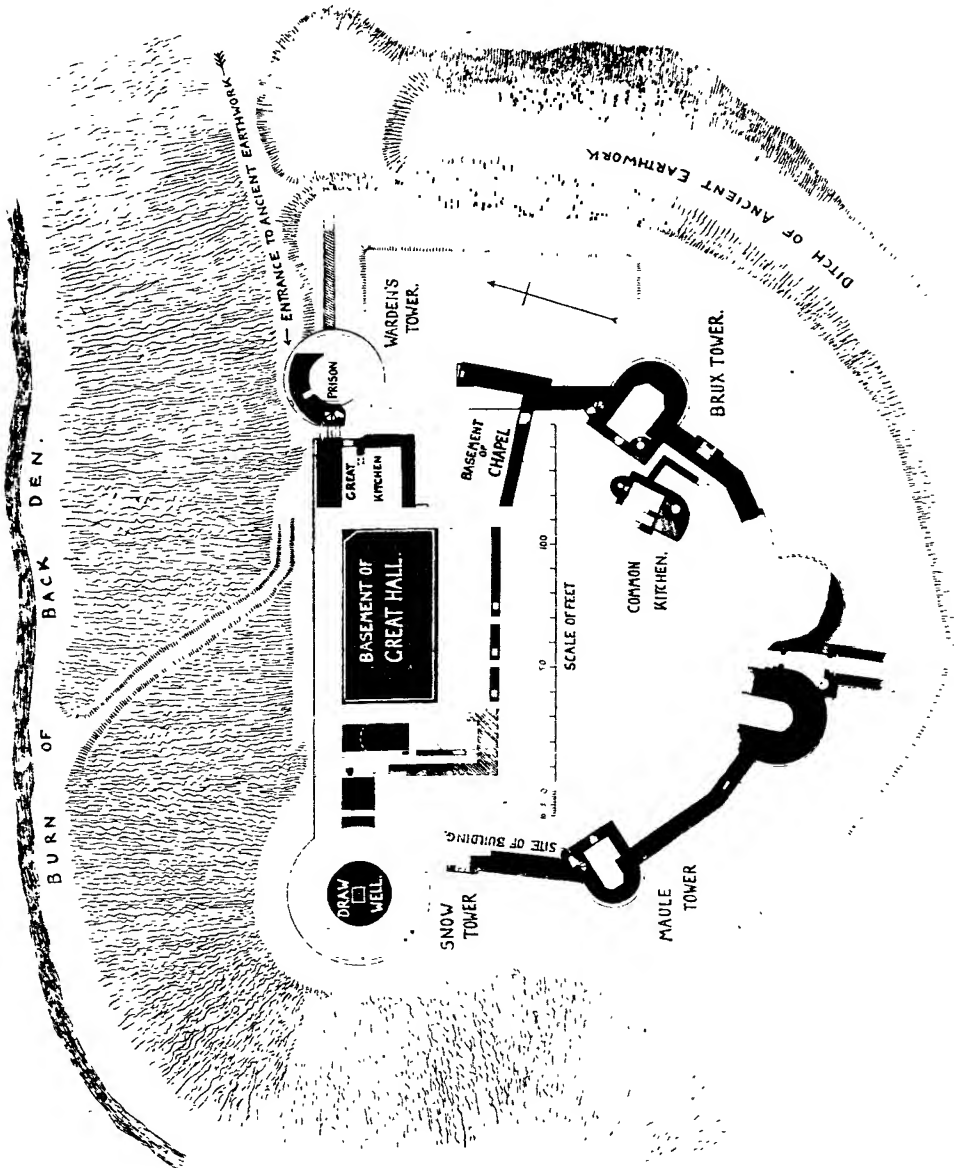


Fig. 1. Kildrummy Castle : ground plan.

Bothwell Castle on the Clyde, also a De Moravia fortress of the same period; and the two Scottish buildings have many points in common with the colossal Chateau de Coucy, near Laon in France, which was blown up by the Germans in the recent war. It should be noted that Alexander II. married in 1239 the Demoiselle Marie, daughter of Sieur Enguerrand, who built Coucy Castle. A close entente followed between the Scottish Royal Family and the house of Coucy, members of which



Fig. 2. Kildrummy Castle: interior of Warden's Tower.

frequently exchanged visits. Marie de Coucy herself accompanied Alexander on his last tour in Morayshire.

The ruins (see plan, fig. 1) consist of a high and massive wall of enceinte, enclosing a spacious court, and defended by six strong round towers, of which two flanked the great gateway in the south front, while a third at the north-west corner, much larger than the others, and known as the Snow Tower, was the donjon. The courtyard measures 190 feet east and west, by 175 feet north and south. The Snow Tower, 53 feet in diameter, is now a total ruin: it had five vaulted storeys, with galleries in the walls, and a trap-door was left in each vault to draw up water from a well in the basement. The gatehouse towers have likewise almost perished; of the other three,

the best preserved is the north-eastern or Warden's Tower, 37 feet in diameter, and still over 50 feet high. It has beautiful two-light pointed windows and large mural chambers (fig. 2). On the north side is a postern, with a portcullis slot and remains of a sunk passage, leading down Back Den. In the court are: the hall against the north curtain, measuring 71 feet 5 inches by 39 feet; the chapel on the east, 49 feet 7 inches by 18 feet, with its beautiful three-light window—an austere specimen of



Fig. 3. Kildrummy Castle: East Front from courtyard.

the early English style (figs. 3 and 4); a large common kitchen, with three ovens; and various other buildings now reduced to foundations. Against the north curtain, between hall and donjon, there was added about 1510 the Elphinstone Tower, a tall oblong keep with vaulted basement and corbie-steps. The outer walls and round towers, the hall and chapel, are undoubtedly thirteenth-century work, though all have been much altered; the west curtain, in particular, has been rebuilt with inferior masonry (fig. 5). The unusual size of the chapel, and the care taken to secure orientation by setting it obliquely in the east front, are doubtless due to the fact that the castle had an ecclesiastical founder. Splendid freestone ashlar, from a quarry in Back Den, cases the ancient portions: oblong and closely set elsewhere, it is composed of



cubical blocks with very wide joints in the Snow Tower, the masonry of which has a most strikingly Norman appearance, and in a church would be assigned without hesitation to the twelfth century. The outer walls are 9 feet thick, except in the donjon, where they attain a thickness of 13 feet 4 inches. Outside the west wall was the castle garden, and the burn in Back Den was dammed to form a fish pond and "plesance." Several farms in the vicinity, such as Gardener's

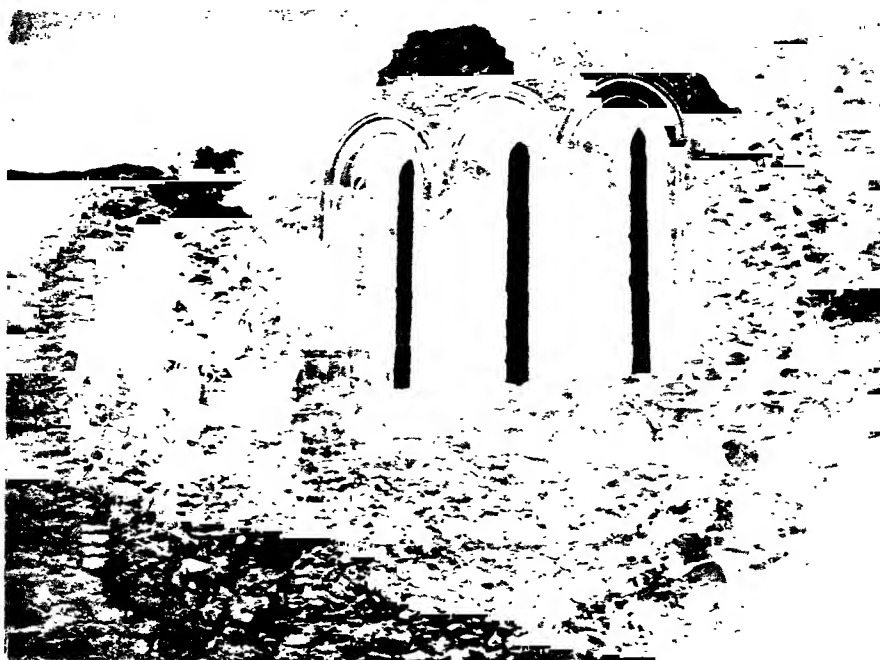


Fig. 4. Kildrummy Castle: interior of Chapel Window.

Hill, Cook's Hill, etc., indicate by their names their former connection with the establishment of the castle.

Kildrummy played an important part in the struggle for independence. On 31st July-1st August 1296, Edward I. paused at the castle on his way south from Elgin; in 1298 Wallace spent a night here; in 1303 Edward was again at Kildrummy. In 1305 Donald, Earl of Mar, succeeded as a minor, and was placed under his uncle, Robert Bruce, who thus controlled the castle at the time of his bid for the crown. On 10th February 1305, Edward, becoming aware of his wavering fidelity, directed Bruce "to place Kildrummy Castle in the keeping of one for whom he shall be responsible." After his defeat at Methven Bruce sent his Queen, along with his brother Nigel, to Kildrummy; but on the approach of the

English under Prince Edward, the Queen fled north, while Nigel remained to hold the castle. The ensuing siege, Nigel's heroic resistance, the burning of the castle by the blacksmith Osborne, and the tragic fate of the garrison are told with splendid vigour in Barbour's *Brus*. The castle fell before 13th September 1306, and the English, having breached the Snow Tower, abandoned the ruins. Donald, Earl of Mar, who had



Fig. 5. Kildrummy Castle: interior view of junction between Snow Tower and rebuilt west curtain.

been taken at Methven, was released after Bannockburn, and probably restored the castle on his return.

In 1332 David, the Anglophil Earl of Fife, was imprisoned in Kildrummy Castle. In 1335 it was held by Christian, Bruce's sister, and attacked by the Earl of Atholl, acting for Edward Baliol and the English faction. The siege was raised by the Regent Moray, who, as narrated by Wintoun, drew Atholl into battle at Culblean, where the Earl was defeated and slain (30th November 1335). The ruined old kirk of Kildrummy, which contains an Easter-sepulchre and other interesting features, was erected to commemorate this victory.

David II. was much at Kildrummy, in 1341 and 1342, in 1364, and again in 1365. In 1361, having quarrelled with Mar, he captured the

castle. In 1402 Sir Malcolm Drummond, consort of Isabel, Countess of Mar, was murdered by connivance of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, a natural son of the "Wolf of Badenoch." Two years later Stewart stormed Kildrummy and forced the Countess to marry him, receiving (12th August 1404) a charter of the Earldom of Mar from her. To appease public feeling, a solemn comedy was enacted at the castle on 9th September 1404, when Stewart, before a gathering of notables outside the gate, formally renounced the Earldom, and received it back in free gift from Countess Isabel, with reservation to her heirs. These proceedings were ratified by the weak king, Robert III., on 21st January 1405. The new Earl subsequently became one of the foremost patterns of chivalry of his time in Europe, and gained special renown in his own country by his repulse of the Highland onrush at Harlaw (24th July 1411). The arrangements for this campaign were matured at a conference in Kildrummy Castle the preceding Christmas.

On Stewart's death the Earldom was annexed to the Crown, in spite of the claims of Sir Robert Erskine, the nearest heir of Countess Isabel. In 1438 James II. visited the castle, and extensive repairs and additions were instituted. In 1442 Erskine stormed the castle, but was forced to give it up. The Crown continued to retain the Earldom of Mar in its own hands or those of its nominees, and bestowed the wardenship of the castle on a variety of personages, one of them being Cochrane, the favourite of James III. In 1451, in 1464, and again in 1468-69, further repairs were made. In 1507-8 large portions of the Mar estates, including the custody of the castle, were granted by James IV. to Alexander Elphinstone of that Ilk, who in 1509 became Lord Elphinstone. On 12th August 1513 the lands were erected into the barony of Kildrummy; the Mar title remained with the Crown. In 1531 the castle was burned by Strachan of Linturk. In 1565 Queen Mary, acknowledging the Erskine claim, conferred the Earldom of Mar upon John, sixth Lord Erskine. A protracted law-suit for Kildrummy Castle and estates ended in 1626 with the removal of the Elphinstones.

During the Civil War the castle was held for the King, and on 12th February 1654 it was captured, after two days' siege, by the Roundhead Colonel Morgan. In 1689, after Killiecrankie, Dundee's Highlanders fired the castle rather than allow it to become a Government post. Part of it was habitable in 1715, when the Earl of Mar hatched within its walls the Jacobite venture of that year. Upon its collapse the estates were forfeited, and what was left of the Castle was plundered and dismantled. Thereafter it was used as a convenient quarry for the district, and immense quantities of the beautiful dressed stone were carted off in all directions, the material being used for erecting houses

as far distant as Corgarff. What remained was in evil case when the present proprietor bought the estate in 1898. Since then, however, repairs have been steadily pushed forward; and the whole of the north and east fronts have now been put in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, though much has still to be done on the other sides. Also, the interior has been almost cleared of rubbish, and the ruined walls of various buildings exposed and repaired. Such restorations as have been necessary to ensure the stability of the ruins, for example, in the chapel window and Elphinstone Tower, are executed with the highest skill and taste. All who are interested in our ancient buildings will feel deep gratitude to Colonel Ogston for his public spirit in rescuing this noble ruin from the dilapidation which menaced it.

The excavations under review lasted from 16th July to 14th August, and their chief result was the exposing of the gatehouse. Its foundations were previously buried in a waste of green mounds which gave no indication of the buildings entombed therein. The nature of these will be understood by reference to the plan (fig. 1). The walls of the west tower were found intact throughout its circumference, to a maximum height of four courses, or 2 feet 6 inches above the base course. Its junction with the foundations of the broken curtain on this side was revealed, showing that, as usual in mediæval castles, the tower had been completed before the curtain was built. The east tower has been more fortunate, and at one point exists to a height of ten courses, or a little over 8 feet. Owing to the presence of a large tree, it was impossible to excavate the whole circumference of this tower. Both are cased with the usual finely-dressed, close-jointed, oblong ashlar, and are 37 feet in diameter, or equal in size to the Warden's Tower. They lack the spreading base or batter of the other towers, but rise perpendicularly from a base course or scarcement 4 inches broad. This scarcement appears also on the adjoining west curtain, but 1 foot higher.

Within the enceinte the two towers appear to pass back and unite into a square rear-building like that of Bothwell Castle. The plan here was not fully recovered, but the interior of the west tower was penetrated, and found to be an oblong chamber, apparently some 25 feet long and 15 feet broad, with a semicircular apse in the round of the tower. Originally this chamber, like the basements of all the other towers except the donjon, was ceiled in wood; but later a barrel vault was inserted, with a semi-dome in the apse. Part of this has fallen away on the west side, exposing the vertical face of the old wall behind. The vault was found to be closely filled with dense rubble; and as its masonry is of the roughest workmanship, as if not meant to be seen, it is evident that the basement of the tower was vaulted and packed

solid, in order to render it defensible against the ram or mine. The interior of the east tower was not entered, and appears to be greatly destroyed. Deeply recessed between these two towers were found two projecting cheeks of masonry, about 3 feet long, carrying the jambs of a great gate, 5 feet 6 inches wide. Although this doubtless occupies the site of the original main entrance, it is clearly an insertion, evidently owing its origin to the very remarkable exterior works which the excavations disclosed in advance of the great thirteenth-century towers. These works consist of a long projecting barbican, containing a trance or passage of entry 9 feet wide, between walls 3 feet 10 inches thick, and, at their highest point, where the barbican meets the east tower, still remaining to a height of 7 feet above the base course, or 5 feet above the causeway within, which is cobbled and rises gently to the courtyard. The ashlar of these walls would be considered excellent in any other castle than Kildrummy. Close up against the east tower is a sally-port, 4 feet wide on the interior and 3 feet 2 inches outside, with splayed and rolled jambs and an exterior step. Its barhole, extending 7 feet on the south side, was revealed by a fracture in the wall; the sally-port itself is built up with massive, rugged masonry. One foot nine inches in advance of the sally-port, the trance has cheeks for a great gate, and outside them the chase of a portcullis, 5½ inches broad, and stopping 1 foot 3 inches above the cobbles, to allow space for the spikes of the grating. This outer or trance-gate is 25 feet in front of the inner gate between the round towers.

Directly opposite the sally-port a ruined newel stair, about 4 feet wide, is recessed in a projecting tower or turret rising from the ground, about 6 feet square, which fills the re-entrant angle between the barbican and the west tower. Its base course is very irregularly and rudely set out. This stair had led up to the portcullis room over the passage. The walls of the barbican are built up without bond against the ancient towers, whose circular faces, passing back into the straight inner passage, appear within. The freshness of these inner faces, which were protected by the addition of the barbican, contrasts markedly with the weather-beaten aspect of the towers outside.

In front of the portcullis groove the trance now extends some 18 feet, when it is abruptly broken off. Doubtless there was an outer gate, whence a gangway would drop on a timber bridge spanning the ditch. It is a curious thing that the whole of the north wall of the barbican, including the stair-turret, is constructed out of much more massive ashlar than the south wall, though lacking the regularity and beauty of the thirteenth-century masonry in the round towers. The passage between these is not quite in line with the trance, but its gateway is in

line with the trance and not with the passage which it defends. Also this gateway has no portcullis, and the projecting cheeks in which it is placed are evidently insertions, that on the south side being very irregularly built, while the walls of the ancient towers here have been refaced with poor rubble. Evidently when the barbican was built, the thirteenth-century gateway, which must have had a portcullis, was taken out, and a new and narrower gateway, without a portcullis, was inserted in the line of the trance. At the same time the basements of the ancient towers were vaulted and packed against the operations of the sapper. Some remains of the doorway which had originally led from the entrance passage into the west tower were discovered behind the inner gate; it appeared to have been masked inside by the inserted vaulting.

The whole arrangement of this barbican strongly recalls that of the great forework which was added to Rothesay Castle in 1518-20. There is the same long passage with inner and outer gates, having a sally-port on one side and a stair (at Rothesay it is straight) on the other. The works at Rothesay, however, are on a grander scale, giving space enough for guard-rooms on the ground floor, and an ample hall over the pend—features which can have had no counterpart at Kildrummy, which also lacks the huge garderobe-tower that is so striking a feature of the Rothesay barbican. There is also a considerable resemblance between these works at Kildrummy and the barbican which was added by Richard II. to the gateway of the inner ward at Porchester Castle in Hampshire.

There can be little doubt that the addition of the trance, the remodeling to suit it of the ancient gateway, and the vaulting of the round towers, were part of the extensive works carried out at Kildrummy Castle in 1438, payments for which are preserved in the *Exchequer Rolls* (vol. v. pp. 57-59). It will be remembered that the castle had just been taken over into the direct keeping of the Crown, and that in the same year James II. visited it, when the occasion was doubtless taken for thoroughly overhauling the fabric and making important additions. We have notices of activity in the quarry of Kildrummy, of payments for carriage of stone to the castle, and for hire of workmen employed in building. Thomas Blak and one Kemlok are mentioned as the masons, and Ingerame was the carpenter, under whose directions the chapel was re-roofed—orders for tiles and nails to this purpose are preserved. Large quantities of iron were bought in Aberdeen, and at Kildrummy were made into "instruments of work" by the smith of the castle, to whom various payments are entered. Four great iron bolts were fixed upon the new gates. It is also recorded that a stone chimney was renewed; and the whole operations, we are told, lasted for six weeks. At the

same time the castle-mill was repaired and the accounts of the grange audited.

In addition to the diggings at the gatehouse the excavators also opened the great well in the Snow Tower. Local tradition has it that this tower received its name from its white masonry, but there can be no doubt that the word is a corruption of the Gaelic *snuadh*, water, the name meaning simply "well-tower": Barbour in the fourteenth century speaks of it as "Snaudown," a name which, for want of the right interpretation, has caused not a little worry to his commentators. It is said that the well is 200 feet deep, and it must certainly be carried down as far as the level of the burn in Back Den, which cannot be much less than 100 feet below the terreplein of the castle. The well was found to be 6 feet square, hewn out of the solid rock, and was cleared out to a depth of some 15 feet. Below the mass of ruins which had fallen from the surrounding walls in comparatively recent times, the shaft was choked with fine percolated earth, interspersed with fragments of masonry. At the level where the digging stopped, this earth began to be heavily charged with ashes, and larger portions of burnt wood were taken out—perhaps relics of the fire in 1689.

Two large garderobe drains were also uncovered, one in the west curtain beside the Snow Tower, the other in the projecting north shoulder of the chapel. In exposing the latter flue it was found that a line of foundation runs under the north wall of the chapel, at right angles with the east curtain; from which it would appear that the original intention was to build the chapel square with the curtain, but that this was abandoned in favour of a correct orientation.

A remarkable feature of this castle is the fact that its east curtain is built at a distance of nearly 80 feet back from the very ancient enclosing ditch (fig. 6). On the wide area thus left a formidable attack might easily have been organised against the curtain, where the great chapel window must have proved a weak point. It seemed highly unlikely that this area could have been left undefended; and the probability that there was here an exterior curtain or chemise on the edge of the scarp was strengthened by the representation of a wall of ancient aspect, running outwards from the Warden's Tower, in an old engraving; and also by the fact that there was formerly a postern, now built up, between this tower and the chapel. Accordingly digging was started at this point, with the result that the foundations of a wall 3 feet thick, roughly built of partly coursed rubble, were uncovered, extending from the tower, along the edge of Back Den, almost to the scarp of the ditch, where it was lost.

Very few relics were discovered in course of these diggings. In and

about the entrance were obtained several fragments of pottery and rusted iron; two great iron nails (found in the barhole of the sally-port); and a few bits of ancient glass. Several of the massive roofing slabs, composed of hard schist  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, with great round holes for wooden pins, were also unearthed. Considerable quantities of bones were obtained, mainly of the ox and horse; a complete skeleton of the latter



Fig. 6. Kildrummy Castle: north end of Ditch and Warden's Tower.

was dug out near the sally-port. From the exterior of the west tower came a young boar's tusk. Here there were also deposits of ash and fragments of charred wood. The only relic obtained from the well was a much rusted large iron hinge.

In concluding this notice, I desire to express my warmest thanks to Colonel Ogston for permission to conduct the excavations, and for his interest and support throughout; to the gentlemen whose financial assistance rendered the undertaking possible; to my friend Mr William Norrie for his excellent photographs; and last, but by no means least, to the splendid corps of Boy Scouts by whose enthusiasm, in default of regular labour, the arduous work of digging was most efficiently carried out.

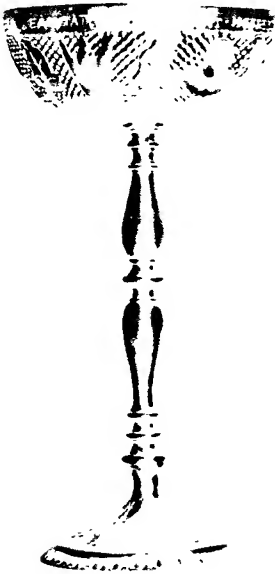


## II.

## SILVER CUP AT ST MARY'S COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS.

BY W. W. WATTS, F.S.A. (LOND.), VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The description of this object given in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1882-83, is meagre and incorrect: it is described as a chalice—which is more than doubtful—and the hall-mark is given as that of London for 1533, whereas such cups did not appear before the end of Elizabeth's reign. A more accurate description is given in *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, by the Rev. Thomas Burns, pp. 423-25. Dr Burns describes (p. 260 *et seq.*) a very interesting group of cups of this shape which were intended for use as chalices: and it is worthy of notice that they date from 1611 to 1633 (I omit the Cathcart Cup of 1656, which hardly seems to belong to this group). It will be observed also that all of them bear the Edinburgh hall-mark; further, that the bowls are plain except for an inscription on the outside which confirms their sacred use.



Silver Wine-Cup, bearing the London hall-mark for 1613-14. The property of St Mary's College, St Andrews.

The St Andrews Cup under consideration was made in London, and bears the hall-mark for 1613-14. Dr Burns states that remains of an older and partly erased inscription can be traced among the present lettering. It was presented to St Andrews by

Dr Guild in 1628, fifteen years after it was made: so clearly it was not made for St Mary's College.

Can it ever have been used for a chalice in Scotland? Possibly, but with great inconvenience, as the nature of the decoration precludes the satisfactory cleansing of the bowl after use.

Was it originally intended for a chalice? No. It is true that secular vessels have frequently been presented to churches and used for chalices, but at the period when this cup was made (1613) there was a definite

prescribed form of communion cup in England which was in general closely adhered to.

Here in the south these cups appearing at the end of Elizabeth's reign were in vogue chiefly during the reigns of James I. and his successors: one belonging to Lord Swaythling bears the hall-mark for the first year of the reign of James I. The curious embossing of diamond diaper work on the bowl recalls the latticinio glass of Venice, and it is possible that this kind of decoration was inspired from that quarter. William Harrison, the contemporary historian of *Elizabethan England*, states: "It is a world to see in these our days, wherein gold and silver most aboundeth, how that our gentility, as loathing these metals (because of the plenty)<sup>1</sup> do now generally choose rather the Venice glasses, both for our wine and beer, than any of those metals or stone wherein before time we have been accustomed to drink." Perhaps the admiration for the forms and decoration of these "Venice glasses" excited the emulation of the silversmith of the day.

The St Andrews cup is a secular wine-cup of a type by no means common. The Victoria and Albert Museum possesses one, the stem of which is unfortunately missing. The Armourers and Brasiers Company of the City of London possess no less than six of these wine-cups with embossed bowls, one of them bearing the London hall-mark for 1606 and the other five for 1632; the same company also own twelve of the plainer type, similar to the group illustrated by Dr Burns at p. 260 of his book: six bear the London hall-mark for 1640, five that for 1633, and one that for 1631. Incidentally it may be remarked that the stem of the St Andrews cup differs from the stems of all the cups to which I have referred.

<sup>1</sup> Owing to the Spanish invasions of Peru and Mexico.

MONDAY, 8th March 1920.

DAVID MACRITCHIE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

A. R. COLQUHOUN, Captain, 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders,  
c/o Sir Colin MacRae, 57 Castle Street.  
ROBERT CRAIG COWAN, Eskhill, Inveresk, Midlothian.  
JAMES MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A., 4 Eton Terrace.  
MRS MARGARET JOHNSTONE REID, Lauriston Castle, Davidson's Mains.  
THOMAS SHEPPARD, M.Sc., F.G.S., The Museum, Hull.

A letter was read from Colonel Ogston of Kildrummy in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks accorded to him at the last meeting.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were intimated and thanks voted to the donors:—

(1) By THE NATIONAL WAR GARDENS COMMISSION, Washington, U.S.A.

Medal of bronze struck to commemorate the war service of the Home Gardens of America.

(2) Bequeathed by Dr R. C. MACLAGAN, F.S.A.Scot.

Ovoid Goblet of glass  $9\frac{3}{16}$  inches in height,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth, with plain stem and round base; said to have belonged to John Knox, but obviously of eighteenth-century date.

(3) By DAVID SMITH, 39 Princes Street, Perth.

Obsolete Frame Saw,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with Setting Tool.

(4) By G. F. HILL, F.B.A., Keeper of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, the Author.

Medals of the Renaissance. Oxford, 1920. 4to.

(5) By ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE, 23 Ashley Road, Aberdeen, the Author.

William Robbie, Historian. Reprint from *The Aberdeen Book-Lover*, November 1919.

(6) By G. A. GARDNER, C.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Use of Textiles in the Manufacture of Prehispanic Pottery in the Province of Cordoba, Argentine Republic. Published by the La Plata University.

It was intimated that the following purchases had been made for the Museum:—

Collection of Roman and other antiquities purchased at Young (of Burghead) Sale.

Roman Surgical Instruments and other objects from the Clerk of Penicuik Collection: Six harp-shaped Fibulae, one with red and yellow enamel (see Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 117, pl. l., fig. 10); four Spatulæ. Handle of Bistoury, two Forceps, one indeterminate Instrument, Weighing Balance, Stylus, Pin-like object, all of bronze, and Bronze Age disc-headed Pin, said to have been found at Cramond (see *ibid.*, p. 117, pl. l., fig. 13): bronze Stylus and Case of same metal, said to have been found in a sepulchre or cairn in Midlothian (see *ibid.*, p. 117, pl. l., figs. 14 and 15).

Flat bronze Axe, 5 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the cutting edge, found north of Manse of St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Morayshire, 1904; bronze Spearhead, socketed, of Arreton Down type, with two rivet holes, point imperfect,  $3\frac{7}{16}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches across the blade, found at Kincluny, Durrus, Kincardineshire; bronze Spearhead,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch across the blade, lip of socket slightly imperfect, found at Cruden; socketed Spearhead of bronze, 4 inches in length by  $\frac{1\frac{5}{16}}$  inch across the blade, with a perforation near the base of each of the wings, locality unknown.

The following Communications were read:—

## I.

## NOTE ON A WATCH SIGNED "HIERONYMUS HAMILTHON SCOTUS ME FECIT 1595," WITH VIEW OF EDINBURGH CASTLE ON THE DIAL. BY SIR JOHN R. FINDLAY, K.B.E., F.S.A.Scot.

Little is known of the earlier Scottish watchmakers, though one of the most notable of early watchmakers in this country and the first master of the Incorporated Clockmakers was a Scot, David Ramsay, whom James VI., on his accession to the throne of England, appointed keeper of his clocks and watches. There are in existence a considerable number of watches signed by him, one of which bears the legend, "David Ramsay Scotus me fecit," and is described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi. p. 415; another in the French style in the British Museum bears the same inscription. The watch illustrated (fig. 1) bears on the back the legend "Hieronymus Hamilthon Scotus me fecit 1595." Its origin, or at any rate the origin of its maker, is further emphasised by the fact that on the face, above the dial, it bears the Scottish crown surmounted by the Scottish lion sejant (fig. 2), and below the dial the fleur-de-lys surmounted by a crown. In the centre, in a circle within the dial figures, it has a representation of a hill surmounted by castellated buildings, flanked on the one side by buildings on a lower level, and on the other by a group of spires. In the foreground is open country, and between this and the abrupt ascent of the rock is a surface that might well be water. The scale is small and the buildings are indicated rather than drawn. They do not occupy the whole of the top of the hill but are crowded together on the left-hand side. There can be little doubt that it is intended as a representation of Edinburgh Castle, as seen from a point to the north-east sufficiently distant to enable the end of the town to be seen on the east, and perhaps the old church of St Cuthbert on the west. The watch itself is octagonal, of a type common about 1600. It is made of brass gilt, with a perforated case, and has but one hand. It strikes the hours on a bell fixed inside the back of the case. The general style of the ornament is very similar to that of a watch made by David Crayle in London about 1610, which is figured in Mr Britten's book, and to that of a watch made by M. M. in Augsburg in 1610, now in the Berlin Kunstgewerbe Museum. The ornament of the case-covers of the three watches is almost identical, consisting of a circle filled with a cross-shaped pierced ornament and surrounded by a ring which is filled with a tracery of cusped, heart-shaped perforations.

The general character of the case is undoubtedly South German, but it is not more German in character than the case of the watch signed "Richard Crayle Londini fecit." There is, however, one notable difference between the two. In the English watch there



Fig. 1. General view of Watch.

is but one row of twelve Arabic figures, as was the usage in this country and in France. In Hamilton's watch there is a second row of Arabic figures denoting the hours 13 to 24, inside the Roman figures. The cypher 2 is of the Z-shaped South German type, whereas in French and British work of the period the round-topped figure is always used. The numbering of hours from 1 to 24 is the Italian

system of reckoning from sunset to sunset, which was only superseded about the middle of last century. It also obtained in Bavaria, and is to be found on most Augsburg watches of the period. Had it not

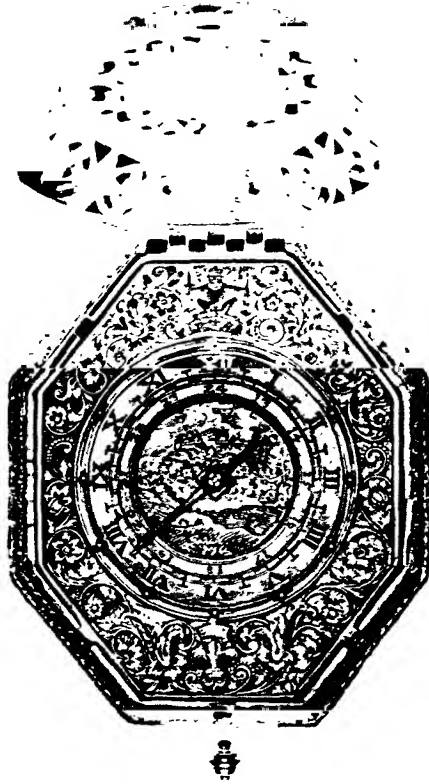


Fig. 2. Dial of Watch.

been for the inscription, the view of the Castle, and the Scottish emblems, the watch would be undoubtedly ascribed to some Augsburg maker. Yet inscription, emblems, and view are not of the nature of an addition to an imported article, and there is no reason to doubt that it is, as it professes to be, the work of a Scotsman. Whether this

Scotsman merely copied a German model, whether he had learned his craft in Augsburg, the centre of the industry in Bavaria, or whether it was made by him when in Bavaria, the evidence available does not enable us to determine. The figuring on the dial points to the latter view. But wherever it was made, the picture of the Castle on its face would seem to be the earliest extant view of the Castle as reconstructed by the Regent Murray after its destruction in the siege of 1573. The earliest accepted view of the Castle after it was rebuilt is that of Gordon of Rothiemay, which was made in 1647, fifty-two years after the date of the watch. Literal accuracy is not to be looked for in any representations of this period, and even if the engraving on the face of the watch had been executed from a careful drawing, it probably suffered a little in accuracy at the hands of the engraver. The disposition of the buildings, however, corresponds so closely with the seventeenth-century drawings of the Castle as to show that it is not a conventional representation, and must have been based on an original sketch. To the left can be seen the Palace buildings, below them being what might well be the Half-Moon Battery. In the centre is a higher building which is either part of the same building, or the building remodelled by Billings. Gordon of Rothiemay's view shows a similar arrangement. To the right are lower buildings with gable roofs, just about where one might expect to see Queen Margaret's Chapel. The general resemblance to the buildings which are known to have then existed, and to the skyline they would have presented from the north-east, is sufficiently close to indicate that if the watch, as internal evidence seems to indicate, were made in Southern Germany, the engraving must have followed a careful drawing of the actual buildings. To say more than this would be to go further than the evidence warrants.

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## II.

## THE STONE CIRCLE AT BROOMEND OF CRICHIE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

BY JAMES RITCHIE, F.E.I.S., CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

One of the most interesting Stone Circles in Aberdeenshire is that situated in the parish of Kintore, just outside the village of Port Elphinstone, about a mile and a quarter south of Inverurie Railway Station. It stands in a field on the east side of the Aberdeen road, nearly 30 yards south of the large sand-pit known locally as "The Sandhole." Known as The Broomend of Crichtie Stone Circle, though the name is often shortened into The Broomend or The Crichtie Circle, it has been a subject of much interest to antiquaries, and a great deal has been written about it. Dr Stuart describes it in *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*; Mr Charles Dalrymple gives an account of the excavation of it in vol. xviii. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*; Mr Alex. Watt, who assisted in the work of excavation, describes it in his *Early History of Kintore*; and Mr Fred R. Coles, who surveyed the circle on behalf of the Society, describes it, with accompanying plans, in vol. xxxv. of the *Proceedings*, and also in the *Transactions of the Buchan Field Club* for 1903. There is, however, a considerable amount of additional information now available concerning this circle and its surroundings, and it seems desirable that a new account of it should be written to embody all that is known about it, even though this should necessitate the repetition of facts already known to experts but not readily accessible to others.

While the circle itself is of exceptional interest, it forms but one member of what must originally have been a very striking group of prehistoric monuments. These began at a point 450 yards south of the circle, where there was a sandbank in which several cists have been found. From this sandbank an avenue of standing stones proceeded northwards to the circle. The path between the lines of standing stones led into the circle by means of an embankment crossing the southern arc of the ditch which surrounded the circle. It then crossed the northern arc of the ditch by a similar embankment, and proceeded to another but larger circle about 50 yards north of the circle still standing. This second circle was destroyed towards the end of the eighteenth century, and its existence seems to have been unknown to the writers previously mentioned. (Refer to map, fig. 10, p. 170.)

## THE CISTS.

The sandbank which formed the southern member of this group of prehistoric remains was close to the gateway at present leading to Mr Tait's residence at Broomend. Though utilised as a prehistoric burial place, it seems to have been of natural formation, part of the existing series of sand and gravel banks which fringe the valley of the Don in the neighbourhood of Inverurie. The late Thomas Tait, Esq., who founded the Inverurie Paper Mills in 1858, found it necessary to make a new road from the mills to the Aberdeen turnpike to facilitate the conveyance of his goods to and from Aberdeen, and in doing so cut through the bank of sand and unearthed the cists. The one first discovered appeared to be empty, but on 27th August 1866 a second was found. It was formed of five large slabs, one at each side, one at each end, and a cover on the top. The inside measurements were 5 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches broad, and from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet deep. It contained the skeletons of two tall, strong-boned men, who had been buried in a bent position, lying on their sides with their heads near each end of the cist. The skeletons were covered with some felt-like substance which was probably the remains of a hide in which the bodies had been wrapped. Two urns were found, one near each head, and there were also some twigs, two or three flint flakes, and a few pieces of charcoal. The bottom of the cist was covered to a depth of about 10 inches with water-worn pebbles, averaging about an inch in diameter at the top of the layer, but rather larger near the bottom. They were of similar character to those found plentifully in the bed of the Don and in the gravel beds on its banks. Several large pieces of charcoal were found among the pebbles.

Exactly two months later, on the 27th of October, another cist was found. It lay about 2 feet north of that last described, and was slightly less in size, measuring 4 feet 2 inches in length, 1 foot 10 inches to 2 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 7 inches in depth. It also was paved to a depth of 12 inches with round waterworn pebbles underneath which lay a slab of stone. Soft well-worked clay had been forced between the edges of the slabs to render the cist watertight. This cist also contained two skeletons, a full-grown male and an infant female. The male skeleton lay on its left side, with its head towards the east, the legs bent and drawn up nearly to the chin, and the arms so bent up that the hands were close to the head. Some of the bones were in a fairly good state of preservation, and among these were the thigh-bones, which measured  $19\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length. One of these was presented

to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and is now preserved in the National Museum.

The infant female skeleton lay in the north-west corner of the cist, behind the male skeleton, and was not in so good a state of preservation. The body appeared to have been buried in a sitting posture with its face turned towards the east. Both skeletons had been covered originally with an oxhide, the felt-like remains of which were found lying above them in a manner similar to that discovered in the other cist.

At the back of the male skeleton stood a clay urn of the drinking-cup or beaker class, but of a type peculiar to the north-east of Scotland (fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Urn and Horn Spoon found in cist at Broomend.

Its height was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the diameter at the top  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and at the bottom  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches, while it measured nearly 20 inches in circumference at the widest part, slightly below the centre. It was richly ornamented with a series of horizontal lines round the circumference: between each pair of horizontal lines short lines formed a sort of herring-bone pattern, while at the base a series of upright isosceles triangles had the spaces between them filled in with short lines. Standing within this urn, and resting on its edge, there was what at first sight appeared to be a lamp made of bark or some leather-like substance, but this proved to be a spoon, formed of horn much altered in appearance through age and exposure to damp. Part of the horn on the underside of the spoon had become split up, and the weight of the spoon had caused the handle to curve over the edge of the urn, thus adding to its lamp-like appearance. In the illustration the spoon is shown lifted out of the urn and supported by a sheet of glass so as to show its form exactly as it

appeared when discovered in the urn. Nothing like this spoon has ever been found in any other urn so far as I am aware. In addition to the spoon, the urn contained some fragments of decayed bone and a small quantity of black earth—all that remained of the food which had been placed beside the dead body to help it on its long journey to the spirit land. Behind the remains of the infant there was also a small urn containing a little black earth but no bones, food containing bones not being suitable for an infant. Two flint flakes were found within the cist, and several pieces of charcoal rested on its cover, while a considerable number were mixed with the gravel which covered the bottom.

About 2 feet east of this cist a fourth one, of small size, was afterwards found. It was only 16 inches long, from 12 to 14 inches broad, and 11 inches deep. It contained the remains of a thin skull and five half-formed teeth, showing that it was the burial place of a child. It also contained a small urn lying on its side and much broken. No cup-marks or figures of any kind were found on any of the stones of which the cists were formed.

Mr Tait was much interested in the finding of these cists, and had them at once examined by competent authorities. Among these were Mr James Hay Chalmers, a well-known antiquary and discoverer of the Rothiebrisdane Sculptured Stone now in the gable of the Parish Church of Fyvie, and Mr Charles B. Davidson, advocate, a native of Port Elphinstone, and for many years Town-Clerk of the Royal Burgh of Inverurie. These gentlemen wrote the accounts of these discoveries which appear in vol. vii. of the *Proceedings* of the Society and to which I am indebted for most of the details described above. The discovery of the cists created a great deal of interest in the neighbourhood, and many people visited the spot. To allow these visitors to inspect the remains, and at the same time to protect them from unauthorised interference, Mr Tait caused the cists to be covered with sheets of glass for a time. Most of the articles found in this ancient burial-place have been carefully preserved and are yet available for inspection. The stones of which the cists were formed are at Broomend. Portions of the oxhide and other remains, together with two skulls, a thighbone, and the unique horn spoon, are in the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh. Another portion of the oxhide is in the Museum at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and two of the urns and the fragments of a third are in the Inverurie Museum.

The cists are so similar in construction and contents that it may safely be concluded that the burials were made within a short time of each other. The well-preserved condition of some of the bones and the

presence of the horn spoon would seem to indicate a comparatively recent date for the interments. But the urns and their ornamentation are of a character similar to many others belonging to the Bronze Age, so that we may conclude that the burials took place towards the end of that period.

#### THE AVENUE.

A few yards east of the spot where the cists were found there stands a stone 4 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches broad, and from 1 foot to 1 foot 9 inches thick. It is in an exact line with the other stones of the avenue and is clearly the southernmost member of it. Being almost hidden in a small plantation bordering the north side of the road to the paper mills, it easily escaped notice before the publication of the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps upon which it is marked. The failure to observe it has led to a serious mistake in estimating the length of the avenue, which is really 450 yards long, not 200 yards as has been frequently stated. Another stone stands in the corner of the field nearly 60 yards east of Broom Lodge. It is 5 feet high, 3 feet broad, and from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches thick, with its broad side facing the line of the avenue. It stands almost 200 yards south of the circle, so that it has evidently been mistaken for the southern terminus of the avenue. A third stone stands in the same field as the circle, and about 70 yards south of it (fig. 2). It is a massive square-shaped block of whinstone, 6 feet high, 3 feet 8 inches broad, and 3 feet 3 inches in average thickness, and is very similar in appearance to the standing stones of the circle. Only these three stones of the avenue now remain in their original positions; a fourth was removed in 1851, and a large stone near the edge of the lawn at Crichton Bank may possibly be the remains of a fifth. The avenue runs directly north to the circle, and, judging from the stones that still remain, these appear to have increased in massive bulk the nearer they lay to the circle.

No record of the original number of avenue stones is known to exist, but from the facts available a fairly correct estimate may be made. Towards the end of the eighteenth century some agricultural improvements were made on Crichton, and trees were planted on the rough moorland where the circles and avenue stood. The trees were cut down in 1850, and the land was thereafter trenched and prepared for agricultural purposes. Two of the avenue stones stood near each other in the field thus formed to the south of the circle, and as it was considered that they were likely to interfere with the cultivation of the ground, one was removed, the other being left as a rubbing-post for cattle. According to the account of Mr George Guthrie, who in 1851 broke up this stone

with gunpowder, it stood from 10 to 15 yards north of that still remaining in the field. They were therefore neighbouring stones, and thus indicate that the average distance between the standing stones forming the boundary of the avenue was approximately  $12\frac{1}{2}$  yards. As the southernmost block is 450 yards south of the circle, each side of the avenue would therefore have contained thirty-six stones. All the stones still erect are in an exact line with each other, and appear to have formed part of the eastern side of the avenue, so that no indication is given by which its width might be ascertained. That portion, however, which crossed the

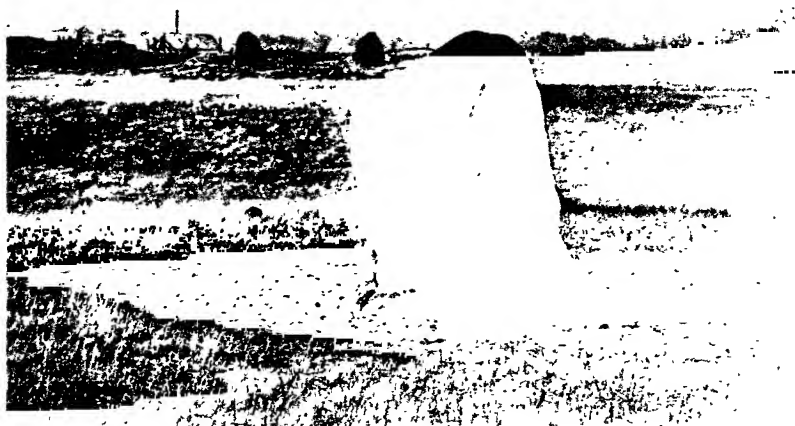


Fig. 2. Stone in avenue nearest the Circle at Broomend.

ditch surrounding the circle by means of an embankment is 9 or 10 feet broad, but it is likely that the main portion of the avenue was considerably wider than this. If the block on the lawn at Crichtie Bank is really one of the avenue stones in its original position, it must have been on the western side of it, and indicates a width of about 20 yards—about double that of the avenue at Callernish.

The avenue stones seem not to have been used solely to form the boundary of the road leading to the circles, for at least some of them have also served as memorials of the dead, just as did those erected within the circle. When the ground was trenched, an urn containing calcined bones was found near the base of the stone still standing 70 yards south of the circle, and a similar find was made beside the stone to the east of Broom Lodge. Nothing appears to have been

found near the stone destroyed in 1851, but near the southernmost stone the cists already described were found.

This is the only existing avenue leading to a stone circle in Aberdeenshire. There are two stones standing in line near the circle at Castle Fraser, and single stones at the Druidstown, Balquhain, and Shelden Circles, and there was one, now removed, at Cullerlie, but it is doubtful if any of these outlying stones were ever connected with avenues leading to their respective circles. There were also several circles in Aberdeenshire to which causeways, now destroyed, formerly led, and at Bankhead, in the parish of Clatt, faint traces of such a pathway may still be seen. An avenue stretches northwards from the circle at Callernish in the island of Lewis. It is 90 yards long and contains nineteen stones including one at the end, midway between the parallel lines. The average distance therefore between the stones is about 10 yards, a little less than that at Broomend of Crichton, and the width of the avenue is 9 yards.

By far the best example of such avenues is, or rather was, at Avebury in Wiltshire, where the large stone circle has two avenues leading into it—one on the east side, the other on the west. Each of these was originally upwards of a mile long, but they have suffered great dilapidation, and few of the stones which originally stood along their sides now remain. At Stanton Drew, in Somerset, there is a group of three circles, two of which have each an avenue leading into them from the north-east, but many of the stones have fallen and the avenues are far from complete. Stonehenge also has an avenue approaching it from the north-east, but it is not bounded by standing stones like the others mentioned.

#### THE LESSER CIRCLE.

This, the existing circle, stands at the northern end of the avenue, in the middle of a field on the east side of the Aberdeen turnpike. It is surrounded by a trench about 20 feet wide, and from 5 to 6 feet deep, the earth removed from the trench having been thrown up on the outside so as to make a protecting rampart about as wide as the trench itself. Round the outside circumference of this rampart there lies a ring of stones having the appearance of an enclosing wall now in ruins. This outer ring, however, is of comparatively recent date, and forms no part of the original structure. The stones were collected when the field was trenched, and were laid down in their present position for the purpose of supplying material for a stone wall to enclose and protect the circle, but the wall was never completed. The trench is crossed on the south side by an earthen embankment about 9 feet wide, which forms a continuation of the avenue already described. A similar embankment



Fig. 3. Surviving Stones and Symbol Stone in Circle at Broomend.



crosses the trench on the north side, and leads to the greater circle. A close inspection, however, shows that these two embankments are not in a perfectly straight line with the southern portion of the avenue, but instead of running exactly south, have a very slight inclination east and west.

The circle on the hill of Tuack, in the parish of Kintore and about

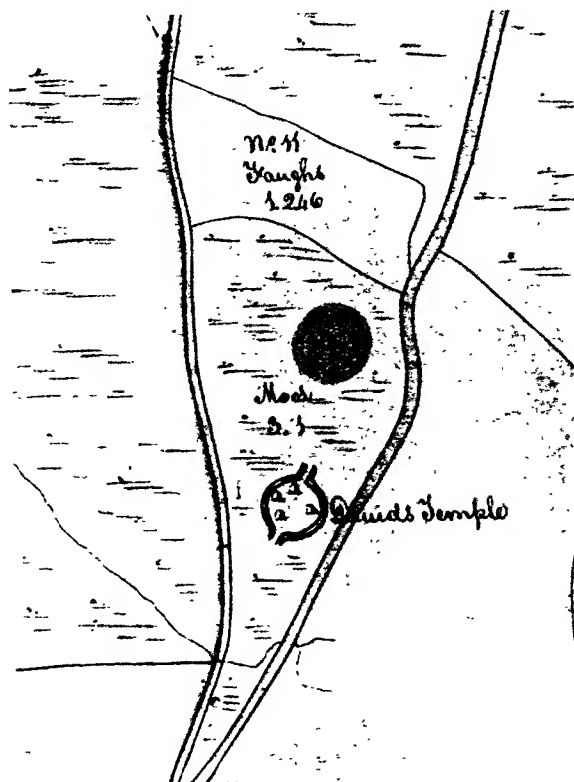


Fig. 4. Portion of Map dated 1780 showing the two Circles at Broomend.

3 miles south of Broomend, has a similar, though not so well preserved, trench surrounding it. The Brogar Circle, at Stennis in Orkney, is also enclosed by a trench, but by far the best example is that at Avebury, where the central area of nearly 30 acres is surrounded by a deep trench and high embankment.

The circular area within the trench at Broomend has a diameter of 50 feet. The excavation of the surrounding trench has given this central area the appearance of a raised mound, but its surface is really on a level with the rest of the field. Round the edge of this central space was

originally a circle of six standing stones, only the two most northerly of which now remain (fig. 3). In 1780 four were still standing, as shown on the map of that date (fig. 4). The interior of this circle was

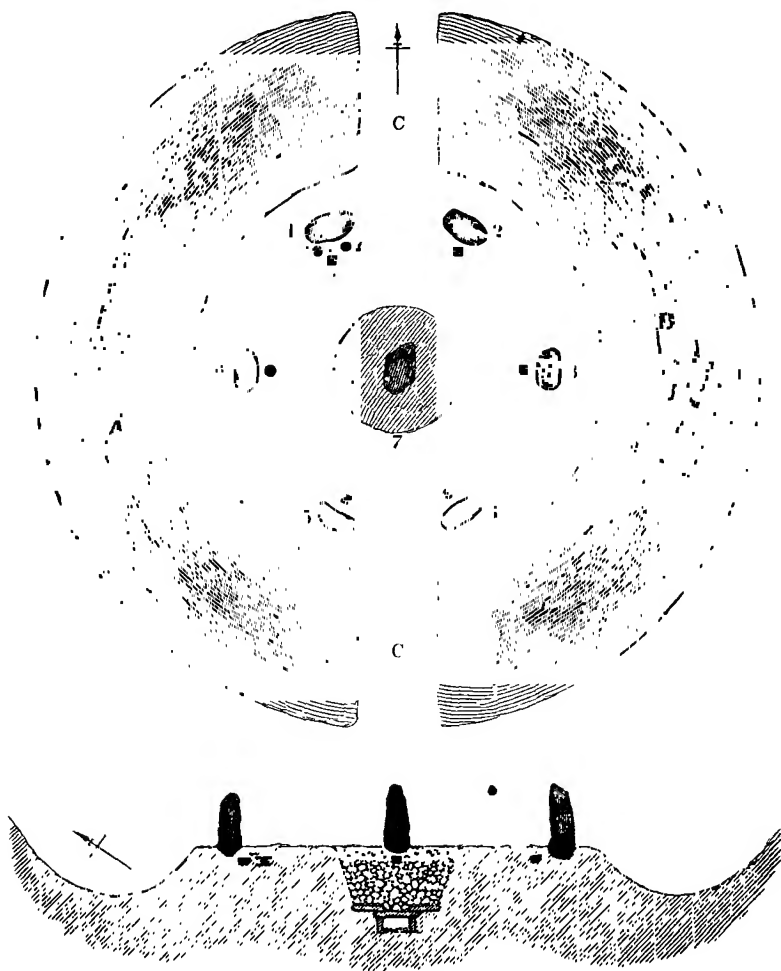


Fig. 5. Plan and section of Circle at Broomend at time of excavation.

excavated in November 1855 by Mr Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, who about the same period examined several other Aberdeenshire circles, including those at Fularton and Tuack, also in the parish of Kintore. A full report of his investigation appears in vol. xviii. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, and to it I am indebted for the details of the discoveries within the circle. In the accompanying

plan, reproduced from that report, the stones numbered 1 and 2 are those still standing within the circle, while Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 indicate the sites of those which were missing at the date of the investigation (fig. 5).

The discoveries within the circle were very numerous, remains of burial being found near the base of each of the stones, in every case at the side facing the centre of the circle and usually about 18 inches from the base. At that distance from No. 1 there was found a small circular stone-lined space 1 foot deep, 9 inches in diameter at the top and slightly less at the bottom. It was filled with calcined bones, and near it lay a hammer of sandstone (fig. 6),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, with

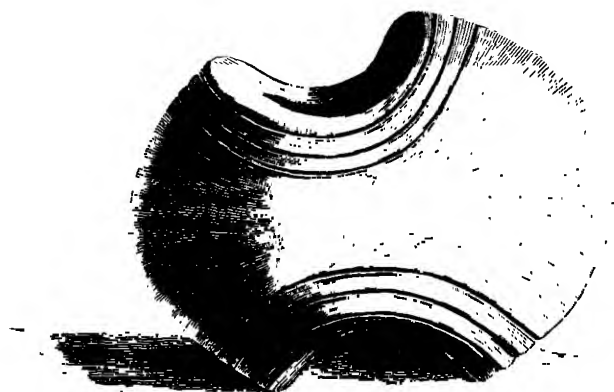


Fig. 6. Stone Hammer found in Circle at Broomend.

a curved hollow at both sides, where the hole for the handle had been made. The edges of the curved hollows were ornamented with three incised lines. The good condition in which this hammer was found, and its ornamental appearance, suggest the idea that it had been made rather for ceremonial purposes than for ordinary use. A little nearer the centre of the circle an inverted urn was discovered. It rested upon a flat stone, had a similar stone above it, and was full of calcined bones, among which was a small and delicately formed lower jawbone. Another deposit of calcined bones was found in the soil not far from the urn. In front of No. 2, the other stone still standing in its original position, there was found an inverted urn, full of calcined bones, and with a flat stone above and another below it, for protective purposes. No. 3 represents the site of one of the missing stones, and in front of it a small rectangular stone-lined cist was discovered. It measured 11 inches long, 9 inches broad, and 16 inches deep, and also had a flat

stone both at the bottom and the top. The interior space was full of calcined bones. In the soil in front of the site of No. 4 there was a small round pit which contained burnt matter and bone dust. At No. 5 there was a small stone-lined space containing an inverted urn full of calcined bones, and, like the others, protected by a flat stone above and another beneath it. At No. 6 only a small pit filled with calcined bones similar to that found at No. 4 was discovered. The urns are shown in figs. 7 and 8.

In the centre of the circle the investigators came upon a deposit of burnt bones about 18 inches beneath the surface. Underneath this

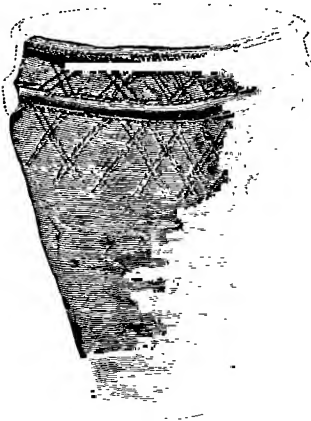


Fig. 7. Cinerary Urn found in Circle at Broomend.

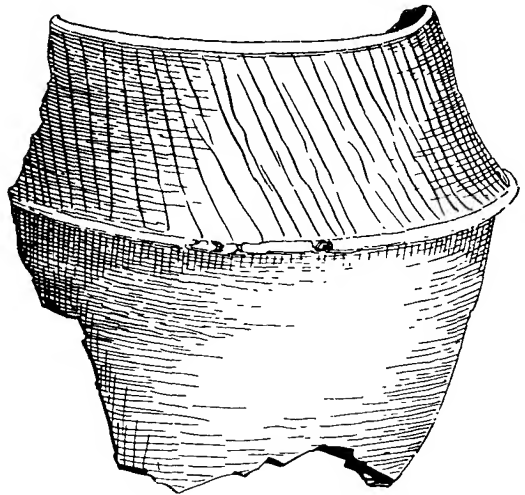


Fig. 8. Cinerary Urn found in Circle at Broomend.

was a circular pit full of small rounded stones similar to those found in the cists at the southern end of the avenue. The pit was 15 feet in diameter at the top, and its sides tapered gradually inwards so that it was only 10 feet wide at the bottom. When the stones were removed, underneath them large stone slabs were discovered at a depth of 7 feet beneath the surface. These proved to be the covering of a cist which contained the remains of a human skeleton, with the skull and leg bones in a fair state of preservation. Near the centre of the cist there was also a deposit of incinerated human bones.

The investigators noticed that, mixed with the various deposits of calcined bones found within this circle, there appeared to be fragments of the bones of some small animals, possibly birds. No traces of metal were found, though in the Tuack Circle, nearly three miles distant,

several fragments of bronze, which had been subjected to the action of fire, were discovered among the calcined bones contained in two of the urns which were deposited within it. The small cist-like hollows lined with flat stones found within the Broomend of Crichtie Circle seem to have been similar to that discovered in the centre of the Garrol Wood Circle, when it was excavated on behalf of the Society by Mr Fred R. Coles in 1904, and of which an account is given in vol. xxxix. of the *Proceedings*.

In the plan and section accompanying the original report of the excavations at the Broomend of Crichtie Circle a seventh stone is shown standing in the centre (fig. 5). It is very doubtful, however, if such a stone ever occupied that position. It was not there when the excavations were carried out, and the sole evidence for its existence is derived from the recollection of Mr Alexander Watt of Kintore, who assisted in that work. In this case it seems likely that his memory misled him. No knowledge of a central stone exists in the locality, all the evidence available being opposed to it. In the map dated 1780 (fig. 4), four stones are marked in the circumference of the circle, but none in its centre, and this alone is sufficient to discredit the statement. The late William Tait, Esq., LL.D., of Broomend, who was born at Crichtie, and whose ancestors had occupied the farm for over a hundred years, stated that no stone stood in the centre of the circle, until the sculptured stone was placed there after its removal from the neighbouring field. Mr George Guthrie, who helped to trench the field surrounding the circle when it was being brought into cultivation, and who broke up the avenue stone removed in 1851, four years before the excavation of the circle, never saw or heard of any standing stone in the centre. A deposit of burnt bones was found in the centre of the circle, 18 inches below the surface, and it seems improbable that a large standing stone would be placed immediately above such a deposit. In every other case where deposits were found they were placed at least 18 inches from the base of their respective stones.

There are no central pillar stones in any of the Aberdeenshire circles that are still in existence, and they are of rare occurrence in Scottish circles generally. One occupies the centre of the circle at Callernish, in the island of Lewis, three occur in Kirkcudbrightshire, and Pennant records one at Langdale, Strathnaver, in the county of Sutherland. The Tuack Circle, three miles south of the Broomend of Crichtie Circle, was like it in several respects. It consisted of six standing stones, and had an encircling trench, the centre being occupied by what the investigators describe as a small dolmen, but no pillar stone stood there. Unfortunately this circle is in a very bad state of preservation. The

Garrol Wood Circle had in the centre a heap of rounded boulder stones entirely underground, beneath which there was a small stone cist full of calcined bones, and was thus not unlike the centre of the Broomend of Crichtie Circle. These boulders were surrounded by a ring of upright stones which kept them together, and which in one or two instances protruded nearly a foot above the surface of the soil. This may have been the arrangement at Broomend also, and the appearance of one or two of these binding stones above the surface may easily have given rise to the central pillar story.

The present condition of the circle is admirably shown in the accompanying plan drawn by Mr Fred R. Coles and reproduced from his report in vol. xxxv. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (fig. 9).

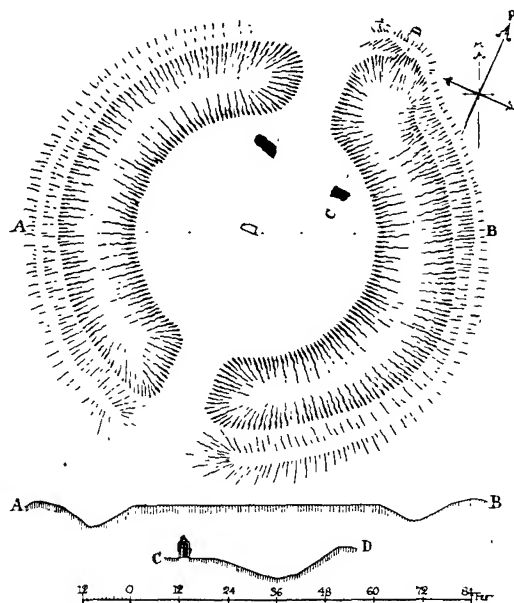


Fig. 9. Plan and section of Circle at Broomend drawn in 1900.

#### THE GREATER CIRCLE.

Several years before his death in 1757 Mr William Maitland, a native of Brechin and for some time a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, made preparations for writing a book on the History and Antiquities of Scotland. For this purpose he undertook a tour through the country, in the course of which he appears to have travelled along the old road leading from Aberdeen, through Inverurie, to Huntly and the north. This road, of which traces still remain, passed within ten yards to the east of the Broomend of Crichtie Circle, so that anyone passing along the road could not fail to see the stones. It is evident that Maitland both saw and examined the circle, for the description of it, which appears on p. 154 of vol. i. of his *History and Antiquities of Scotland from the Earliest Account to the Death of James I., etc.*, is clearly that of an eyewitness. This publication was issued in two volumes in 1757, shortly after the author's death, and thus gives us an accurate, though not very full, description of the circles as they existed in the middle of the eighteenth century. It is the earliest account so far discovered, and seems to have

been unknown to previous writers on the subject. For directing my attention to it I am greatly indebted to Miss A. M. Davidson, of Aberdeen, who is much interested in our circles, and whose knowledge of them is both extensive and accurate.

In vol. i. of his *History* (p. 154) Maitland gives an account of what he calls "The Pagan Temples of Scotland," in which he describes the Broomend of Crichtie Circles. He says "I shall give an account of one of the said temples, which is situated on the western side of the highway, about a quarter of a mile besouth the river Don, near Inverury, in the shire of Aberdeen. This anonymous temple consists of two parts, the smallest, lying towards the south, is surrounded with a ditch, and the largest encompassed with three rows of stones erect, with a small cairn or heap in the middle. That this has been a place of worship of great eminence and distinction appears by its long avenue of about 200 yards enclosed with a row of large stones erected on each side; it leads from the south to the lesser circle, and having crossed the same, continues its short course to the larger, enclosed with stones. . . . Near to this there is said to have been an altar of one stone, with a cavity in the upper part, wherein some of the blood of the sacrifice was put and offered as a further propitiation for the trespass of the offender. This altar for burnt offerings, like those in the other temples, was an artificial heap, or cairn, of rough unwrought stones, with a large flat stone on the upper part whereon to burn the sacrifices." In the part which I have omitted in quoting, Maitland describes the ceremonies attending the offering of sacrifices at the circle, a subject on which he could have had no personal knowledge. Had he instead given us a fuller account of the circles and avenue his description would have been of much greater value to posterity.

For the purpose of confirming Maitland's account, and if possible discovering the exact site of the greater circle, of which no trace now remains, search was made among all the old maps of the district which could be discovered. In a copy of a map of the Barony of Crichtie dated 1780, now in the possession of Messrs Tait & Sons of Inverurie Paper Mills, both circles were found marked. This map forms one of a series showing the plan of Crichtie at various periods while it was in Messrs Tait's possession. A portion of this map showing the circles is reproduced in fig. 4, which indicates that the larger circle stood some 50 yards north of the smaller one. The three rings of upright stones encircling the central cairn, described by Maitland, are not distinguishable as such on the map. Probably the stones were small, and in the eyes of the map-maker not of sufficient importance to be marked on a map intended primarily to show the agricultural land. For the same reason,

apparently, he has omitted the avenue stones, and also the sculptured stone which then stood about 50 yards north-east of the lesser circle. It is evident, both from Maitland's description and from the map, that the larger circle was not surrounded by a trench and rampart like the smaller one.

The existence of this larger circle explains what is otherwise a puzzling feature in the smaller one, namely the fact that the northern arc of the trench was crossed by an earthen embankment similar to that which crossed the southern arc. The avenue, instead of terminating at the smaller circle, extended beyond it to the larger one, and therefore the northern passage across the trench was a necessary part of it. These two embankments, however, are not in an exact line with the southern or main portion of the avenue, but have a slight inclination towards the east. This indicates that the northern or greater circle lay not exactly north of the smaller one, but slightly to the east of north. Maitland says that having crossed the lesser circle the avenue continued its course to the larger, enclosed with stones. The map shows that the two circles were about 50 yards apart, so that this extension of the avenue would be bounded by four standing stones on each side. Therefore the whole length of the avenue, from the southernmost standing stone to the northern circle, was about 500 yards, and it was bounded by about forty stones on each side, as far as can be judged.

Not a trace of this larger circle now remains, even its site has disappeared, and its place is now occupied by a large sand-pit. Diligent inquiry has been made to discover if any urns or other relics have been found during the removal of the sand, but none seem to have been noticed, nor have any fragments been found among the rubbish thrown aside in the pit. One or two portions of dark soil, having at first sight the appearance of burial pits, have been noticed in the subsoil, on the southern edge of the sand-pit, about 25 yards north of the lesser circle. A close inspection of these, however, showed that the soil was undisturbed, and that the dark appearance was probably due to the infiltration of some substance such as iron.

As already remarked, this northern circle has entirely disappeared, and it is not difficult to understand the reason. It appears to have been a cairn circle, so that the stones in the surrounding rings would neither be so large nor so heavy as those in the lesser circle which still remain, and therefore they would be more easily removed. The temptation to remove them occurred near the end of the seventeenth century, when the new turnpike road from Aberdeen to the north was being made. This road was opened for traffic in 1800, so that it was in process of formation shortly after the map of 1780 was made. It passes along the



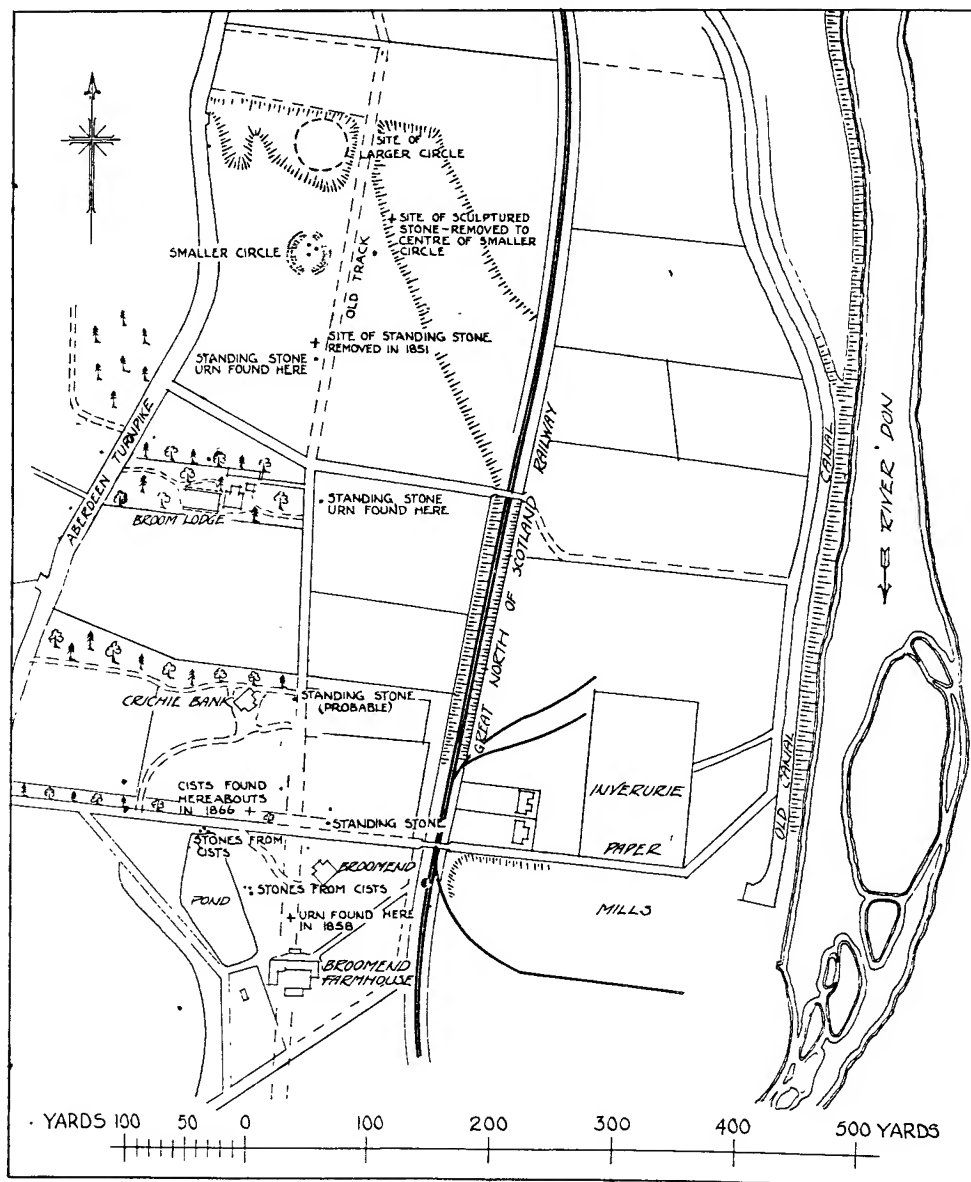


Fig. 10. Map of Stone Circle and other Remains at Broomend of Crichtie.

west side of the field in which the circles stood, and is only about 50 yards distant from them. Large quantities of stones were necessary for its construction, and those of the cairn circle were so temptingly near, and so suitable for the purpose, that workmen with little knowledge of, or reverence for, objects of antiquity would not be likely to pass them by. Not a few stone circles in Aberdeenshire have disappeared in a somewhat similar manner, and we are left to lament the loss of these interesting objects of antiquity, which can never be replaced.

#### THE SCULPTURED STONE.

Though this stone (fig. 3) now stands in the centre of the circle, it has, of course, no real connection with it, being of a very much later date. It stood originally at a spot nearly 50 yards north-east of the circle, and was removed to its present position for better preservation shortly after the circle was excavated. When the circle was being examined in 1855 the ground beside the sculptured stone was also dug up, but it seemed to have been previously disturbed, and no relics were found, though a few flat stones lying near looked like the remains of a cist. The whole of the ground on which the stone originally stood has since been carried off for railway ballast, but no remains have been found during the operations.

The stone itself is a block of grey granite crossed diagonally by a thin band of white quartz. It is 5 feet 3 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches broad, and about a foot thick. The flat surface, which now faces the south, has two symbols incised on it. On the upper portion is the long-jawed animal usually called the elephant, and beneath it the crescent crossed by the V-shaped rod. The figures are beautifully drawn, and the stone is so hard that the incised lines, though exposed to the weather for many centuries, are almost as sharp as when they were cut.

In conclusion, attention may be drawn to a danger threatening the existence of this most interesting circle. The ground on which it stands forms part of an extensive deposit of sand and gravel of considerable value for building, railway ballasting, and other purposes, and large quantities have therefore been removed. The railway line is fully 100 yards east of the circle, but the bank on that side has been removed for ballasting purposes so that the edge of the cutting is now only about 30 yards from the circle, and the original site of the sculptured stone has disappeared. Fortunately operations on this side have ceased for some time back, but the danger still exists on the north. Here there

is an extensive sand-pit from which material is still being removed, and the edge of this pit is now only about 25 yards from the outer ring of the circle. It is to be hoped that operations on this side will not proceed much further in the direction of the circle, so that it may be preserved as an object of interest and wonder to future generations.

### III.

PREHISTORIC ARGYLL—REPORT ON THE EXPLORATION OF A BURIAL CAIRN AT BALNABRAID, KINTYRE. BY MRS T. LINDSAY GALLOWAY, F.S.A. Scot.

#### SITUATION.

The cairn is situated  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Campbeltown on the eastern shore of Kintyre, at the mouth of Balnabraid burn, one of the most sheltered and attractive spots on that precipitous coast. The burn divides the parishes of Southend and Campbeltown, and rises some 2 miles westward on the hills of Achinchoan and Arinarach about 1000 feet high. It flows due east, and where it enters the sea it has worked out a somewhat capacious pocket in the cliffs about 800 feet across north and south.

From this point the ground rises steeply on the north, but less rapidly on the south side, with a gradual ascent upstream. In the little bay there is no formation in the nature of a delta, the strong currents of Kilbrannan Sound and the Firth of Clyde evidently being too powerful to allow of any land extension.

Spread almost horizontally over the pocket are the grass-covered gravels of the 25- to 35-feet raised beach, sloping slightly seaward. The burn where it nears the west side of the cairn swerves to the south and then turns due eastward. The cairn is of oval formation so far as can be judged from the surviving parts, its longer axis a little west-of-north and east-of-south.

The burn has evidently for a long period kept near the southern edge of the pocket and has washed out the gravels there down to high-water mark. For a considerable time it has been tending to meander towards the north, with the result that it has eaten into the raised beach, upon the southern fringe of which the cairn was built. Thus the western side of the cairn is being undermined by the stream.

The hills to south, west, and north form a close horizon, but eastward is the expanse of the lower part of the Firth of Clyde. Due east is the Ayrshire coast, between Culzean and Heads of Ayr,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  miles across;

## EXPLORATION OF A BURIAL CAIRN, BALNABRAID, KINTYRE. 173

28° south-of-east is Ailsa Craig, 18 miles distant; while in a line 14° north-of-west, skirting the south end of Arran and Bannan Head at 14 miles, is Prestwick at 36 miles.

The nearest inhabited place is the steading of Achinchoan (the lambs' field) 1 mile to the north-east. One mile to the north, on the shore at Achinchoan Head, is St Kieran's Cave. The ruined steading of Ballnatunie lies inland to the north  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant, and that of Coraphin, also derelict, on the shore to the south  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. On the northern slope, 1 mile west, is

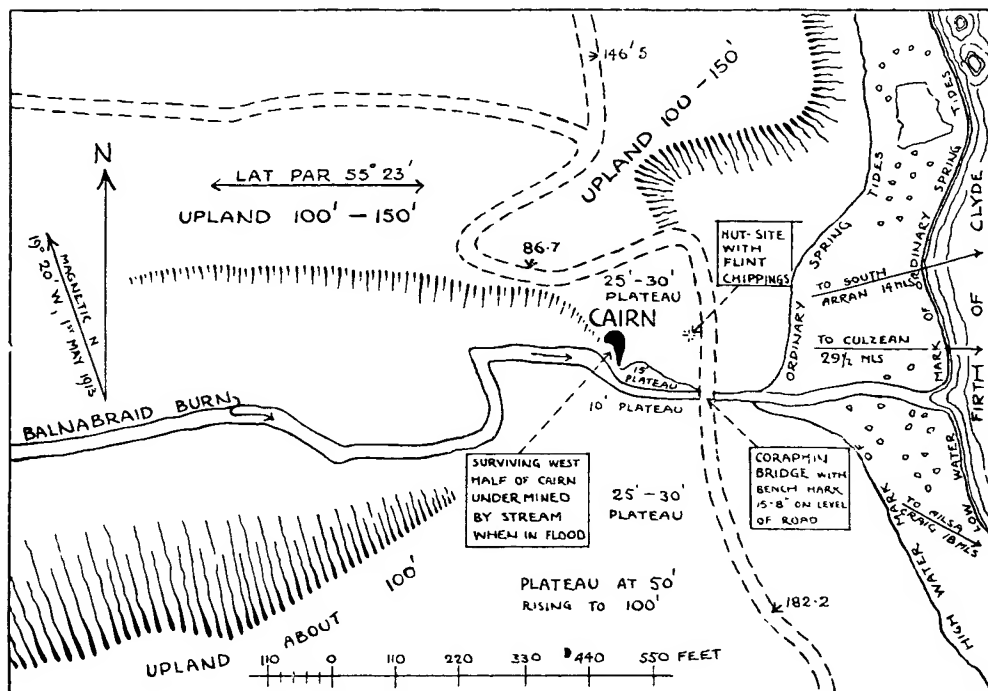


Fig. 1. Plan of Area near Cairn.

a third derelict steading, that of Balnabraid. The little Muril burn flows from the south into the Balnabraid burn, 1 mile west of the cairn. It is doubtful what was the ancient name of the now isolated and uninhabited nook in which the cairn is situated.

Mr Mann submits a chart of the area (fig. 1) which he has prepared after a careful examination of the district and based partly upon an enlargement of the largest available—the 6-inch—Ordnance Map. View of cairn and its plan and sections are given in figs. 2 and 3.

Mr Donald M'Queen, Campbeltown, was the first person to take an interest in the cairn, and after paying several visits to it he ventured, on

21st October 1910, to remove one or two of the stones from a cavity on the western side which had been broken away by the action of the stream beneath it. He noticed a pottery vessel in the cavity. Seven days later he reported the matter to Mr James Lothian, Argyll Estate Office, Campbeltown. Immediately thereafter Mr T. Lindsay Galloway, M.A., F.G.S., Mr M'Queen, Mr Donald M'Kinlay, and myself went out to the



Fig. 2. Cairn from the north-west.

cairn and made a little further examination, extracting from the cist the pottery vessel previously observed.

In the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1911 (xlv., p. 434) Mr M'Kinlay reported briefly upon this preliminary examination, and described the three cists observed in it, and the sepulchral vessel taken from one of these cists.

The vessel referred to (fig. 4) was found inverted within a cist structure (marked No. 5 on the plan now submitted) 27 inches long by 27 inches wide by 30 inches deep, which was covered by a slab of sandstone. To the south we came across another cist (No. 7 on the plan) 20 inches long by 12 inches deep, made of four slabs of sandstone. On the shore-sand which had been

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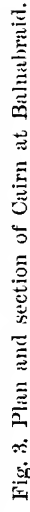


Fig. 3. Plan and section of Cuirn at Balnabraid.

SECTION, along Line 'AA', showing relative Levels of Interments.



anciently sprinkled on the floor were noticed fragments of incinerated bones. To the north was noticed another cist (No. 12 on the plan) apparently without osseous remains, with very black soil on the floor. These preliminary scrutinies indicated the importance of the site.

The late Mr Beckett, who had experience in the detection of ancient dwelling-sites, discovered just under the turf of the northern part of the plateau some 45 flint chip-pings (none secondarily worked) scattered over a small area, which seemed to indicate the presence of a hut-site, 15 feet inwards from the near edge of the road and 125 feet east  $\frac{1}{4}$  ENE. magnetic from the northmost point of the marginal setting of the cairn.

The field in which the cairn is situated has once been under cultivation, except that part covered by the cairn, the northern and north-eastern edges of which have apparently been encroached upon by the farmers. The prehistoric hut-sites would therefore be now somewhat difficult to recognise.

Why the cairn was placed to the southern edge of the plateau and not centrally, as might at first have been thought an appropriate situation, is not clear. Perhaps some of the dwellings of the builders or users of the cairn were also in this sheltered pocket, and if so the huts would most naturally have been placed on the north and north central part where there is more sunshine, and where the steep wall to the north would afford protection from the colder winds. The cairn would therefore fall to be placed to the south quarter as we now find it, and doubtless it was originally well free from risk of disturbance by the burn.

As destruction was slowly overtaking it, it was considered advisable to get the remaining portion of the cairn thoroughly explored. His Grace the late Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., proprietor of that part of Kintyre, at once granted permission, and assisted in every manner, expressing his desire for an expert scrutiny.



Fig. 4. Cinerary Vessel from Cist No. 5.



The services of Mr Ludovic M'L. Mann were enlisted. He secured the co-operation of Mr A. Henderson Bishop, F.S.A. Scot., and two other experienced field archæologists, Mr Mungo Buchanan, Corr.Mem.S.A. Scot., and the late Mr Alexander Beckett. Local help was given by Messrs M'Kinlay and M'Queen, while Mr Lothian and Mr Alfred E. Lewis, Chamberlain to his Grace, took a deep interest in the work.

The examination was begun early in May 1913, and was finished within two months. The report, which otherwise would have been issued at once, was held over until post-war times.

The exploration revealed an elliptical marginal stone setting on the north side. The cairn is not marked in any of the Government maps. The deviation of the needle on 1st May 1913 was 19° 20' west-of-north, and was extracted by the Director General of the Ordnance Surveys.

#### THE EXPLORATION.

As it was desired to keep the cairn as intact as possible, the explorers took away the stones one by one and later replaced them. Thus the investigation gradually proceeded until the whole body of the cairn had been scrutinised. As will be seen from the ground-plan and sections, the burials lie at somewhat different levels, and were both cisted and uncisted: and a much disturbed passage chamber and a portion of a marginal setting of stones were met with.

#### *Description of Cists Nos. 1 to 12.*

*Cist No. 1.*—No. 1 cist lay on the extreme south end, if not outside of the extreme south margin of the cairn. Its longer axis trended slightly north-of-east and south-of-west. The inside lengths were 29 inches on the north and 24 inches on the south; the inside breadths, 13 inches on the east and 13½ inches on the west. The two slabs of the sides projected beyond those of the ends; the slab at the west end was supported by a fairly large boulder set outside. The unpaved floor was covered with fine gravel containing many quartz pebbles and some cremated bones. The cover-stones had been removed at the preliminary investigation, but the top of the cist was about 18 inches below the surface of the cairn and 29 feet over Ordnance datum line. It is shown in fig. No. 5.

*Cist No. 2.*—This cist, well constructed and having its longer axis lying north-east, measured internally 34 inches in length, 20 inches in width, and 20 inches in depth. Its heavy water-rolled cover-stone, 40 inches by 25 inches by 5 inches thick, was found in an upright position, one edge rather deeply sunk into the sand which had gradually percolated into and almost filled the chamber. The dislodgment of the structure had

been caused either by subsidence of the foundations or much more probably by human interference in ancient times.

On removing the sand carefully from the interior there was met with at a depth of 12 inches a thin horizontal layer of fine gravel, on which was a great quantity of small fragments of burnt bones. In the south-most corner of the floor was a shallow heap, about 12 inches diameter, of very black soil with much charred wood. Outside the cist, and at



Fig. 5. Cist No. 1 at extreme south end of cairn; Cover-stone to right.

the same elevation as its floor, was a straight row of six somewhat irregularly shaped stones, running nearly north and south from the south-west slab of the cist.

*Cist No. 3.*—This was a roughly rectangular, but somewhat irregularly shaped chamber, its longer axis due east and west. It differed somewhat from its companions, because it was part of a curious widely-spread structural arrangement, and seemed to have been one of a series of a line or row of segmented chambers. It was situated near the east end of the row, the longer axis of which lay nearly east and west. No relics, though diligently sought for, were observed.

The whole passage, which was likewise found destitute of relics, was built of slabs mostly vertically and carefully set to form two parallel sides.

This structure recalls the architecture of the latest phase of the Stone Age. The passage had suffered disturbance in its higher parts, and no systematic roofing or system of roof-supporting stones was noticed, probably because the superstructure had been removed in ancient, if not in prehistoric, times.

Precisely at right angles to, and therefore lying north and south of, the passage, and nearly connecting it with Cist No. 2, was the row of six stones already described. To the north of this cist, No. 3, touching its east side and running out north-east, was a vertical slab 4 feet long, and set at right angles to it, at the east extremity of the slab, was another one about 3 feet long. These two slabs looked as if they had once formed two sides of a rectangular cist from which the other couple of slabs had been removed.

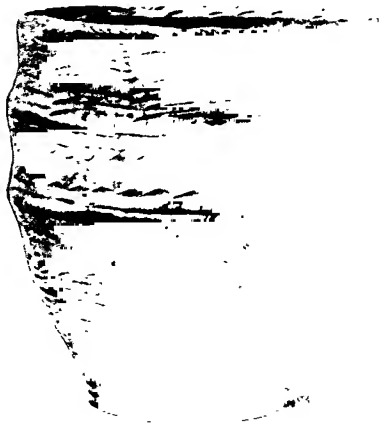


Fig. 6. Food-vessel Urn from Cist No. 4.

From the south-east end of the second slab, in a direction south, ran a line of rather irregular round boulders for a distance of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet very nearly parallel to the longer axis of Cists 2, 9, and 10, and to that of the largest slab in the cairn.

*Cist No. 4.*—This structure was, like all the others, a rectangular one, tending closely towards a square formation, but, unlike most of its companions, it was loosely constructed of rather small slabs, the corners being built up of still smaller stones. Its internal measurements were

29 inches by 21 inches by 14 inches deep, and its longer axis lay north and south—that is, parallel to that of Cist No. 7, and at right angles to the passage structure.

In the north-west corner a food-vessel urn (fig. 6) was found upright, set on a layer of sand 1 inch deep covering the flagstone which formed two-thirds of the floor. In the south-east corner was a heap of cremated bones, lying on a pebbly sort of soil clear of the flagstone.

*Cist No. 5.*—This cist was exposed by the falling of a portion of the foundation of the cairn into the stream. It was the cist which had attracted the attention of Mr M'Queen, who noticed the urn (fig. 4) within the chamber, and from which Mr M'Kinlay, on being informed, took the vessel to Campbeltown.

The longer axis of the cist lay at an angle of  $14^\circ$  east-of-north and west-of-south, and exactly parallel to that of Cist No. 12, which was 9 feet to the north-east. The north-east wall was one of the undisturbed slabs

of the marginal setting of stones round at least part of the cairn. When the main investigation started this cist was immediately noticed. The slab from the south-western end had either been removed at the preliminary investigation or had fallen down. This cist was not formed of thinnish slabs like the other cists, but was built of boulders. The upper stones were set so that they overhung the lower; the cist had a vault-like roof capped by two flat water-rolled stones. An angular block of red sandstone was found embedded in the soil in the south-east side of the south-western end of the cist. Above the stone was a layer of fine sharp river-sand or sea-sand, which extended under the stones of the cairn to the south-east. Round the chamber, sand and smaller stones had been used for packing between the walls and the surrounding natural soil. The length of the cist was not exactly ascertainable, as the south slab was missing. Its inside length was about 43 inches. Internally it measured 22 inches wide and 12 inches deep. The floor was unpaved.

A small flake of flint was discovered lying against the block of sandstone. In a shallow circular cavity on the floor was a heap of cremated human bones. The pottery vessel found here had originally apparently been placed in an inverted position over the bones, among which was



Fig. 7. Perforated Bone Object and Jet Beads.

a small, thin, slightly curved rectangular piece of bone, carefully cut to shape and with two circular perforations near the middle of either face, the perforations being worked in a somewhat slanting manner (fig. 7). There were also found among the bones 149 fragments of bronze sheeting, some of them very small. A few of the pieces showed that the sheeting had borne geometrical designs in repoussé. Some of the fragments were twisted, as if they had passed through a fire.

*Cists Nos. 6 and 8.*—Cist No. 8, 53 inches by 33 inches and 18 inches deep inside, with its longer axis about north and south, was of loosely set stones, had no cover, and was filled with fallen-in small stones, as if anciently destroyed, or perhaps never completed or used.

Cist No. 6 measured internally 46 inches by 26 inches by 27 inches deep. It adjoined and was on the same level as Cist No. 8, the north slab of No. 6 being the south slab of No. 8. The contrast between these two neighbouring structures was striking. The former was the most complete cist in the cairn, and had not been previously disturbed.

The orientation of No. 8 may have been deemed inappropriate and the chamber may therefore have been permitted to fall into disorder or to remain either unfinished or unused. Another conjecture is that it may have been destroyed at a later time by those preparing for a subsequent burial. But as the mutual wall slab was oriented east and

west it seems to have been independent of No. 8 and to have been put up primarily and solely for No. 6. Thus No. 8 seems to have been added to No. 6, though for some reason not favoured eventually.

But the sequence of construction of Nos. 6 and 8 can only be guessed. If both were built at the same time and both intended as graves, as is almost certain to have been the case, why was the latter destroyed and allowed to remain unused, while the former remained intact? Why was No. 8 built precisely to the cardinal directions and No. 6 irregularly orientated?

Leaving, then, the problem of No. 8, in which no relics were detected, and its curious juxtaposition with No. 6, special attention may be directed to the superstructure, flooring, and contents of No. 6, all of which presented interesting features and permit of detailed discussion. The explorers worked down to it, and are thus able to recount connectedly the story of its construction.

The two flagstones were first of all sunk horizontally and slightly into the raised beach or natural gravel so as to form two-thirds of the area—the western section of foundations—of the cist. The four wall slabs were then set up, so as to rest upon the floor slabs and to form a neat rectangular chamber. The remaining one-third of the floor-space was paved with closely set pebbles or small boulders (in the same manner as the floor of No. 2). Interesting grave furnishings were then placed in position as detailed below. A cover-stone, 63 inches by 38 inches by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, which, like all the stones of the cairn, had been selected from some neighbouring place, was brought upon the scene. Either during its transport or whilst being set in position the coverstone got fractured across the middle. It was nevertheless used as originally intended, but the crack was plastered over tightly with a layer of yellow clay. The clay was found filling the crack, but whether it had been artificially forced into it or had subsequently found its way into the interstices by pressure of the superstructure (about to be noted) is not clear. A deposit of clay had then been carefully put all over the upper edges of the vertical wall slabs. Thus the cist and cover were deliberately sealed up, and the upper surface of the layer made uniformly horizontal, and its substantiality increased by the insertion, where space allowed, of small flat stones embedded here and there in the clay. Over this horizontal packing were laid five large flat stones all on the same level. One of these stones had been clearly placed so as to cover the line of fracture on the cover-stone. It may therefore be inferred that the fracture had existed prior to the sealing up.

At the upper north-west corner of the cist was a small hole—possibly accidentally left at the time of the building, or subsequently developed.

But the further possibility of intention must not be lightly dismissed, as cases are recorded where artificially made holes leading from sepulchral chambers to the outside have been noted and are supposed to have been made so as to permit the passage of the spirit of the deceased. Through this hole some fine sand from above had percolated slowly into the interior and accumulated in a heap with its sloping side facing south. A small beaker or "drinking-cup" urn (fig. 8) was discovered lying on its side. It had become enveloped and filled by the sand, and lay covered by an accumulation of sand 9 inches deep, with its mouth facing north, close to the east side of the cist and in the middle of that side. Mr Beckett stated he suspected some small rodent had found access to the chamber by the hole described, as he thought he saw and was able to trace the run made by the animal to a hollow near the centre of the chamber as if it had made a nest there. The beaker may have been disturbed by this intrusion.

On sifting the sand which filled the vessel a discoid bead of fine dense, hard, well-preserved, very black lignite was found. Another larger bead of the same shape, material, and quality was got close to the outside of the mouth of the vessel. Both beads are of the same type, and are  $\frac{1}{20}$  inch thick, centrally perforated, the opening in either case having vertical walls. They are perfectly made discs with vertical sides (fig. 7).



Fig. 8. Beaker Urn from Cist No. 6.

A knife of pale yellow flint, made from a nodule with a thick white crust, a part of which remains,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch at greatest breadth, was found in the sand a few inches further south of the larger bead. The knife has two facets on one face. On the other is a single surface with a bulb of percussion.

Careful sifting disclosed a small number of minute, scarcely perceptible osseous fragments, probably not burnt. No other relics were disclosed.

*Cist No. 7.*—The falling away of the bank by action of the stream had recently, before excavation, dislodged the west wall slab which lay near, and had exposed the side of this little rectangular chamber—measuring internally 26 inches by 10 inches deep,—the longer axis of which lay nearly north and south. The cover-stone was still in position, turf-covered, and overlapped the walls. Rabbits entering by the open end had scraped out some of the original contents, but on the floor were a small quantity of incinerated bones and a large fragment of pottery of the middle phase of the Bronze Age.

*Cist No. 9.*—This chamber lay with its longer axis almost parallel to those of Cists 2, 5, and 12, and exactly parallel to that of Cist No. 10. It also lay parallel to the row of irregularly laid stones to the north-west, and to the axis of the large recumbent slab—the largest stone in the whole cairn—which lay to the west. The cist measured inside 34 inches by 20 inches and was 22 inches deep. It was covered by an irregular, oval, flattish stone 54 inches by 36 inches, and 12 inches thick (fig. 9).



Fig. 9. Cist No. 9, looking into its north corner.

At the north corner of the chamber had been placed a crouched human skeleton. The skull, with jaw fragments on either side, east and west, lay a little clear of the corner which faced south-east. To the south-west one arm bone lay flat and the other raised upon the skull. The leg bones were doubled up as if apparently under the trunk, and were found with several rib-bones partly buried in the sand.

Two implements of flint were found in the sand under the skeleton. Both pieces were uninjured by fire. The larger flint is of knife-form and bears some secondary work. It measures  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long and was found in a position as if it had been laid in the lap of the body. The smaller, having a length of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, was found 6 inches from the other

implement, and its position seems to show that the body had been placed upon it, as the flint was found between the pelvic bones.

In the southmost corner of the cist a characteristically shaped food-vessel urn (fig. 10) was found, apparently quite empty, lying on its side, with its mouth facing northwards, on a thin layer of clay.

Underneath the vessel, but slightly to one side and covered by the clay layer, was a collection of burnt bones, and among them a knife-shaped implement of flint. It is  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, has no definite secondary working, is fire-whitened and injured. The incinerated deposit was evidently independent of, and put in before, the inhumed burial, as the layer of clay intervened; but the difference in time might be a matter of only

minutes or hours; or, on the other hand, burials may have been separated by a period of many years, in which case the cist would require to have been reopened for the second burial.

This cist is somewhat remarkable, as it involves burials both by cremation and inhumation, in very close association.

As "food-vessels" have been most frequently found associated with inhumed burials, it would seem that the pottery and flints uninjured by

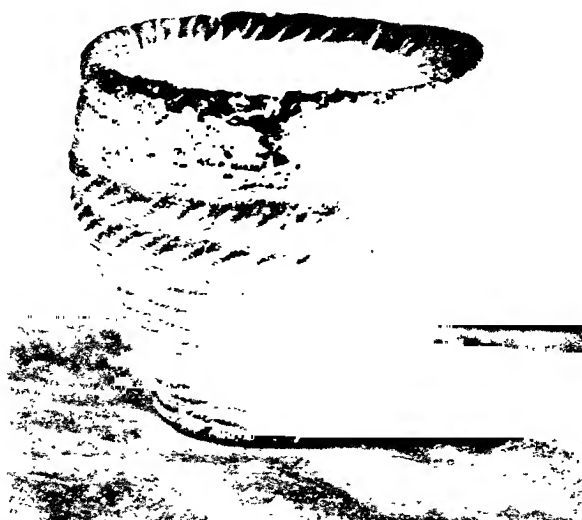


Fig. 10. Food-vessel Urn from Cist No. 9.

fire formed a deposit independent to that of cremated remains and fire-injured flint relic.

*Cist No. 10.*—This was a roughly built somewhat misshapen rectangular chamber, its longer axis coinciding with that of Cist No. 9. It measured in the interior 36 inches by 24 inches, was 20 inches deep, and lay at the same elevation as No. 11. The disjoining of the slabs, which were all about 3 inches thick, showed that it may have been disturbed especially towards the east side, where probably the farmer, in the endeavour to enlarge his field, had done the mischief.

Mixed with the sand on the floor were many pieces of burnt bone and a flint of dark colour.

*Cist No. 11.*—This cist, measuring internally 38 inches by about 24 inches and 19 inches in depth, was on the same level as Cist No. 10,



and seemed to have been set slightly inside the now vanished marginal stone setting of the cairn's north-eastern side. The longer axis of the cist seemed to have nearly, if not exactly, coincided with the direction of the marginal setting, if ever one existed, at that part of the cairn.

Fragments of a pottery vessel and of burnt bones were found very near the cist to the west-south-west, as if they had been thrown out from the cist and towards the centre of the cairn. As evidence that the interference had taken place in recent times, it may be mentioned that Mr Beckett found a piece of a clay tobacco pipe among the burnt bones. The cover-stone was broken in several pieces and the south end slab was missing. The floor was set with two small flagstones. A small erect pillar-stone—38 inches high, with its breadth varying from 10 inches to 6 inches at the base, and from 8 inches to 5 inches at the top—was still in position at the south-east corner, the top surface of the stone before excavation having been flush with the surface.

*Cist No. 12.*—This was a small rectangular chamber which lay outside the marginal setting of the cairn, and was built of whinstone flagstones about 3 inches thick, covered by a slab of whinstone 26 inches by 14 inches by 3 inches thick. It measured inside 18 inches by 10 inches and was 16 inches deep. Its longer axis lay  $14^{\circ}$  east of due north and coincided with that of Cist No. 5 which lay some 9 feet to the south-west.

No vestiges of bones or relics could be detected within it, but it would be hazardous to conjecture that it had never been used for an interment. It had never been disturbed. A thin horizontal layer of clay was noticed 6 inches above the floor, a layer of soil intervening.

#### UNCISTED BURIALS.

Over the whole surface of the cairn was a layer of turf, heather, grass, and *Sedum acre*. Hairy roots had found their way into the depths of the cairn. The interior was almost entirely composed of loose stones, amongst which at various places were noticed small collections of human osseous remains. In most cases these were inhumed and not associated with any special arrangement of the stones. There were also a few isolated fragments of bones, mostly unburnt, and a few cremated. In one case was observed an arrangement of the boulders, fairly good evidence of some slight attempt at a roofing over the deposit. The stones just over several of the deposits appeared as if they had received a plastering of loamy clay. The use of clay as a plaster in some of the cist structures was perfectly clear, and it is also certain that clay was employed in connection with the uncisted burials.

Immediately around and above a skeleton (marked D on plan) was some loamy clay, apparently introduced as packing between the stones.

Near the surface the clay was absent, the stones loose and with little or no filling of soil of any kind. The stones at the intermediate level had at their points of contact small quantities of clay, occurring in least quantities when the contact points were set horizontally, in which situations the clay was least readily liable to disturbance and washing away by the intrusion of rain-water.

*Skeleton D.*—After the turf and mass of stones had been cleared away



Fig. 11. Inhumed Burial (D in sectional drawing) among loose stones.

from about the middle of the surviving western side of the cairn, there was disclosed an uncistied burial of an almost intact skeleton (D on plan) of a well-built individual of at least middle life, probably a female. Fig. No. 11 shows it after the soil, much of which had percolated from the surface, had been removed by using a penknife and a small hand-brush of grass. It was found 6 feet down in a crouching position. It lay on and amongst stones which rested on light-coloured coarse river sand containing small pieces of wood charcoal and fragments of fire-injured stones. With this skeleton were found some unburnt bones of a child of about 8 years, and within a few inches of the finger-bones of the larger skeleton was a small circular flint scraper with a highly

patinated, porcelain-like surface. The stones above the deposits nearest the surface of the cairn were loose and had a filling of soil. Those lowest and just about in contact with the skeleton were in a loamy clay.

The greatest care was necessary in examining this burial and securing a record of its peculiar structure and contents. In lifting the stones one by one the remaining parts of the structure, so loosely and roughly set together, were apt to fall down upon the wasted soft bones beneath them; indeed a small stone became accidentally dislodged and fell, crushing the jaw. The remains were so tender that three days' exposure in their original position to the outer air had to be allowed in order to get them sufficiently dry and hard to be handled; but many portions, especially those on the lower level, owing to dampness in the soil, were quite beyond recovery.

This skeleton, deep in the heart of the cairn, occupied a space 36 inches by 15 inches and 12 inches high. It had been laid crouched on its right side, with the head to the south and facing the east, the left arm alongside the trunk and the right arm extended out a little to the east.

A piece of deer-horn (perhaps an implement) was found vertically set between two stones 6 inches higher and 4 inches north of the pelvic bones. The body was within a three-tiered rough circular walling, very rudely set together, which converged upwards, and was bridged by three large horizontally set boulders. Of these capstones two were found in their original position, but the north end of the central cover-stone had subsided and crushed into the floor level to a depth of 6 inches the rib, vertebral and left arm-bones.

The closely adjoining deposit (C on sectional plan, fig. 3) was that of the unburnt body of a child about 6 years. This non-cisted inhumed burial was prehistoric, judging from the posture of the skeleton and the flint scraper, which had apparently been placed in the deceased's right hand. It was earlier than the early Iron Age, but not earlier than Cist No. 6. If not precisely contemporary, it is difficult to state how long it post-dated the undisturbed lower burial. It was put into the cairn some 2 feet above the cap-stones of Cist No. 6, and lay over its southern half and extended 2 feet beyond it to the south. The longer axis of the skeleton lay parallel to and coincided with that of the cist and with the supposed long axis of the cairn, as seen from the plan and section.

The coincidence in respect of the medial lines of cist, skeleton, and cairn could scarcely have been fortuitous, and point to those who deposited the skeleton being aware of the presence of the lower cist and of its bearings, and perhaps also of the main bearings of the cairn. The lie of Cist No. 6 seems to have been known and guided those who interred

skeleton D. If the burials are not contemporary, the only explanation seems to be that those who had worked down into the cairn for the burial of the skeleton exposed the cover-stones of the cist which they did not disturb, but were guided by its bearings in their deposition of the new burial.

The child buried below skeleton D was represented by a skull only; the other osseous remains having been either wasted, or suffered disturbance, by perhaps the burrowing of a rodent.

The isolated single osseous pieces found scattered had apparently once formed part of collections of bones which had been disturbed by the intrusion of later burials. There is ground for the belief that the uncisted, almost structureless deposits are later than either the Neolithic or Bronze Ages, or at least later than the cisted burials, because they were all found on a fairly high level above the foundations of the cairn and well above the cover-stones of the cists. It is supposed that they belong to so late a time as the early Iron Age, or perhaps some of the earlier centuries of this era; but the absence of associated grave goods and pottery, with the exception of two flints noticed, points to some late prehistoric or proto-historic age. On the other hand, some of the scattered and incomplete inhumed deposits may belong to the Neolithic period and were originally contained in the chamber passage, which has quite clearly been much disturbed. Probably its contents were thrown about or extracted from the chambers at the various times when the later intrusive and cist burials were being made. As mentioned in one case of an uncisted inhumed burial in the cairn, it had slight traces of some protective arrangement, but this may have been a roughly made structure put up for sentimental reasons by the later intruders.

#### RELICS.

Three kinds of sepulchral pottery belonging to distinct phases of the Bronze Age were found in the cairn. If the cairn, as its oval shape and segmented passage suggest, was originally built in late Neolithic times, it must have been used as a place of burial over an unusually long period.

The food-vessel (fig. 6) taken from Cist No. 4 is in very good condition. Its rim diameter is  $6\frac{9}{16}$  inches, its base diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and its height  $7\frac{1}{3}$  inches. It is decorated all over the outside surface by an impressed design of curved lines, chiefly arcs. The rim,  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick, slopes inwards, and is impressed by a double wavy line.

In Cist No. 9 was found another food-vessel urn (fig. 10), its rim and base diameters being  $6\frac{1}{3}$  inches and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The rim,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, slopes inwards, and is decorated by an impressed cord pattern. The height is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

From Cist No. 6 was obtained a rather small neat beaker (fig. 8), its diameters at rim and base  $4\frac{6}{10}$  inches and 3 inches respectively, and its height 5 inches. The rim is plain, and a small fragment has got broken from it. The interior surface is quite plain; but the outside is decorated by four zones of straight lines and chevrons.

The large cylindrical vessel (fig. 4) assigned as of late Bronze Age type, found in Cist No. 5, has already been described (*Proceedings*, xlv. p. 434).

The seven flints obtained in the different deposits have already been noted; as also two lignite beads.

In Cist No. 5 were found (as noted already) fragments of some bronze object of thin metal bearing decorative repoussé work. Owing to their broken and fire-injured condition it is difficult to make out to what class of object the fragments belonged. Perhaps they were parts of earrings, which were fixed to the lobe of the ear by pressure, being secured in position by attachment to a small cord brought over the top of the head from one earring to the other, the cord being adjusted with regard to its length by the little double perforated rectangular bone object, already noted (fig. 7), found with the fragments.

Perhaps some of these inhumed uncisted burials were originally enclosed by a more definite construction, which had suffered disturbance. If it had been a construction of wood or other perishable material it would not have been in evidence after such a lapse of time, while its decay would permit the stones to fall out of their original position.

As well as isolated human bones, intact and fragmentary, mostly unburnt, in rare cases isolated burnt fragments were encountered in the body of the cairn among the loose sand without association. A very few fragments of prehistoric pottery vessels were likewise found isolated and scattered.

The collections of human bones uncisted evidently represent much disturbed inhumed burials.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.,  
ON THE HUMAN REMAINS.

The parcel of bones from the cairn at Balnabraid, submitted to me for examination, comprise both burnt and unburnt bones.

The deposits of burnt bones are as follows:—

1. The deposit from Cist No. 5 represents a typical interment after cremation. The incineration has not been very thorough, as some of the bodies of the vertebræ and the heads of the long bones have

remained entire. As is common in such cases, a number of metacarpal and metatarsal bones and phalanges have been preserved whole.

The ossification of these bones is completed. It might be concluded therefore that the individual was of adult age—but a portion of the front piece of the sacrum is also preserved, which shows that consolidation of that bone was not quite complete. The conclusion therefore is that the person was over 20 but under 25 years of age.

Some of the bones show a green stain, possibly from contact with a bronze object.

2. This deposit, from Cist No. 7, is a rather small but typical one. The bones have been broken into small fragments. Some phalanges have been preserved entire. Their ossification is complete. The individual was therefore at least 20 years of age.

3. This is a very small deposit, from Cist No. 4, of very much comminuted fragments of burnt bones. None of the fragments show any distinctive characters.

4. This is a minute deposit, from Cist No. 1, of the burnt bones and teeth of a person of adult age.

5. This is a fairly large deposit, from Cist No. 2, typical in character. Incineration has not been absolute, as some of the ends of the long bones are entire and some charred and burnt through. The individual was probably of adult age.

6. This deposit, from Cist No. 9, is a mixed one. The larger part consists of burnt bones of a person of adult age. Among the burnt bones there are a number of fragments of the bones of an adult person which have not been subjected to fire. There are present portions of the thigh-bone, vertebræ, upper jaw, and skull of a young infant, all unburnt.

#### DEPOSITS OF UNBURNT BONES.

Examination of the various parcels of bones shows that in all there has been a mingling of the bones from two or more interments. The bones are much broken and the skeletons are very incomplete. It has been found possible to build up only two long bones, both from the same skeleton, viz. a femur and a humerus. Out of seven skulls represented by fragments more or less numerous it has not been possible to reconstruct a single specimen.

The disarray of the skeletons and the fragmentary character of the remains deprive this report of the interest it might have had in connection with the physical character of the people who buried their dead on this site. Thus the cranial characters can only be guessed at, and there are no data to warrant conclusions regarding stature.

The only statement regarding the skulls that can be ventured is that the characters of fragments of the hinder part of the skull correspond rather with those of the dolichocephalic than brachycephalic type of skull.

The single whole femur belonged to a female between 22 and 25 years of age of slender proportions. The bone measures 406 mm., which is a low figure, and indicates a stature of about 4 feet 10 inches to 5 feet.

The calculation of the stature of one individual, and that a woman, gives no indication of the general stature of the race, but such data as are provided by the fragments of skulls, combined with the shortness of this thigh-bone and the flattening of its shaft in the upper part, suggest that we have to do with representatives of the short, long-headed people first associated with the chambered cairns and late Neolithic phase of culture, but persisting in considerable numbers among the general population, especially of the west of Scotland, down to the present day.

In the absence of any special informative data regarding physical characters, it will suffice to give a catalogue of the various deposits and indicate the age and sex of the individual represented.

1. The great proportion of the bones in this deposit are those of a female between 22 and 25 years of age. The length of the femur (built up) is 406 mm. and of the humerus 272 mm. Both are slender and relatively short bones. The skull is represented by the greater part of the frontal and the parietal bone. These joined together show that the skull must have been of small size and of oval shape. A portion of a lower jaw with full complement of teeth probably belonged to this skeleton.

In addition to the parts of this female skeleton there are two fragments of a second adult skull and also a few broken bones of a child. A lower jaw in which none of the second teeth had erupted probably belonged to this skeleton. As the first permanent tooth breaks through in the sixth or seventh year the child must have been younger than this, probably—from the size of the jaw—about 4 to 5 years old.

2. This deposit consists of very much broken fragments of bones from two skeletons, one of an adult, the other of a child. From the worn surfaces of the teeth in a fragment of the jaw it may be concluded that the individual had reached at least middle life. The long bones are fairly massive and the muscular markings well defined. A portion of the hip-bone present shows characters pointing to its having been part of a female pelvis. The person must therefore have been a female of good development and fair stature. The character of the frontal bone, which is preserved, tends to confirm the judgment as to sex.

3. This consists of a few of the bones of a young child. Some of the young bones found in deposit 2 fitted with these in 2A, so that probably

## EXPLORATION OF A BURIAL CAIRN, BALNABRAID, KINTYRE. 191

the interments have been mingled. This child was about eight years old, but a second child of under six years old is represented by fragments of both the upper and lower jaws, in which only the milk teeth are present.

A few bones in separate parcels found in the neighbourhood of this deposit show no distinctive features. It is probable these originally belonged to the primary interments.

4. This consists of the fragmentary remains of a skeleton of a person of full adult age. The greater part of the back portion of the skull was built up out of the fragments. The shape and slope of the vault indicate that the skull was not of the brachycephalic, but rather of the dolichocephalic type.

5. This deposit consists of some fragments of the vertebræ and long bones of an adult person or persons, and two lower jaws. In both the complement of teeth is complete and there are signs of wear on the crowns.

6. This deposit is described as being close to but distinct from 9. It consists entirely of the bones of a child of about nine years of age.

In concluding it may be remarked that this series of interments is remarkable for the large number of young children represented.



MONDAY, 12th April 1920.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.,  
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

Rev. NEIL MELDRUM, Minister of Forteviot, Perthshire.  
PERCIVAL WAUGH, 21 Cluny Gardens.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By JOHN DICKSON, 5A Salisbury Road.

Turned Wooden Bowl or Bassie, 9 inches in diameter at the mouth,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, cracked, bound round the top with an iron ring and clasped with two iron staples.

(2) By GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author—

The Silver Coinage of Crete: a Metrological Note. From the "Proceedings of the British Academy," Vol. IX.

(3) By the STAVANGER MUSEUM.

Gammelt Solv i Stavanger Amt. Katalog over Stavanger Museums Solvutstilling 1916 og de Stavangerske Guldsmeders Historie, av Thor Kielland og Helge Gjessing.

(4) By DAVID MACRITCHIE, Vice-President.

Extraits du "Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française," Tome XVI., Nos. 8, 9, 1919, containing note "Sur les habitations souterraines et les 'Brochs' écossais," by A. Guébhard.

(5) By the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency. By V. Rangacharya, M.A., L.T. 3 vols. Madras, 1919.

(6) By M. L'ABBÉ BREUIL, Professeur à l'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, 110 Rue Demoure, Paris, Author or Joint-Author—

*From "L'Anthropologie."*

Nouvelles Grottes Ornées de la Vallée de la Beune. Paris, 1915.  
L'Age du Bronze dans le Bassin de Paris. VI. Ornaments de corps,

accessoires de vêtement, d'équipement et de harnachement du bassin de la Somme. Paris, 1918.

Les Peintures Rupestres d'Espagne. IV. Les Abris del Bosque a Alpera. Paris, 1912. VI. Les Abris peints du Monte Arabi pres Yecla (Murcie). Paris, 1915.

Les Peintures Rupestres de la Peninsule Ibérique. IX. La Vallée peinte des Batuecas (Salamanca). Paris, 1918-19.

Institut de Paléontologie Humaine—Rapports sur les Travaux de l'Année 1913. Paris, 1913.

*From the Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie préhistoriques. XIV<sup>e</sup> session, Geneva, 1912.*

Les subdivisions du paléolithique supérieur et leur signification.

Les gravures sur cascade stalagmitique de la grotte de la Mairie à Teyjat (Dordogne).

*From the "Bulletin Hispanique," 1917.*

Découverte de deux centres dolméniques sur les bords de la Laguna de la Janda (Cadix).

*From the "Revue Archéologique," 1912.*

L'Age des Cavernes et Roches ornées de France et d'Espagne.

Remarques sur les divers niveaux archéologiques du Gisement de Spy (Belgique).

*From do., 1918.*

Etudes de Morphologie Paléolithique. III. Les niveaux présolutréens du trilobite.

*From the "Bulletin de la Société Archéologique," 1912-13.*

Peintures et Gravures préhistoriques dans la Grotte du Mas-d'Azil.

*From a publication printed Angers, 1914.*

Observations sur les masques paléolithiques.

*From "Terra Portuguesa," Lisbon, 1917.*

La Roche peinte de Valdejunco à la Esperança près Arronches (Portalegre).

Le char et le traineau dans l'Art rupestre à Estrémadure.

*From do., Lisbon, 1918.*

Impressions de voyage paléolithique à Lisbonne.

The following Communications were read :—

VOL. LIV.

## I.

## FURTHER ANTIQUITIES AT SKIPNESS, ARGYLL.

BY ANGUS GRAHAM, F.S.A.Scot.

I had the honour of reading a paper to the Society <sup>1</sup> last year, in which I attempted to give as complete a catalogue as possible of the ancient monuments in a certain area of northern Kintyre. Since this paper went to the press several more colonies of huts have come to light in the area taken for survey; and, as completeness was the primary object of the inquiry, I have ventured to put together the following notes on these sites by way of an appendix to the former paper. I regret that these remains were missed in the original survey, but believe that all sites of any importance have now been located; though there are undoubtedly numbers of single huts, and possibly small groups also, lying here and there under thick cover or in inconspicuous places, which are unlikely ever to be found except by pure accident. Some excavation has also been done on a few of the sites.

This paper has accordingly been divided into two parts:—

(A) A list of sites omitted from the previous paper.

(B) An account of the excavations.

References will be found frequently to serial numbers of monuments; such numbers, when below 123, are those allotted in the previous paper. The general arrangement, method of using the map, etc., are the same as in the previous paper, where they are explained.

## (A) LIST OF ADDITIONAL SITES.

No. 134. This is a group of five huts and an enclosure. It lies on the right bank of Claonaig Water, 120 yards west of the junction of Allt nan Capull. The huts are of stone, the largest being a well-preserved rectilinear building with rounded corners, measuring 13 feet by 8 feet, and having a doorway in the middle of each long side. The enclosure measures 27 feet by 15 feet, and is of an irregular oval shape; it is on account of this irregularity that it is assumed to have been an enclosure rather than a roofed house.

*N.B.*—The sides of the valley below this point are largely covered with scrub-wood and dense undergrowth, which hide any inconspicuous remains completely. It is certain, however, that there are huts and numerous “platforms”<sup>2</sup> in these woods at different places.

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. liii. pp. 76–117.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Ibid.*, vol. liii. pp. 109–112.

No. 133. *Cnocan Tigh Searmonaiche*. — Unmistakable remains of foundations can be made out on this hillock, the name of which suggests that it may have been used for some religious purpose—possibly after the Reformation and before the building of the present parish church at Claonaig in 1762.

No. 129. A small unmarked burn joins the Claonaig Water on its left bank at about spot-level 197. There are two large turf huts and a mound beside this burn.

No. 128. This is a large colony of huts, but they are all in extremely bad condition and some have dwindled to mere mounds. The site is on the left bank of Claonaig Water between spot-levels 261 and 222. The largest of the huts are at the upper end, and stand on flat ground in the loops of the burn.

No. 127. This group contains at least twelve huts of usual types. It lies on both banks of the short right tributary of Claonaig Water that joins it at spot-level 272. The lowest is just above the sharp angle shown on the map, and the group extends uphill from that point.

No. 126. This is a large colony of huts lying on both banks of the right tributary of the Claonaig Water which forms the parish boundary, from above spot-level 386 to about the head of the arrow which indicates the direction of the stream. They appear to be of the usual types, but when visited were too much overgrown with bracken to count or examine satisfactorily.

No. 123. A single hut beside an unmarked burn that runs roughly parallel to, and to the west of, a burn that is marked on the map some 350 yards to the west of the parish boundary at the point mentioned under No. 126 above.

No. 124. A small burn runs down past the face of a very conspicuous ridge of rock which crosses the head of the Claonaig Water valley at spot-level 362; a large oblong turf hut stands on its left bank beside a turf dyke—*i.e.* about 70 yards south of the spot-level.

No. 125. Four mounds bearing traces of small oblong huts stand on both banks of the head of Claonaig Water just above the sharp turn which it makes at spot-level 370.

No. 136. The nucleus of this colony lies on the left bank of the headwaters of the burn that feeds Loch Cruinn, and extends from spot-level 537 to the lower end of a steep rocky cleft. The huts, however, which are at least twenty-two in number, are considerably scattered; some lie as much as 100 yards from the burn both to east and west, while others are strung out to the west along the old Skipness-Clachan road, the traces of which can be made out at this point quite clearly. The huts are mostly round or oblong, with little stone appearing in their foundations; two of

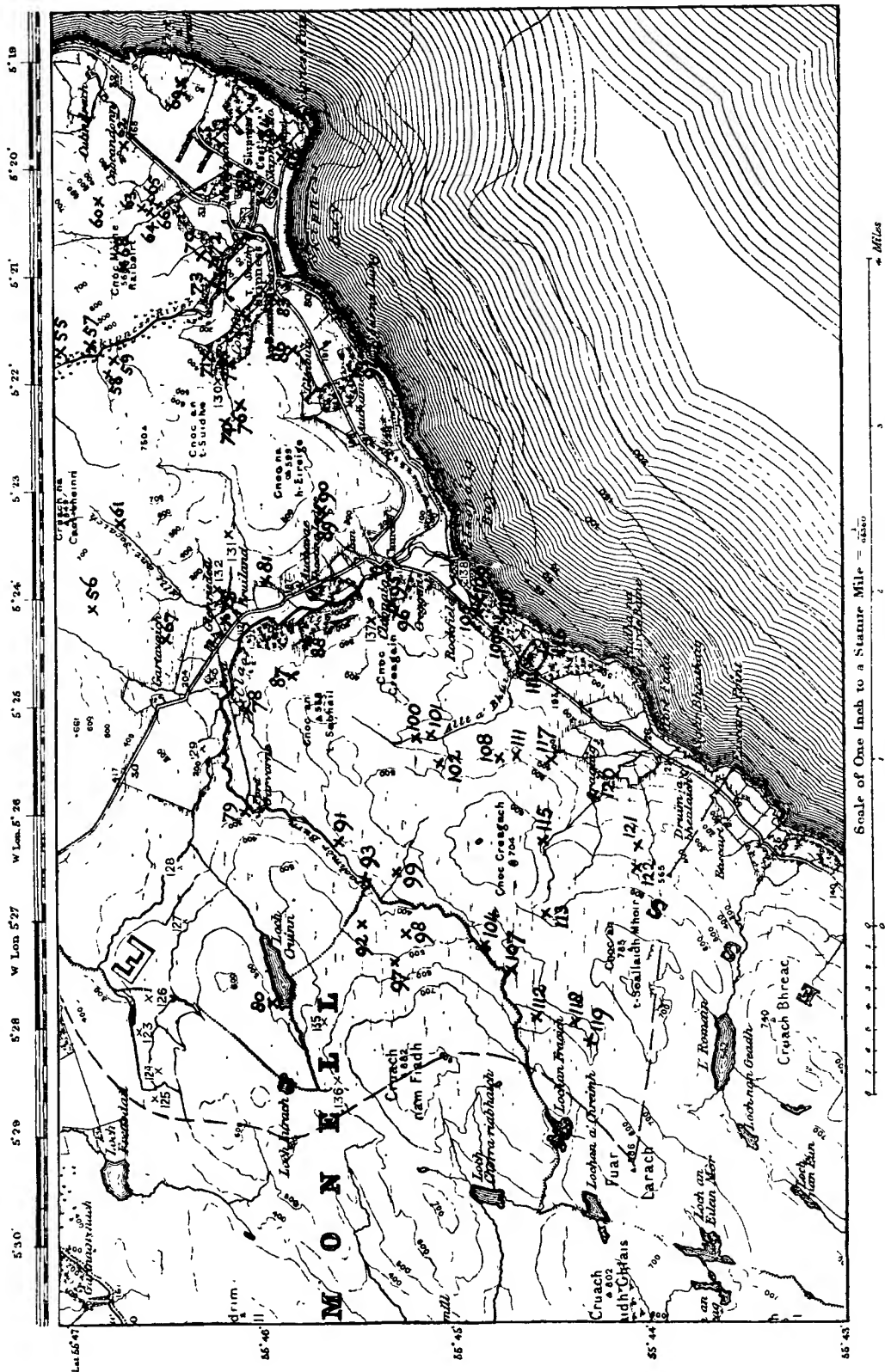


Fig. 1. Map of Skipness District, showing additional sites, Nos. 123 to 138.

the largest, which are close to the bank of the burn, have been undermined and more than half washed away.

There are two other colonies of similar huts lying some 200 and 250 yards respectively from the burn mentioned above in a WSW. direction; but as they lie just across the watershed—which is marked here by a conspicuous dyke of trap—they are outside the area which this survey was originally designed to include. They should be borne in mind nevertheless, as they are clearly associated with No. 136 and with the old road mentioned above.

No. 135. Two large rectilinear huts with rounded corners, lying on a spur which bears spot-level 595, 500 yards south-west of the upper end of Loch Cruinn.

No. 80. In my previous paper I gave this number as being a single hut. This is wrong, as traces of at least six can be found by the side of Loch Cruinn at this point. The old road mentioned under No. 136 above can also be traced here.

No. 137. At a point 500 yards due west of the south corner of Claonaig Inn a dotted line will be found running into the continuous line that represents a turf dyke: just inside this angle is a rectangular hollow in the ground, measuring 10 feet by 7 feet by 3 feet deep. One end and one side have been built with stone, and there is no doorway or threshold visible. It therefore seems more likely that this hollow was intended to be a tank or pit than a habitation; but there is no way of leading water into it.

No. 138. Faint traces of a very small oval hut can be made out just above the beach at a point due south of Rockfield. "Platforms" are certainly numerous in the woods lying to the south-west of this point; and there are also probably more huts than have been noted in vol. liii.

No. 132. This mound, which was almost certainly the site of a hut, lies in the course of a small burn which runs past the east side of the "Stone Circle" (No. 75), at a point 90 yards due south of the entry "5° 24'" in the margin of the map. The burn is marked as rising below this point.

No. 131. There are faint traces of possibly three huts on both banks of Allt nan Capull at the point, about 100 yards below the "A" of Allt, where the fence joins it.

No. 130. This is a small round hut lying due south of the "N" of Crow Glen (sheet 213 N.W.) and just outside the wall that bounds the wood. There may be others hereabouts, but the bracken was too thick for proper investigation.

N.B.—Nos. 129, 130, and 131 are all on the line of the old Skipness-Clachan road, mentioned under No. 136 above.

## (B) ACCOUNT OF EXCAVATIONS.

1. A general account has been given in the *Proceedings*, vol. liii. pp. 92 and 93, of a large colony of huts lying beside the upper portion of Allt Leam nam Meann; and I will refer the reader to this passage in order to avoid the repetitions that would be entailed by repeating here a full topographical and descriptive account of the site.

The particular hut chosen for excavation lies on the right bank of Allt Leam nam Meann, 25 yards above its junction with Allt Ruadh; it was chosen principally for the reason that the burn—which is evidently eroding its banks very quickly in this place—had already washed away at least two-thirds of the hut and the mound on which it stood, so as to leave a vertical section in which the stratification of the interior appeared with admirable clearness. On the landward side the mound slopes away to a small marshy hollow; between the eroded face and the burn lies a narrow terrace 2 feet 6 inches below the summit of the mound, consisting partly of harder layers that have resisted erosion and partly of materials fallen from the upper levels. It is important to understand the nature of this terrace, as the lowest inhabited stratum extends into it, and it will be mentioned later in connection with certain finds. The present level of the bottom of the stream is 3 feet below the terrace. The summit of the mound is flat, and the wall of the hut is indicated only by an inconspicuous swelling. Neither face of the wall can be traced, either above or below ground, with sufficient accuracy to determine the exact dimensions and shape of the hut. In the light of a general acquaintance with local types, however, it seems probable that the hut was oblong, with very rounded corners, and measured internally about 7 feet by 10 feet. But it is possible that an oval or even circular plan should be substituted; consequently no typological argument must be based on the association of this particular outline with the types of finds made. The wall was probably of stone, but whether it was mixed with any proportion of turf or not cannot now be determined.

The plan shows the general appearance of the mound and the line of the section through it; the stone-work indicated on the south-west edge of the mound appears to be part of an annexe, such as is often to be found outside these huts. The strata found are shown in fig. 2; it should be noted that this section is drawn so that its east and west ends correspond to the east and west sides of the sketch-plan, though on double the scale, and not as the actual face of the work would have appeared at any period of the excavation to an observer standing on the terrace.

(a) The lowest stratum (marked by vertical lines) is the undisturbed

glacial deposit of coarse gravel and clay, orange in colour, on which the whole structure was founded. There was a black pan  $\frac{1}{18}$  inch thick, of a bright metallic appearance, on the top of this stratum.

(b) The lowest occupation level marks, as will be seen, a definite pit sunk into the gravel, the depth in the middle being 3 feet from the summit of the mound. This stratum consists of sandy clay, generally discoloured to a bluish grey and containing charcoal; but it must be

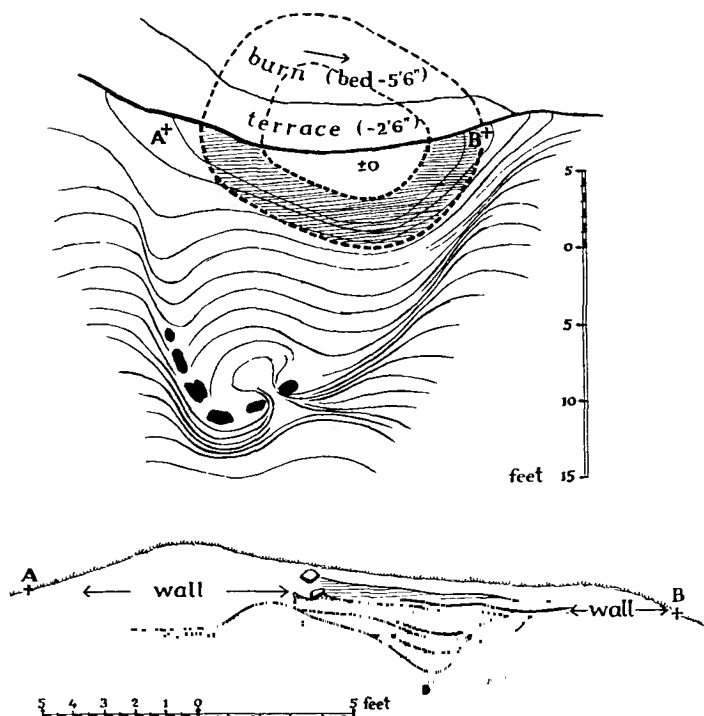


Fig. 2. Plan and section of Hut-Circle excavated at Allt Leam nam Meann.

distinguished into two layers, as a thick belt containing much charcoal begins at a height of 3 inches and runs all through it at this level, and follows the contours of the pit. Above this layer the discoloration is much more pronounced than it is below it. There is a thin layer of charcoal at the bottom of the pit, which has become incorporated into the pan that divides this layer from the orange gravel, and even underlies it in places. As has been said above, the continuation of this layer was found on the terrace, where it was covered with 2 inches of turf; it appeared to be dipping towards what must have been the original centre of the hut, but disappeared about 1 foot from the face—the terrace



outside this line appearing to consist of fallen material and no longer of uneroded beds. In this portion of the stratum that extended on to the terrace there was a continuous layer  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick of clubmoss, with some heather stems; the moss had been torn from its roots and laid level in the stratum. There was a thin pan below the layer of moss.

It was in this part of the terrace that the fragments of pottery were found, which will be described later. Unfortunately the connection between the turf and the clay stratum below it were so intimate that it is impossible to say with certainty whether the pottery belonged to this lowest level or had fallen on to the terrace from one of the higher strata and had then been overgrown by the grass. The former alternative seems to be more probable on the whole. It was noticed that the whole of this stratum smelled strongly of decaying vegetable matter.

(c) The next stratum (dotted) consisted of yellow sand. It indicates a flattening of the floor after the habitation described above; but had been cut through by the overlying stratum (d) and so only appeared on the sides of the section. It contained post-holes, and in these there was a certain amount of charcoal; otherwise there was little charcoal in this stratum.

(d) Above the sand was a very thick earthy deposit (cross-hatched on the section). This deposit was practically homogeneous, and showed no definite division into floors; though it was rather greyer and more clayey at the bottom, so that the transition to layer (b)—where the two are in contact—is indistinct. In this transition-layer there was a pan, and a particularly thick and solid pan sealed the top of the whole brown layer. This brown layer contained a quantity of charcoal, much of which was in large lumps, and all the other articles found; several of the grinding and hammer stones were lying packed together on the west side of the section, and the pipe-like pieces of iron were in the pan that lies in the transition-layer.

(e) The uppermost occupied stratum (marked with horizontal lines) consisted of a number of alternate layers of reddish sand and clay, and shaded off indistinguishably into the soil above, which was very thin. The fact that it was made up on top of some stones that had apparently fallen from the walls suggested that it represented a re-occupation after a considerable lapse of time. It was discoloured with charcoal, much of which seemed to consist of heather stems; and there were indications at several different levels within it of pans beginning to form. The more discoloured layers in this stratum were thin and separated from one another, but were very distinctly marked; the general appearance was one of short periods of habitation separated by intervals sufficiently long to allow the formation of some soil.

(f) The top stratum consisted of undisturbed humus 4 inches to 6 inches thick.

The total thickness of all the inhabited strata in the section was 2 feet 8 inches.

The finds were of three kinds: stone, pottery, and iron. The pottery consists of three small fragments of mediæval green-glazed ware, and two shapeless lumps of a greenish and very friable ware that are too small to identify further. The mediæval ware is wheel-made, dark olive green on the outer and red on the inner surface, and bears the typical green glaze still adhering to it in very small spots. There is unfortunately no portion of a foot or rim. The stone objects are all water-worn pebbles of various granites and sandstones, that are shown by the marks upon them to have been used for rubbing, hammering, or sharpening instruments of some not very hard metal. They are similar to the types usually found on prehistoric sites. The iron objects lie under the suspicion of being nothing more than freakish formations of the pans, and they are so completely oxidised that identification is almost impossible. One, however, looks very much like the remains of a nail, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long; another, which is twisted and tubular, may also once have been a short bar, or some solid implement about 8 inches long.

*Conclusion.*—The only conclusions that can be drawn with safety from these results are (i.) that the site was inhabited at disconnected intervals for a long period; (ii.) that the date of some portion of this period falls within the time in which green-glazed pottery was in use. This statement, of course, permits an error in dating that might amount to 500 years or more, particularly as it is not known with certainty to which stratum the pottery belongs. But it constitutes an advance in knowledge nevertheless, as before the discovery of these fragments there had been nothing to guide one in the dating of these huts as between the local tradition, which makes them shielings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and their extremely primitive appearance, which would accord perfectly with a prehistoric date. It is interesting, further, to note the pit system of house-building continuing in use during the Middle Ages, and also the persistence of very primitive grinding and sharpening stones. Finally, the indications of interrupted habitation correspond to some extent with the tradition (alluded to above) of shielings inhabited during the summer months only; and in this connection it would be interesting to know whether this practice can be traced back to any considerable antiquity.

2. The excavation of another hut in the same colony was begun, but had to be given up before the whole site had been searched exhaustively. But it is worth while to note such results as were obtained.

This hut lies some 200 yards above the last, on the left bank of the burn. It is one of a group of three, and there is a ridge running between the other two which may have formed, with them, a small enclosure for animals. The walls of the hut chosen for excavation were of stone; but they had not been built with skill, as the interstices between the stones had been made up with earth. Their height, however, was 2 feet in most places, on the inner face (the hut being partly sunk into a mound); while those of the other two huts in the group were hardly more than swellings in the ground. The wall on one side stood immediately on the bank of the burn, and had been partly carried away. The doorway was of the usual type, narrow and flanked with upright slabs. At one point a hole was found running through the wall at a steep upward slope from the inside; it was about 4 inches across, and was full of loose red earth. As it bore no traces of fire it was probably not a flue, but simply the result of a loose stone slipping out of the wall.

The principal stratum of the floor was a pavement of small flags 1 foot below the surface. These flags covered the whole area of the floor and ran well up to the walls; they were set in grey clay similar to that found in the first excavation, and the spaces between them were made up with the same. This clay layer under the flags was not explored; the floor was only removed to the depth of the flags. The clay contained some moss, as at the other site, and a good deal of black granular matter which was not charcoal but some metallic substance resembling fragments of pan. Just inside the doorway there were substantial traces of wood; the largest lump amounted to a cubic inch or more, but the fragments were very soft and rotten. Above the flags and clay were 4 inches of alternating reddish and black deposits, with another thin layer of grey clay upon them; in this was a post-hole, made, as far as could be judged, by a stick some 2 inches in diameter, that had leaned towards the doorway.

Above the grey clay lay a brown stratum which was quite distinct in appearance from the black and reddish beds underneath. It contained the pan-like substance already referred to in much greater quantities, also a great deal of iron ore in lumps that ranged between the sizes of a potato and a pea. This ore had been roasted to a certain extent, but there was no slag, such as is found on a bloomery. At least one good lump of this ore was found on the flagged floor below, though it was only in the brown stratum that it was plentiful. All these strata ran out through the doorway without interruption.

No manufactured objects were found. The pottery, etc., from the last site and specimens of the ore from this one are in the keeping of the proprietor, P. J. Mackie, Esq., Glenreadell, Whitehouse, Argyll.

*Conclusion.*—There is pretty clear evidence here of at least two main periods of habitation, between which the floor was remade, as is shown by the presence of the upper layer of grey clay. (This is exclusive of any strata below the flags.) It is also quite clear that in the second period, at least, the hut was used extensively for iron-smelting, and probably to a less extent in the first period as well. (It is natural to suppose that the substance which has been assumed to be broken iron-pan was the raw material of this process.) This discovery of iron-smelting makes an interesting comparison with the result of a previous excavation of a hut, which I have described in the *Proceedings*, vol. liii. p. 84.

3. This hut belongs to the group numbered 90 in my previous paper (vol. liii. p. 100); it was originally noted as a grave-mound, but this excavation proved it to be a hut while the former paper was in the press, and a hasty correction had to be inserted in the final proofs.

The hut is circular, of small size, and built of stone; the doorway can no longer be made out, nor the exact measurements determined. The deposits found on excavation were as follows:—

On the rock, which is near the surface on this exposed hillside, lay a stratum of pure red boulder-clay 6 inches deep. Above this was a floor-stratum consisting of slabs of mica-schist laid in gravelly clay—the whole being 5 inches thick. This floor-stratum contained charcoal plentifully. Immediately upon it lay a fire-spot, 1 inch thick and 18 inches in diameter, of nearly pure charcoal; the spot was blackest in the centre, and the edges shaded into the general colour of the floor. Above this floor came a layer of stones of various sizes, having their gaps and irregularities filled up with clay. This layer seemed to have been laid down in order to raise the level when the lower floor was fresh and open, as clean charcoal from the hearth was found sticking to the lower side of one of the stones which lay upon it. Above this layer came a second floor-stratum 4 inches thick, consisting of brown earth mixed with charcoal and small stones, and containing a fire-spot similar to the one in the lower stratum. It was noticed that both hearths were made up with stones and clay, the stones showing clear traces of fire. A post-hole that was found in the clay below the lower floor probably belonged to the second habitation, as the point of the post only penetrated about 3 inches into the clay, and this would not have been a sufficient depth for stability, if it had belonged to the lower floor. The inclination of the hole also showed that the post was intended to hang over that part of the hut in which the hearth of the upper floor lay. The top of the upper floor-stratum reached to within 6 inches of the surface-level, but a pile of large stones, resulting presumably from the ruin of the walls,

lay on the top of the site in such a way as to give me the erroneous impression that the whole thing was a grave-mound, as has been mentioned already.

No finds were made; the absence of bone fragments was particularly remarkable on a site where such clear traces of hearths existed.

I should like to say in conclusion that Mr R. G. Collingwood, of Pembroke College, Oxford, took the leading part in planning and carrying out these excavations.

## II.

### ANCIENT REMAINS AT BIRNAM, PERTHSHIRE.

By THOMAS M'LAREN, PERTH.

The various sites about to be described occupy prominent positions on the south-eastern slopes of Birnam Hill, and command magnificent views of the surrounding country. They are situated in the area once covered by the "Great Birnam Wood," immortalised by Shakespeare, which formed part of the ancient royal domain of Scotland.

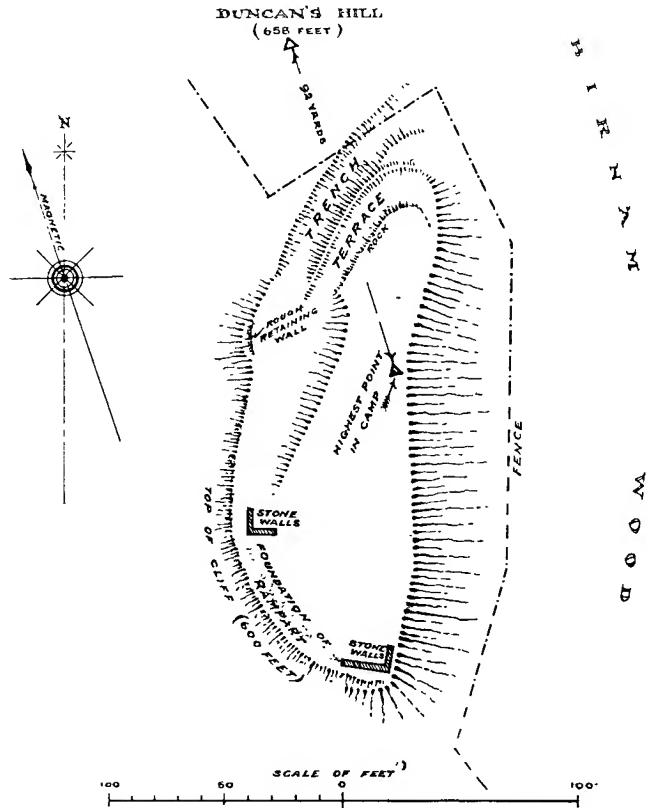
The lands belong to Colonel W. Steuart Fotheringham of Murthly, and form that part of his estate known as Rohallion. Through the kindness of the proprietor, I was allowed to visit the ground on the 19th April 1919 and make a survey of the following places of archaeological interest.

#### DUNCAN'S CAMP.

Near the top of an eminence called Duncan's Hill, 658 feet above sea-level, are the remains of a fort called "Duncan's Camp." Southwards it overlooks the series of small sheets of water on Birnam Burn that extend from Rohallion Lodge to Staredam. This place is twice referred to in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*, and is described in a note to chap. xxxiii., written by David Morison, author and publisher in Perth about 1828, "as a collection of waters in a very desolate hollow between the hill of Birnam and the road from Perth to Dunkeld. . . . The eeriness of the place is indescribable." The marsh, however, has been drained, and the once desolate hollow has now become one of the loveliest spots in Perthshire.

Duncan's Hill commands a striking view of the plain of Strathmore and looks over against that prominent height in the Sidlaw range, Dunsinane, which is also surmounted by the ruins of a large fort. The camp is roughly oval on plan (fig. 1). Its main access, running north and south, is 80 yards in length. Along the south-western side the

boundary of the camp follows the edge of a precipitous cliff, the top of which is at the 600-foot level. The other sides are steeply sloped, except at the north end, where there are artificial defences. Here is a terrace 8 to 10 feet wide with a parapet along the outer edge about



THOMAS MCLAREN.  
PERTH, 19<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1912.

Fig. 1. Duncan's Camp, Birnam.

6 feet wide and nearly 2 feet high. On the outside of the parapet is a trench 15 feet wide and about 6 feet in depth below the top of the parapet. The ground gradually rises from the north side of the trench towards the top of Duncan's Hill. The south end of the camp is the only part that is comparatively flat, and it has a fall of about 1 in 6 towards the edge of the cliff that bounds the south-west side of the fort. Along the top of the cliff can be traced the foundation of a stone

rampart about 3 feet wide, at each end of which stone walls have been erected to a height of about 12 feet. These stone walls were built by the late Sir William Drummond Stewart of Murthly about 1867, so that the position of the camp might form a more striking object in the landscape.

The highest part of the camp is on a ridge parallel to the north and south axis, and this is overlooked by the top of Duncan's Hill about 100 yards to the north. No artificial entrenchments, similar to those already described at the north end, could be traced along the eastern slope, so that the extent of the camp in this direction cannot be definitely given unless the top of the slope is taken as the boundary.

On the Ordnance Survey Map, 360 yards ESE. of the camp, at an elevation of 500 feet, is marked the "Court Hill," but on visiting this ground it was found so thickly planted with larch and fir as to make an examination of the site impossible.

In the old *Statistical Account* reference is made to the Court Hill in the following terms:—

"A round mound at the bottom of Birnam hill on the south-east side is worthy of remark. It is faced with steep oaks, except for a few yards where it is fortified by art. This eminence has been known for time immemorial, by the names of Court-hill, and *Duncan's hill*, and is believed to have been on some occasions occupied by the unfortunate Scottish king of that name. It looks full in the face, at a distance of about 12 miles, the celebrated Dunsinan-Hill, the seat and fortress of Macbeth. Within the range of an arrow from this mound are to be seen a number of tumuli or small heaps of stones, about the length of a human body. It is not unlikely that upon digging, human skeletons would be found under these tumuli."

The Rev. John Robertson, who wrote this account, seems to have confused the title of the Court Hill with Duncan's Hill.

In the note to chap. xxxiii. of Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*, describing the hollow at Staredam, David Morison mentions that "Ruthven, the Sheriff, is said to have held his court on a rising ground to the north still called the Court Hill."

W. A. Rae, Esq., Douglasfield, Murthly, kindly showed me an old plan of the estate prepared by James Chalmers in 1825. On this plan farm buildings are shown occupying the summit of the Court Hill, and the surrounding ground was apparently under cultivation.

#### CUP-MARKED ROCKS.

The eastern shoulder of Birnam Hill south of the Slate Quarries is named on the Ordnance Survey Map, Craig Ruenshin, and by the contour lines on the map it is slightly over 800 feet in height. A line of rocky

outcrops generally facing the south-east swings round the hill about this elevation. On the upper surface of a large bench of undisturbed rock which slopes slightly towards the west is a group of twenty cup-marks, most of which are well formed and deeply cut (fig. 2). The space occupied by these sculpturings measures 4 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 6 inches. The two largest cup-marks are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and one of them is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in depth; the others range in size down to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. There are slight evidences of rings round three of the cups, the largest being

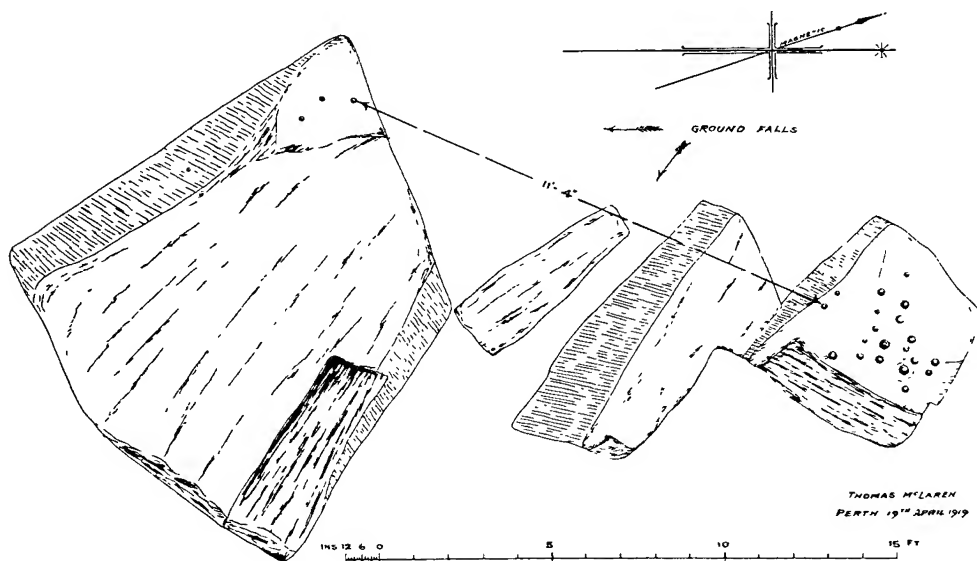


Fig. 2. Cup-marked Rocks on Birnam Hill.

about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Immediately to the south of this outcrop is a large block which seems originally to have formed part of the solid rock, but which has got dislodged evidently at an early period as the weathering on the fractured parts looks as old as that on the hollows of the cup-marks. On the top of this detached mass are three cup-marks, the distance between the nearest of the two groups of carvings measuring 11 feet 4 inches. Two of the cup-marks are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. On the south face also there is a slight hollow resembling another cup-mark.

#### ROHALLION CASTLE.

About 30 feet below the top of Craig Ruenshin and a short distance to the south of it are the ruins of an old fortalice, marked on the Ordnance Survey sheet as Rohallion Castle (fig. 3).



The site lies 93 yards ENE. of the group of cup-marks already described. Not only is the position of this structure peculiar—it lies in a hollow on the hillside completely dominated by a rocky eminence less than 100 yards away—but its dimensions are very much smaller than it is customary to find in ancient Scottish defensive buildings. It consists of a central block, oblong on plan with round towers at two diagonally opposite corners, and a series of outer defences. The main building is of square rubble masonry measuring 27 feet 3 inches in length and 20 feet 6 inches

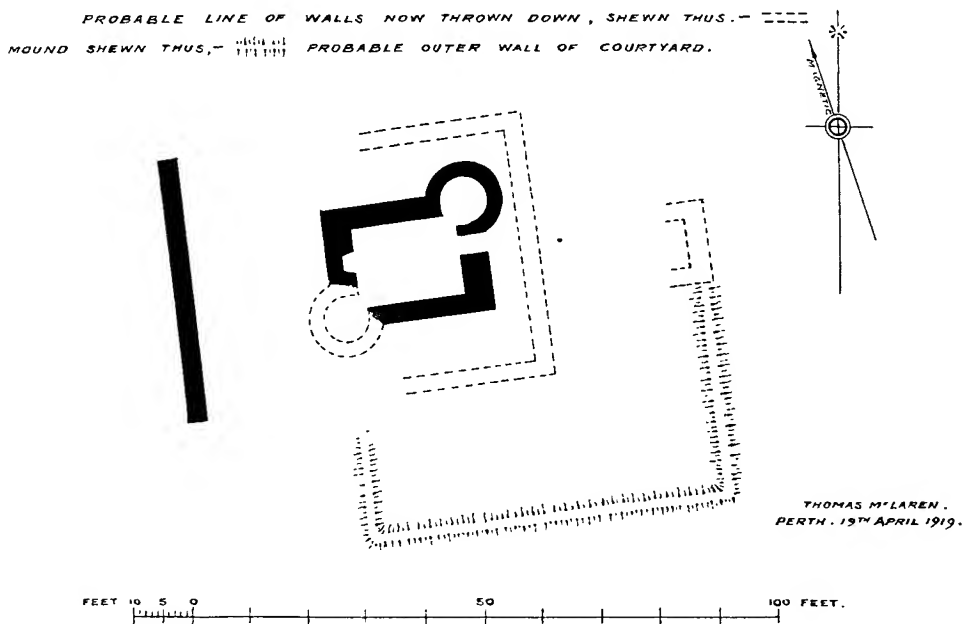


Fig. 3. Plan of Rohallion Castle, Birnam Hill.

in breadth over the walls but not including the projections of the towers, the main axis running WSW. and ENE. The walls, which are not more than 4 feet in height above the ground, measure from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches in thickness.

An opening 3 feet wide on the east side next the tower, with square jambs, was probably the entrance. The only other feature within the central block is a recess, in the west wall, 3 feet 9 inches wide and extending 2 feet 3 inches into the thickness of the wall and formed with splayed ingoings.

Of the two towers that to the north-east is the better preserved. It has an external diameter of only 12 feet, and the stonework is thinner

than in the walls of the square part of the building. There is an opening into either tower from the interior of the main block. No vaulting is visible, and there is nothing to indicate the position of a staircase. The walls have been reduced to such a level that no conception can be obtained of the superstructure. Around this central building and parallel to the walls of it are the remains of other walls, mostly in a very ruinous state, except the western one, shown on the plan, which seems to have been partly restored at one time. To the south and east distinct turf-covered mounds can be traced parallel to and arranged in line with certain of the walls of the fortalice.

Since my survey was made, the trees which surrounded the site have been cut down and allowed to fall over the building, displacing a great deal of the stonework and altering the formation of the outer parts to such an extent that the original lines are now more difficult to trace.

My attention has been drawn to the resemblance between the plan of this building and that of Terspersie Castle, Aberdeenshire. The central block of Terspersie Castle is 28 feet by 18 feet over the walls, and thus corresponds very closely in size to Rohallion. The two towers are also placed at diagonally opposite angles, but are larger in diameter, being 18 feet over the walls, thus affording much more space internally.

Messrs Macgibbon and Ross in their *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, class this form of keep in the Z plan type, and ascribe such buildings as belonging to the latter half of the sixteenth century. This form of building was evidently evolved for defensive reasons, as the whole surface of the main walls could be effectively covered and defended from shot holes provided in the two diagonally opposite towers. Rohallion and Terspersie seem to be the smallest examples of their class. Claypotts Castle, Broughty Ferry, is much larger, 34 feet by 25 feet over the walls, and the towers are about 20 feet in diameter.

Dr Wm. Marshall, in *Historic Scenes in Perthshire*, states that Rohallion is called in Gaelic "Forhaillon." According to the same authority the last time this building was occupied was during the period following the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, and it was also a hiding place of William, fourth Lord Ruthven after the daring adventure of the Raid of Ruthven in 1582.

Previous to 1615 when the Murthly estates came into the possession of the Steuarts, Barons of Grantully, the Abercrombies were in possession, and they were staunch supporters of the Church of Rome.

The similarity in construction to buildings, the age of which is known, and the information gleaned from these historical notices, leave it almost beyond doubt that Rohallion is sixteenth-century work.

Between the cup-marked rocks and Rohallion Castle, slightly to the north, is a rectangular formation, with rounded corners, 46 feet long and 19 feet wide, measuring from centre to centre of the mound forming the enclosure.

The mound averages about 5 feet wide and 2 feet high, and is composed of earth and stones. The level inside the enclosure corresponds with the level of the ground to the north. No evidence of similar formations could be traced in the vicinity.

Inquiries have been made from several people who were connected with the Murthly Estate for many years, but none of them could remember this structure being formed for any purpose.

It is interesting to find so many remains grouped within a limited area and differing so much in character, each site indicating the occupation of the district by man during widely detached periods of time.

### III.

#### FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF BRONZE AGE URNS IN HUT-CIRCLES IN THE PARISH OF MUIRKIRK, AYRSHIRE. BY ARCHIBALD FAIRBAIRN, WELLWOOD, MUIRKIRK.

The fragments of pottery which are described in this note were discovered during further excavations of hut-circles on the estate of Wellwood, Muirkirk, carried out in the summer of 1919, under the direction of Miss Baird, the proprietrix.

About half a mile south-east of Wellwood House, on the edge of the moor, and 115 yards east of No. 2 hut-circle described by Mr Baird in the *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 375, is an oval ring formed of stones and earth. It is situated on a low flat knoll, and is enclosed by a circle of small cairn-sized stones. The mound rises in the centre to a height of 2 feet, and the interior measures 34 feet east and west, and 24 feet north and south.

Excavation was begun in the centre after removal of turf, loose earth, and stones. At a depth of 18 inches, charcoal and a small sprinkling of burnt bone were met with on what resembles a trodden clay floor. Over an area of 6 feet, the floor level near the centre is much stained with charcoal; and one stone pushed into the ground end-ways suggests the remains of the kerb of a hearth. The coarser urn fragments were found south of the charcoal-stained area, and immediately west of this, in a crevice between two stones, the remains of the finer urn were discovered crushed together. There were no signs of burnt bone near the pottery. The latter fragments lay near the foundation of what may have been a rude wall, probably of secondary date.

The potsherds which have been recovered are, as a rule, of small size, and their edges are so much crumbled that it was impossible to restore as much of either vessel as would indicate its size or shape. However, by examining the texture of the clay and the style of ornamentation displayed, and by comparing the sherds with the pottery previously found in one of the hut-circles in the same locality which was formerly described, it will be seen that the urns bear a strong resemblance to the beaker type.

The first-mentioned example is of a rather coarse clay of a dark drab colour, tinged on the exterior and interior with a shade of pink. There are indications that the greater part of the wall has been decorated by pinching a small part of the surface between the nails of the forefinger and thumb, so as to make a series of semi-circular hollows with a slight ridge between. Though the sherds suggest a kind of globular pot of a texture resembling a food-vessel type of urn, the thinness of the wall,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, and of three small pieces of the flat rim which is even thinner than the rest of the wall, would seem to indicate that the vessel had rather resembled the beaker type.

There is a distinct difference in the character of the second vessel. It is lighter in colour, but it also shows a pinkish tinge; the ware is harder and of closer texture, with a smoother surface, and the ornamentation is similar to that seen on many beakers. The greater part of the base has survived, and measures about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, while the wall is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick. The upper part of the vessel has been encircled with horizontal lines, between two of which there is a band of short vertical impressions; the lower part is decorated with long upright zigzag lines, carried close to the base and possibly unbroken by plain transverse bands such as are usually seen on the sepulchral beaker. All the designs have been impressed on the clay with the toothed comb-like implement which was used so much by Bronze Age potters. It may be recalled that an urn<sup>1</sup> found in 1913 in another hut-circle on the same hillside had no plain bands.

East of this area there are two small circular pits—one 22 inches, and the other 28 inches, in diameter,—both with a kerb or margin of 12 to 14 stones, well arranged in a circle. They are situated close together, and the more northerly one has a flat stone bottom at a depth of 12 inches. The pits have been deepened below the natural level, but nothing was found in them, and both remain intact.

South-east of, and attached to, the main circle is a small circular arrangement of stones enclosing a space, 8 feet in diameter, covered with cairn-sized stones with three large flat stones in line on the south margin. This area, which was filled with dark-coloured forced earth and

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, xlviii. p. 376, fig. 2.

small stones, with a sprinkling of charcoal, was cleared out to a depth of 3 feet. Nothing was found down to the sandstone rock floor, but the place now contains much water, even in fairly dry weather.

The outer stone and earth margin of this pit is 2 feet 6 inches wide, and the inner wall 3 feet 6 inches thick and 1 foot high. They are rudely constructed, with smaller stones, clay, and earth tightly packed into the interstices.

So far as the excavation has gone, no relics have been found except the urn fragments, three or four rough flint or chert chippings, charcoal, and a small quantity of burnt bone.

Around the fire-marked area, the floor level clears up smooth, while the other parts are more soft and rough. The whole seems to have been much robbed for the stones it contained; but for the presence of the superior floor and the absence of a circle of heavy boulders, the general appearance is that of No. 2 hut-circle on a smaller scale.

Another low mound, 80 yards to the south of this, has been discovered, and is now cleared of turf and ready for exploration.

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MONDAY, 10th May 1920.

DAVID MACRITCHIE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Before proceeding to business, the Chairman referred to the lamented death of The Hon. Lord Guthrie, which had taken place on 28th April.

Lord Guthrie had joined the Society in 1884, and served as a Member of Council during the years 1895-1898, 1907-1910, and 1915-1918. During the years 1910-1914 he had acted as one of the Vice-Presidents.

In addition to his invaluable services as a Member of Council and as a Vice-President, Lord Guthrie had contributed several historical papers of much value and interest to the *Proceedings* of the Society. The last of these had been read at the December meeting of 1907, and dealt with "Mary Stuart and Roscoff." At that time the chapel at Roscoff, which was believed to have been erected by Mary Queen of Scots in 1548 as a thanksgiving for her safe arrival in France, and which was dedicated to St Ninian, had been in a ruinous state, and it had been mainly due to Lord Guthrie's efforts that it had been put into a decent state of repair. For his services in this respect, all Scotsmen owed him a debt of gratitude.

Lord Guthrie was a man of many interests and a member of many

Societies. In none of these would he be more genuinely mourned than in the Society of Antiquaries, where his genial presence would be much missed.

The Chairman then moved that the Society should record in their minutes a motion expressing their sincere sorrow at the loss which they had sustained through the death of Lord Guthrie, and their deep sympathy with his widow and family in their bereavement, and that the Secretary be instructed to send to Lady Guthrie an excerpt of that minute.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

KENNETH CHARLES CORSAR of Rosely. Rosely, Arbroath.

Rev. A. A. MILNE. Oakfield, Doune, Perthshire.

WILLIAM ROBERT PLOWES, Appraiser and Dealer in Antiques, Chapel-Allerton, Leeds.

Professor S. P. VARMA, M.A., Robertson College, Jubbulpore, C.P., India.

There were exhibited by Major Ian C. Stewart of Fasnacloich, 3 Park Circus, Ayr, the following Jacobite relics, which are deposited on loan in the Museum:—

A gold and enamel lozenge-shaped Ring with crown and cypher "C.R."

A Razor with silver-mounted tortoiseshell handle—crest, a unicorn's head on a coronet.

A Razor-Strop made of leather, silver-mounted, with crest as above.

There was also exhibited by Mr William Crawford, 16 St Patrick Square, an enamelled bronze Fibula (fig. 1) found at Lochside, Spynie, Morayshire.

The following Donations were intimated and thanks voted to the donors:—

For the Museum—

(1) By Mr H. N. VEITCH, 7 Carlton Street, London.

Wax Bust of Prince Charlie, 4½ inches in height, showing the Prince dressed in a brown coat, tartan waistcoat and plaid, and a lace cravat. Two Orders are displayed on the left breast, and the plaid is fixed with a brooch in form of a shell. The brown hair is tied with a black bow, and there is a sword-belt over the right shoulder.

(2) By Miss M'INTYRE WILSON, 2 Danube Street.

Communion Token of Abercorn, 1832.



Fig. 1. Enamelled Bronze Fibula found at Lochside, Spynie, Morayshire.

(3) By the Rev. A. A. MILNE, Oakfield, Doune.

Three Communion Tokens—Barrhead Parish, 1841; Barrhead United Associate Congregation, 1822; Gourrock, 1832.

(4) By ROBERT B. ROBERTSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Edinburgh Groat of James II.

(5) By the Right Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, through the Excavation Committee.

Large collection of Relics obtained during excavations on Traprain Law in the summer of 1919.

For the Library—

(1) By GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

The History of Scotland from the Union to the Abolition of the Heritable Jurisdictions in MDCCXLVIII. By John Struthers. 2 vols. Glasgow, 1827, 1828.

Ethnogénie Gauloise. By Roget B<sup>on</sup> De Belloguet. Vols. i. to iv., in 2 vols. Paris, 1868, 1872.

Archäologie der Kunst. By Dr Karl Sittl. Munich, 1895.

Celtic Inscriptions of Gaul. Additions and Corrections. By Sir John Rhys, F.B.A. From *Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. v.

Chaldean Magic: its Origin and Development. By François Lenormant.

(2) By THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

A Guide to the Observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Benares. By G. R. Kaye, F.R.A.S. Calcutta, 1920.

Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India. No. 2. Varieties of the Vishnu Image. By Pandit R. B. Bidyabinod. Calcutta, 1920.

(3) By A. S. CARNEGIE, 6 Abercromby Place.

Diploma of the "Beggar's Bennison," on parchment, with seal attached, in name of Thomas Renny, Writer in Edinburgh, dated 8th March 1773.

Diploma of the "Beggar's Bennison," on parchment, with seal in tin case attached, in name of Alexander Strachan of Tarrie, dated 15th November 1784.

It was announced that the following purchases had been made for the Museum:—

Penannular Brooch of bronze,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches in greater diameter, with

expanding ends, ornamented with a sunk panel on each terminal and another in the centre of the ring. The first two sunk spaces are ornamented with three rows of lines set obliquely so as to form a zigzag, and the third with two rows forming a herring-bone pattern. On either side, at the junction of the ring and its expanded ends, are two sockets for stones. The brooch was found while digging a hole for a march stone between Abergeldie and Birkhall, Aberdeenshire.

Bronze Swords, part of the hoard found in 1869 in the foundations of Nos. 6 and 7 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, described in *Proceedings*, Vol. XIII. p. 320:—(a)  $23\frac{5}{8}$  inches in length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch at widest part of blade, about a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of the tip wanting, with three rivet holes in the centre of the hilt and three in each wing—two on one side being closed owing to imperfect casting; (b)  $24\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide at broadest part of the blade,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of point wanting, with three rivet holes in the centre of the hilt and two on each wing; the sword has a good green patina.

#### Collection of Fifty-four Communion Tokens (Secession)—

Alloa Assoc. Con., 1810; Annan Relief C.; Auchtergaven Secession C., 1793; Broughty Ferry Sec. Con., 1839; Crail Assoc. Con., 1804; Crieff—Assoc. Con., 1767, Relief Con., U.P., 1870; Carronhall, 1832; Dumfries Assoc. Con., 1810; Dunbar Assoc. Con., 1818; Dundee—Assoc. Con., 1st Utd. Assoc. Con., 1830, Overgate Utd. Assoc. Con.; Earlston—Assoc. Con., 1752, Relief Con., 1781; Edinburgh—Free St John's Assoc. Con., 1794, 1st Assoc. Con., 1797, 1st Utd. Assoc. Con., 1741, Broughton Place U.P., 1829, Cowgate Utd. Assoc. Con., 1828, Potterow U.P. 1851, Rose Street U.P., 1822, Rose Street Utd. Assoc. C., 1822, College Street Relief C., 1766; Galashiels Assoc. Con., 1806; Greenock, Sir Michael Street U.P.; Hamilton—Relief C., 1772, Brandon Street Relief C., 1831; Horndean Assoc. Con., 1787 and 1807; Kilmarnock, Prince's Street U.P., 1843; Kinclaven Assoc. Con., 1749; Kinross, West U.P.; Largo U.P., 1852; Lauder Assoc. Con., 1797; Leith Assoc. Con., 1823; Limekilns Assoc. Con., 1798; Methven Utd. Sec. Con., 1846; Newburgh (Fife) Assoc. Con.; Newlands (Peeblesshire) Relief C.; Pitcairn (Perthshire) U.P., 1851; Port William Relief C., 1833; Rathillet U.P., 1782; Rattray Utd. Sec., 1762; Scone U.P. 1755; Selkirk—Assoc. Con., 1767, Utd. Assoc. Con., 1838, West U.P.; Stirling, Erskine U.P., 1742; Urr Assoc. Con., 1752; Waterbeck (Craigs and Waterbeck), Dumfriesshire, Relief C. and U.P.

#### Collection of 22 Trade Tokens—

Aberdeen farthing, William Gray, 1838; Dundee farthing, 1797; Edinburgh farthing, Atkins, No. 66; Glasgow farthing; Culross half-



penny; Dundee halfpennies, Atkins, Nos. 8, 13, 15, and 33; Edinburgh halfpenny, Atkins, No. 5; Glasgow halfpennies, Atkins, Nos. 3 and 4, also Clyde Ferries; Inverness halfpennies, Atkins, Nos. 1a and 2; Leith halfpenny, Atkins, No. 51; Montrose halfpennies, Atkins, Nos. 20 and 21, and variety of No. 22; Two Brechin halfpennies, Atkins, No. 6; Burntisland halfpenny, Atkins, No. 2.

The following Communications were read:—

### I.

THE ACCOUNTS OF DR ALEXANDER SKENE, PROVOST OF ST SALVATOR'S COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS, RELATING TO THE EXTENSIVE REPAIRS OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS, THE CHURCH, AND THE STEEPLE. 1683-1690. BY D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. SCOT.<sup>1</sup>

On the 6th of October 1681, there was laid before the Privy Council of Scotland a supplication by Dr Alexander Skene, Provost of St Salvator's College (otherwise the Old College) of St Andrews, for himself and in name and behalf of the masters and members of that college. It ran thus:—"The said Old Colledge, being the most ancient and famous within this kingdom, and sometime the most splendid and glorious in its church, cloyster, and other fabrick thereof, hath, by the iniquity and troubles of the late times, become so ruinous in all its fabrick, but more especially in its church, steeple, and cloyster, that in commiseration thereof it hath pleased the Lords of Privy Councill and the Commissioners appointed for visiteing the said Universitie to make some pious proposalls for preventing the speedy fall and utter ruine thereof; and all these haveing proven ineffectuall, and it being very sade and deplorable that so ancient and usefull a monument of pietie and learning should be altogether ruined and perished in a kingdome where there are so many knowen patrones of pietie and learning," it is craved that warrant might be granted for a voluntary, charitable contribution throughout the kingdom for so good a work.

<sup>1</sup> My notice of a cast-iron crusie from Ceres concluded with the words:—"I am pretty confident that I have come across a reference to another small foundry at Craigrothie, in Ceres Parish" (*Proceedings*, fifth series, iv. 130). I now find that my authority for the Craigrothie foundry was a list of title-deeds which I saw in the municipal archives of St Andrews. In 1771 eight acres of land were conveyed to John Hogg, provisor to the United College, and to Katherine Gourlay his wife, by "Thomas Duncan, founder at Little Carron, and only lawfull son of John Duncan, late founder at Craigrothie." In his elegy on Hogg, Fergusson refers to the lands

"He's left to cheer his dowie widow,  
His winsome Kate."

The Lords of Privy Council not only granted Dr Skene's desire, but recommended the contribution to be uplifted in all parish churches, and that the nobles, gentry, and burghs, and all generous, loyal, and learned persons and societies contribute thereto; and they authorised Dr Skene to appoint collectors, he having found caution in the Books of Council to apply the proceeds to the aforesaid use.<sup>1</sup>

Right nobly and enthusiastically did Dr Skene devote himself to the furtherance of the object, in raising the necessary funds, and in seeing that they were expended to the best advantage. His urgent appeals for help did not fall on deaf ears. The response from many parts of the country was very gratifying. The long list of subscribers, or "subscribers" as he calls them, is very interesting. The Earl of Perth, who in June 1684 was appointed Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and who had been a student at St Andrews, heads the list with £72 Scots. The thirty-four lords and lairds, who fill the first page, gave in all £2260. Among these the Laird of Claverhouse, also a St Andrews student, figures for £60. He is not the only oppressor of the Covenanters who opened his purse to Dr Skene. Grierson of Lagg, the Laird of Earlsball, Lieut.-General Drummond, Colonel Buchan, Captain Inglis, Cornet Grahame, Lieut. Dundas, and the Laird of Lee contributed. Lord Tarbet also appears among the subscribers, but his namesake Sir George Mackenzie, the Lord Advocate, does not. Archbishop Burnet gave nearly twice as much as any other individual contributor save one; but then he was Chancellor of the University as well as Archbishop of St Andrews. The Bishops of Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Ross, and Caithness were also donors, and so was the Dean of Cashel in Ireland. Help was also received from other two of the Scottish Universities, Glasgow and Aberdeen. Of the towns which contributed, Edinburgh was most liberal. Irvine and Peebles ear-marked their contributions for the library. Skene had prepared a list of the books on which their money was expended (item 18); but, unfortunately, the list is only referred to, not quoted. No class is so fully represented as the parish ministers. Doubtless many of them could claim the University as their *alma mater*. The total amount of the subscriptions is stated as £11,919, 10s. 8d. Scots, and further contributions were expected, a number of the schedules being still in the hands of moderators of presbyteries and those to whom they had committed them.

In the Discharge, Skene claims £1200 as his expenses in going through most of the kingdom for procuring the subscriptions and getting ministers to collect. The accounts, which had been approved

<sup>1</sup> *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, third series, vii. 212, 213. Cf. vi. 8, 9.

by the Privy Council on the 14th of April 1683, showed that before that date he had spent on the fabric £3185, 3s.; and in these accounts he had not included the minor yearly repairs, which he thought ought to be paid out of the fixed yearly rent of the College; but Pitcairn, his successor in the provostship, refused to agree to this.

The stones which were used after April 1683 were obtained from various places, some because of the special purposes to which they were to be put, and others for economical reasons. Three quarries are mentioned by name—Blebo in Kemback parish, Nydie in St Andrews parish, and Arbo in Kingsbarns parish. In an undated charter, which may belong to the thirteenth century, Hugh of Nydie gave permission to the Abbey of Balmerino to take stones from his quarry of "Nidyn."<sup>1</sup> Excellent stones are still obtained from Knockhill quarry on Nydie estate. Arbow is not mentioned in either the old or the *New Statistical Account* of Kingsbarns; but in Ainslie's *Map of Fife and Kinross*, published in 1775, "Airbowhill" is shown on the coast, fully half a mile on the Kingsbarns side of Pitmilny Burn mouth. It is also shown as "Airbowhill" on Knox's *Map of the Basin of the Forth* in 1828, and as "Airbo" on W. & A. K. Johnston's *Map of Fife and Kinross* (circa 1850). In the six-inch *Ordnance Survey* of 1854, "Airbow Point" is shown at low-water mark, a mile on the Kingsbarns side of Pitmilny Burn mouth. The stones from Blebo and Nydie were for "soles, lintels, and concave cheeks to chimneys, and rebets to doors and windows" (items 20 and 22). Arbo supplied "long stones," "long stones to the Great Hall staire," and "other great stones" (items 28 and 33). In paying for the Arbo stones "bountey meall" was comprehended. Flags were bought at slate quarries (item 105). From "the east and west lakes beside St Andrews," eighty cart loads of stones were obtained (item 24). These may have been found lying loose, or they may have been quarried from the rocks.<sup>2</sup> Several old houses in various parts of the city also furnished stones (items 26, 31, 35, 36, 37, and 38), as did "the spur before the Castle" (item 30); and "the Castle walls" alone, a hundred cart load (item 41). By this time the Castle was a ruin, but apparently the Provost of St Salvator's had no compunctions in hastening the destruction of the ancient stronghold of the archbishops, nor did he spare "the walls of the old Little Hall" of the college (item 40).

<sup>1</sup> *Chartulary of Balmerino*, Abbotsford Club, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> In 1811, the magistrates of St Andrews forbade by tuck of drum, as they had frequently done before, the quarrying of stones from the Lady Craig and other rocks to the north and west of the Long Pier; but in 1815, they let the rocks in and about the Witch Lake for quarrying for a year, for the modest sum of £6. According to an old tradition, the Culdees of St Andrews had their first church on the Lady Craig. Hence, perhaps, the designation of the later church, *Ecclesia Beatae Mariae Virginis de Rupe*.

Lime was also procured from various places,—Ladaddie in Ceres parish (items 42, 66); Ladernie, *i.e.* Radernie, in Cameron parish (item 64); Pitlessie, Bunzion, and Walltown in Cults parish (items 58, 60, 62, 71). It was bought by the load, the horse load, and the boll. Presumably these were equal in amount, for the price works out to the same for each, *viz.* 12 shillings; and so usually does the expense of “slockening, turning, and ridleing, . . . and for sand and water to make it mortar,” *viz.* six shillings (items 43, 45, 53, 55, 57, 65, 67, 70).<sup>1</sup> “Whitning limne,” also from Pitlessie, cost a pound per boll (item 68). This last was probably used for plastering. “Haire to plaister work” cost £11, 16s. (items 188, 192). The plasterer received £119, 4s. (items 189, 193).

A boatful of oyster shells was brought from Newhaven “for pinning the walls of the church and steeple” (item 47). “Pan-crats” were bought for the work on “the church walls and the steeple” (item 46); and also “new roaps to be imploy’d at the reparation of the church walls and the steeple” (item 48); and “blocks and other things necessar to that work” (item 49). Probably a hanging scaffold was used. “Holland piggs to some chimneys,” otherwise chimney-cans, cost £11, 2s. 4d. (item 50). Some of the payments to masons were pretty heavy (items 145, 149, 156, 157, 158). The masons received six pairs of gloves in 1684, seven in 1687, and eight in 1688 (item 160). These were doubtless to protect the hands of those who had specially trying work. Writing from his own experience, Hugh Miller says:—

“In most kinds of severe labour the skin thickens, and the hand hardens, through a natural provision, to suit the requirements of the task imposed, and yield the necessary protection to the integuments below; but the ‘dirty stanes’ of the dyke-builder, when wet as well as dirty, try the reproductive powers of the cuticle too severely, and wear it off, so that under the rough friction the quick is laid bare. On this occasion, and on at least one other, when engaged in building in a wet season in the Western Highlands, I had all my fingers oozing blood at once.”<sup>2</sup>

This was not the only respect in which Dr Skene dealt kindly with the masons. He gave them a quart of ale at the putting on of each of the 127 lintels, two quarts at the laying of each of the five plats, two quarts for each key-stone of the six arches, and two quarts at the “capping” of each of the ten chimneys (items 161, 162, 163, 164). The price of the ale works out to 4s. a quart. Of course

<sup>1</sup> In four cases the water, sand, and labour cost less than half the price of the lime (items 59, 61, 63, 72).

<sup>2</sup> *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, 1869, p. 236.

both the money and the quart were Scots. At that time 4s. Scots was equal to four pence sterling, and a Scots quart was equal to about three English quarts. When the masons therefore got two quarts for a key-stone, a plat, or a chimney cope, they had about a gallon and a half, which should have made a fairly big drink for a squad of half-a-dozen or more of them. It has been suggested that the ale was intended to strengthen them for lifting the heavy stones.

Large quantities of slates were required. Some of these and "rigging-stones" were second-hand (items 103, 104). The Laird of Colpmalindie gifted 5000 slates and sent them as far as Perth, whence Skene brought them by boat to St Andrews (items 105, 106). From one Dundee man 2000 slates were bought at £23 the thousand, and from another Dundee man 7000 at £24 the thousand. Both lots were shipped to St Andrews. Skene apparently had kept no precise note of the expense of transit, but he thought that it "cannot be reckoned less than" at the rate of £12 per thousand (items 107, 108). When the accounts were checked the bigger lot was reduced by £18, 13s. 4d., a difference of £2, 13s. 4d. per thousand; and a payment of £4, 16s. for "slate pins" (item 184) was not allowed. In doing the work St Andrews slaters were employed (items 180, 181, 187), and others from Dundee and Cupar (items 182, 186). The slates would be heavy grey ones.

Much timber was used (items 74, 76, 79, 87, 91, 95, 101, and closing Advertisement). There were special payments for "choise double trees" (item 93); for oak (items 81, 89, 93, 97, 102); and for wainscot (items 73, 99). Nine St Andrews wrights and two from Strathmiglo were employed (items 165 to 179). There are many payments for iron work of various kinds from Dundee and Balbirnie Bridge (items 109, 111, 142), the Canongate of Edinburgh (items 132, 140), and the Calton (item 134). St Andrews hammermen were also employed (items 131, 136, 137, 138, 143). Nails were brought from Pathhead, Borlame, and Fruichie (items 113, 117, 122, 128). Two payments were made to the glazier, and one for "tacquits" to him (items 8, 191, 201). A painter occurs once (item 190). "During all these years" only £14 was paid for lead, and £5 for glue (items 199, 200). The workers were provided with "vessels to hold water," stone-barrows, shovels, and riddles (item 203).

The "great bell" of the College was taken down and sent to Edinburgh to be recast (items 194, 195). The inscription on the bell itself bears that it was made by Bishop Kennedy in 1460, and named Katherine; that it was remade by Dr Martin, Provost of the College, in 1609; and again by Dr Skene. It also bears the name of the third

founder, John Meikle, and the date 1686. Unfortunately it was cracked about forty years ago and is never rung now. The *Minutes of St Andrews Town Council* show that the city fathers, on the 22nd of February 1686, sanctioned a voluntary collection through the city "to defray the casting or melting of the Colledge bell called Catharine Kennedy." Probably the result of this collection was included in the £124, 2s. which the town-clerk gave "for himselfe and other inhabitants of the town."

Healthful pastime was not neglected by Dr Skene, as is shown by his expenditure on the Bowling Green (items 152, 196, 197). From another account, which may form the subject of a subsequent paper, it is learned that he paid £38 "for twelve paire of byass bowles, with foure jacks, and the expense of bringing them home."

One item in the account might have been more appropriately included among furniture than in the reparation of buildings—"roaps to bottom nine beds" (item 202). Can these ropes have been meant to serve the purpose of spring mattresses?

There is no hint of the employment of an architect unless the Mr James Smith, who went once to St Andrews to give advice about the further reparations (item 17), was one. Skene may have been his own architect, as he was chief clerk-of-works. In the latter post he had a deputy for the nine years, whose yearly salary was reduced from £40 to £36, when the accounts were checked (item 205). "The contingent expense" (which no doubt included drink-money) "in making bargains for materials or work, and for incourageing the workmen when they were at work," and of which he apparently had not kept a strict account (item 206), was not reduced.

Skene's enthusiasm was sorely tried. The gentlemen in Galloway declined to pay their subscriptions, and therefore he instructed William Cultrane, Provost of Wigtown,<sup>1</sup> to pursue for payment before the Sheriff of Wigtown, which he did successfully, but refused to give up either the book of subscriptions or the decret against the defaulting subscribers, and so Skene had to pursue him before the Lords of Session (item 207). Cultrane (or Coltrane) "has left behind him a name at which the town turns pale, and, rightly or wrongly, tradition assigns him a part, and a very prominent part too, in the transactions which commenced with the apprehension and ended with the drowning" of Margaret MacLauchlane and Margaret Wilson.<sup>1</sup>

Although there is nothing in the accounts to show that Skene had trouble with the local craftsmen, it is quite likely that he had. They could hardly contemplate with complacency his bringing of

<sup>1</sup> Gordon Fraser's *Wigtown and Whithorn*, 1877, p. 149.

manufactured materials from other towns. The MS. *Minute Book of the St Andrews Cordiners* shows that, in 1740, a Dunbog shoemaker sent one of his servants to St Andrews with a great parcel of boots and shoes to sell to the citizens. Having received a hint of the intention, the members of the St Andrews craft pounced upon the unlucky messenger, seized the merchandise, sold it by public roup at half its value, and retained the money. The Dunbog man complained to the Stewart-depute of Fife, who ordered the trade to pay him £82 Scots as the value of the goods, and £5 sterling of damages. In their indignation the aggrieved trade resolved to appeal to the Lords of Session. Seven years later, the deacon and craft learned that two local carriers had encroached on the privileges of the trade by selling shoes to the inhabitants. The carriers were called before the trade, acknowledged their fault, satisfied the trade for the same, and bound themselves under the penalty of £10 Scots that they would not so transgress again. So late as 1845 some of the local hammermen tried to prevent the Woods and Forests erecting iron gates at the Cathedral Burying Ground because they had not been made in St Andrews. They threatened to interdict the stranger who was supervising the erection of the gates; and, when foiled in that through lack of time, they threatened to prosecute their own office-bearers for not protecting the privileges of the craft.<sup>1</sup>

Each page of the account is signed by Skene. The original is in the Register House, as is also a "Reformed Accompt betwixt Doctor Skene and the Colledge of St Andrewes, includeing and relateing to all former accompts." Both sets are reckoned throughout in Scots money. Skene's scribe did not number any of the items, but subsequently some other person numbered those of the Discharge, doubtless to facilitate the checking. In the numbering there is a duplicate 5, but no 77. Of the "Reformed Accompt" the items of both the Charge and Discharge are numbered. In that account the Charge amounts to £11,920, 0s. 8d., being 10s. more than in Skene's; and of the Discharge the following items, which were not allowed, disappear—4, 73, 99, 100, 114, 116, 118, 121, 124, 129, 183, 184; while items 23, 58, 97, 108, 138, 205 are respectively reduced by £7, 19s., £3, £3, £18, 13s. 4d., £1, 2s., £36; and items 110 and 112 are combined and jointly reduced by 14s. The first four of the unnumbered items in the final Advertisement are taken into the account. Skene had paid off Clerk's bond on 7th March 1693, amounting with interest to £212; and Carstairs' bond on 6th March 1693, amounting with interest to £207, 14s; but was still liable for Smith's bond at Martinmas 1695, the amount with interest then being £138, 3s. 8d.;

<sup>1</sup> *Fife Herald* of 31st July 1845.

and for Bruce's bond, amounting with interest to £119, 14s. 8d. For the carriage of Clerk's timber £2 was allowed; and for the carriage of Carstairs' £2, 4s., as in item 101. Thus the total Discharge is brought up to £15,483, 14s. 11d., less items 209, 210, 211, amounting to £1218, 12s., showing a balance of £2345, 2s. 3d. in Skene's favour, which, by a balance of £1669, 6s. 1d. due to him on his three former accounts, was increased to £4014, 8s. 4d. If this balance was promptly paid, it might tend to console him for the ejection from the provostship of that College for the material restoration of which he had done so much. The story of his ejection has been pleasantly told by Professor Hannay in the *Scottish Historical Review* for October 1915.

Thomas Kirk, who visited St Andrews four or five years before Skene began his operations, refers to St Salvator's College as "small and very mean."<sup>1</sup> Macky, about thirty years after Skene's ejection, describes it as "consisting of two spacious courts." Gordon of Rothiemay in his *Plan of St Andrews, 1642*, shows two courts at St Salvator's College, the narrower being next Butts Wynd. Macky mentions the "very fine stone spire," the "handsome church or chapel," and the "neat cloister well pav'd and supported with pillars," behind the church. Neither church nor cloister was well preserved, but rather seemed to be entirely neglected. He further says that "on the ground floor of the other side of the other court are the common schools, very spacious; and over these schools a hall full 50 foot long and 30 foot wide and high." In this other court, he says, there are "very good apartments for the masters and scholars, all built of free-stone, but unaccountably out of repair, they being hardly at the pains of keeping out rain or mending their windows. This second court is more spacious than the first, but not quite finished, and worse kept."<sup>2</sup> In De Foe's opinion, the cloister was "not unlike that in Canterbury, but not so large," the great hall was "very large." If there were "sufficient funds appointed to repair and keep up the buildings, there would few colleges in England go beyond it for magnificence," but the whole building seemed to be "in its declining state and looking into its grave." He pays a well-deserved tribute to Skene for having shown what could be done.<sup>3</sup> William Douglass, too, refers to its having "of late become very much out of repair."<sup>4</sup>

In the autumn of 1754 application was made to the Crown for money to repair it; and in that decade much of it was rebuilt, and the two

<sup>1</sup> *Kirk and Thoresby's Tours in Scotland*, 1892, p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> *Journey through Scotland*, 1723, pp. 85, 86.

<sup>3</sup> *Tour through Great Britain*, 1727, iii. part ii. pp. 154, 155.

<sup>4</sup> *Some Historical Remarks on the City of St Andrews*, 1728, p. 15.



courts or quadrangles thrown into one;<sup>1</sup> and therefore the north side of the quadrangle, the features of which are preserved in Oliphant's sketch of 1767 and in D. O. Hill's calotype, must have been at least partly the work of the mid-eighteenth century, and not entirely Skene's. Sad to say, the common hall on the west side of the quadrangle, which D. O. Hill also calotyped in or before 1846, was with difficulty pulled down that its site might be covered with grass and gravel! It might have been thought that its beautiful oak ceiling, dating from Skene's time or earlier, would have saved it from destruction; but its mute appeal was disregarded by the university culture of the Victorian age.

DOCTOR SKENE'S ACCOMPTS OF VOLUNTAIR CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD  
THE REPARATION OF THE OLD COLLEDGE IN ST ANDREWS.

CHARGE.

The Accompter chargeth himselfe with all the money given, or subscribed for, to that work as it is set down in the following List of Subscribers, set down in that order in which they stand in his Books and Schedulas of Subscriptions.

*In the large Red Book tyed with a ribband.<sup>2</sup>*

Impr. The Earle of Perth is subscriber for	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Earle of Seafort	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. Earle of Roxburgh	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Lord St Clair	.	.	.	.	060 00 00
Item. The Lord Livingstown	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Earle of Airlie	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. Earle of Erroll	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Lord Burnt Island	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Marquess of Montrose	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Earle of Haddingtown	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Master of Balmerrino	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Lord Lundores	.	.	.	.	036 00 00
Item. The Earle of Dundonald	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Lord Ross	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Lord Arbuthnot	.	.	.	.	060 00 00
Item. The Lord Montgomerie	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Laird of Blair	.	.	.	.	060 00 00
Item. Sir John Kennedy of Girvan Mains	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Lord Carmichael	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Laird of Cullean	.	.	.	.	072 00 00
Item. The Lord Burghly and the Master	.	.	.	.	060 00 00
Item. The Lord Bellanden	.	.	.	.	072 00 00

<sup>1</sup> Buist's *MS. Abstract of the Minutes of St Andrews University*; M'Nicol's *Remarks on Johnson's Journey*, 1779, pp. 32, 38; Hall's *Travels in Scotland*, 1807, i. 111, 113, 143, 152; Pococke's *Tours in Scotland*, Scottish History Society, p. 271.

<sup>2</sup> This line is in the margin, but in the same hand as the accounts.

Item. The Laird of Grant . . . . .	072 00 00
Item. The Lord Duffus . . . . .	072 00 00
Item. The Earle of Belcarres . . . . .	100 00 00
Item. The Laird of Belnagowan . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. The Lord Tarbett . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Lord Maitland . . . . .	072 00 00
Item. The Laird of Claverhouse . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Hallyairds in Fyffe <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Lundin . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Gossfoord . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Cambo . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Sir Patrick Lyon. Lord Carss . . . . .	060 00 00
Summa paginæ . . . . .	2260 00 00

*A. Skene.*

Item. The Laird of Hoptown . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Sir Wiliam Hope of Grantown . . . . .	051 16 00
Item. Captain Livingstoun. now Earle of Callendar . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Sir George Kinnaird . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Sir David Balfoure of Ferret . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyn . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Pourie Fotheringhame . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Langtown . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird Grantully . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Graighall in Fyffe . . . . .	048 00 00
Item. The Laird of Kininmonth . . . . .	048 00 00
Item. The Laird of Pitravie . . . . .	048 00 00
Item. Sir John Aiton of that ilk . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Ballhousie . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Livtt.-Generall Drumond . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Vice-count of Killsyth . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Ava . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Sir Wiliam Wallace of Craigie . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Orbiston . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Bishoptown . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Lee . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Laird of Enterkin. younger . . . . .	044 00 00
Item. The Laird of Skellmorlie . . . . .	048 00 00
Item. The Laird of Blackhall . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochness . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Wiliam ( <i>sic</i> ) Stewart of Castle Stewart . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. John Ross in Carnbrock . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr David Graham. Sheriff of Wigtown . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. Sir John Falconer. Master of the Mint-house . . . . .	048 00 00
Item. Captain John Ballfoure . . . . .	048 00 00
Item. Sir Robert Greerson of Lagg . . . . .	039 12 00
Item. The Laird of Blairghane . . . . .	040 00 00
Item. Wiliam Forbess of Lutqharn . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Sir George Skene of Fintrie . . . . .	024 00 00

<sup>1</sup> John Skene, the laird of Halyards in Fife, was a brother of the Provost's. Another John Skene was at the same time the laird of Halyards in Midlothian (Skene's *Memorials of the Family of Skene* (New Spalding Club, pp. 52, 120, 121).

Item. David Ædie, merchant in Aberdeen . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Scougall, Commissar of Aberdeen . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr Alexander Robertson, Town-Clerk of Aberdeen . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Mr Thomas Forbess of Robs Law . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. The Laird of Elsick . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. The Laird of Burray . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. The Laird of Wishaw . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. The Laird of Kirkness . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. The Laird of Moncrieff . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. The Laird of Cockburn . . . . .	036 00 00
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*A. Skene.*

Item. Mr James Alexander of Finglassie . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. The Laird of Enterkin, elder . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Sir Phillip Anstruther of that ilk . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. The Laird of Evlack, younger . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Sir John Sinclair of Longformachus . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Sir William Paterson, Clerk of Council . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Patrick Menzies, Clerk of Council . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Sir Thomas Burnet of Lyes . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Sir John Dalryell . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. William Cochran of Ochiltrie . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Major Andrew Whyte . . . . .	034 16 00
Item. Captain Thomas Douglass . . . . .	034 16 00
Item. Livtt.-Collonell Buchan . . . . .	034 16 00
Item. Mr Thomas Stewart of Blair . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Captain Archbald Stewart . . . . .	034 16 00
Item. The Laird of Earleshall, elder . . . . .	034 16 00
Item. The Laird of Clackmannan . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. Sir William Lockart of Castairs . . . . .	034 16 00
Item. The Laird of Bonitown Carmichall . . . . .	034 16 00
Item. Sir John Harper . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. James Hollburn of Menstrie, younger . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. The Laird of Houstown . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. The Laird of Cragavar . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. David Murray of Clarden . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. William Campbell, Sheriff-Clerk in Cathness . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. William Campbell of Tullich . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. James Inglish of Cramond . . . . .	028 00 00
Item. Livtt. William Trotter . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. The Laird of Blackbarronie . . . . .	011 04 00
Item. Major Hugh Bontine . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Mr George Oliphant of Clashbenie . . . . .	023 04 00
Item. Sir Patrick Threipland of Fingask . . . . .	011 04 00
Item. James Crawford of Montquhannie . . . . .	023 04 00
Item. David Kinnier of that ilk . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Captain Patrick Wiseheart . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. James Hamiltown of Bancreiff . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. James Gordon of Lesmore . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. John Aiton of Kinnadie . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. George Moncreiff of Reidie . . . . .	024 00 00

THE ACCOUNTS OF DR ALEXANDER SKENE.

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Item. George Paterson of Denmure . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Robert Baillie of Ballhnediesyde . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. James Preston of Ladiffron . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Thomas Bethune of Tarvett . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Peter Hay of Nachtan . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Mr James Cheap of Rossie . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Francis Hay of Struie . . . . .	015 00 00
Item. James Lundie of Auchtermernie . . . . .	010 10 00
Summa pag[inae] . . . . .	1264 10 00

A. Skene.

Item. James Carmichael of Balmblae . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. Robert Hay, young Laird of Strowie . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Mr Robert Ross of Innernethie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Captain John Inglish . . . . .	014 02 00
Item. George Ogilvie, Albany Herald . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Coronet Wiliam Graham <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	026 08 00
Item. Livt. Henrie Dundass . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mathew Colvill, writer in Edinburgh . . . . .	012 06 00
Item. John Mackie of Palgowie . . . . .	008 14 00
Item. Sir Godefrie Mackcullo of Meerton . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Alexander Gibson, writer in Edinburgh . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. Doctor Francis Hay . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. Thomas Boyde of Pinkell . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Robert Ballfour of Ballbirnie . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. David McGill of Renkillor . . . . .	014 10 00
Item. Thomas Milne of Muirtoun . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Mr George Bannerman, advocat . . . . .	017 08 00
Item. Sir John Stirling of Keir . . . . .	014 00 00
Item. Dr Mathew Brisban . . . . .	014 10 00
Item. Robert Burnet, writer to the signet . . . . .	015 12 00
Item. Sir James St Clair of Kinnaird . . . . .	014 02 00
Item. James Kinloch of Killrie . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. Wiliam Thomson, gentleman in Edinburgh . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. Alexander Wedderburn, brother to Gosfoord . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. Peter Wedderburn, brother to Gosfoord . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. George Wedderburn, merchant in Edinburgh . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. John Barclay, tutor of Collernay . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Sir Colin Campbell of Arbruchle . . . . .	014 02 00
Item. Captain Wiliam Innes . . . . .	015 06 00
Item. Patrick Bruce of Bunzeon . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. Alexander Bane, Sheriff-Clerk of Fyff . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. James Cornwell of Bonhard . . . . .	010 04 00
Item. Alexander Monniepennie of Pitmillie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Laurence Oliphant of Conde . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. David Bethune of Bandone . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. John Braymer of Newtown . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Patrick Lindsay of Wormestone . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Wiliam Smyton, merchantt in Kinghorn . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. James Skene of Wester Bogie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. John Maitland, Collector in Dundee . . . . .	012 00 00

<sup>1</sup> See Terry's *Graham of Claverhouse*, 1905, p. 56, n. 3.

Item. Mr Roderick McKenzie, Clerk of Session . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Alexander Cochran of Barbachlie . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Dr Alexander Ballfoure . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Sir Michael Balfoure of Denmilne . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. James Arnot of Wood Milne . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. William Arnot of Mugdrum . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. George Oliphant of Gask . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. William Creichtown, Sheriff-Deput of Aire, and Mr John Cokburn, Sheriff-Clerk . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Provost Robison of Air . . . . .	012 00 00
Summa pag[inæ] . . . . .	0737 10 8

A. Skene.

Item. William Chartress, Commissar of Dumfreis . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Dr George Archibald . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. William Hamiltown of Ladieland . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. James Hay, writer to the signet . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. James Williamson of Hutchinfield . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. John Veich of Dawick . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Sir William Murray of Stanhope . . . . .	011 04 00
Item. The Laird of Wallston . . . . .	017 08 00
Item. Hugh Cathcart . . . . .	011 04 00
Item. Robert Boyd of Trochrig . . . . .	008 14 00
Item. Quintin Kennedy of Drymelin . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. James Whitefoord of Dunduff . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. John Ferguson, advocat . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Alexander Kennedy of Killheignie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Stewart of Ascock . . . . .	013 04 00
Item. Archibald Crawfoord of Auchinanie . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Thomas Crawfoord of Crawfoords-burn . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Donald McGillchrist of Northbar . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Mr Robert Innes, writer to the signet . . . . .	014 10 00
Item. Mr Andrew Hederwick of Pitcullo . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. David Lindsey of Kirkforther . . . . .	009 00 00
Item. Mungo Law of Petleuck . . . . .	009 00 00
Item. John Kinloch, Collector at Kirkcaldy . . . . .	009 00 00
Item. James Lundie, brother to Stratherly . . . . .	009 00 00
Item. (blank) Bane of Dellnay . . . . .	011 04 00
Item. Michael Balfoure of Randerstown . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Alexander Orok of Cassindonat . . . . .	006 08 00
Item. Robert Melvill in Craigrothie . . . . .	006 06 00
Item. Mr George Kinloch in Lithrie . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. John Bozwell of Dovan . . . . .	005 12 00
Item. John Watson in Leith . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. Mr Hugh Gray at — . . . . .	002 18 00
Item. James Moncreiff, Clerk to the Custom-Office at Leith . . . . .	006 12 00
Item. James Campbell, master of the soperie at Leith . . . . .	005 12 00
Item. Andrew Ross of Puick [Nuick ?] . . . . .	005 12 00
Item. Andrew Crawfoord, Sheriff-clerk of Linlithgo . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. Patrick Seaton of Lathrish . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Dr William Wright . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. John Cleveland, quarter-master . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Patrick Ramsey, Collector at Air . . . . .	006 12 00

Item. Robert Elphinstown, there . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. M. D. . . . .	005 12 00
Item. William Dalnohoy, quarter-master . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Alexander Paterson of Crookstown . . . . .	006 06 00
Item. George Bailie of Mannerhall . . . . .	005 14 00
Item. John Chiesly of Carswald . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. John Sommerveale of Spitle . . . . .	005 12 00
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A. Skene.

Item. Robert Kennedie of Raw . . . . .	005 12 00
Item. Fergus Mabin of Knockdolian . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Archibald Shaw of Killmaar . . . . .	002 16 00
Item. Hugh Blair of Blairstown . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Robert Murray of Pulrossie . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. Robert Gray of Skiboll . . . . .	008 08 00
Item. Patrick Dumbar of Sideray . . . . .	008 08 00

*In the little Red Book with glaspis.*

Item. The Lady Cochran . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Countess of Weems . . . . .	040 12 00
Item. The Lady Bandoch . . . . .	026 08 00
Item. The Lady Harbershyre . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. The Lady Kirkmichael . . . . .	008 14 00
Item. The old Lady Scotsraig . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. Archbishop Ross his lady <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Sir David Thores's lady . . . . .	005 12 00

*In the White Book tyed with a leather thong.*

Item. Archbishop Burnet of St Andrews <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	133 06 08
Item. Bishop Bruce of Dunkeldin . . . . .	066 13 04
Item. Bishop Haliburton of Aberdeen . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. Bishop Ramsey of Ross . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. Bishop Wood of Cathness . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. Mr John Glendee, Dean of Casshill in Ireland . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Dr William Muir, Archdeacon of St Andrews . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Dr Alexander Edward, parson at Craill . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Mr Robert Honyman, minister at St Andrews . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Lundie at Carnbie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Middleton at Leuchars . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Wood at Killrinnie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Andrew Bruce at Pittenweem . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Strachan at St Fillans . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Edward Thomson at Anstruther Easter . . . . .	012 00 00

<sup>1</sup> Arthur Ross was Archbishop of Glasgow from 1679 until 1684, when he was translated to St Andrews. Ross himself apparently gave nothing.

<sup>2</sup> Alexander Burnet died on the 22nd of August 1684, and was buried in St Salvator's Chapel. He left a thousand merks to the magistrates of St Andrews for behoof of the poor. In 1723 the money was invested in an acre of arable land called the Dean Acre: but since then, Bishop Burnet's Acre.

Item. Mr Andrew Auchinleck at Dinninah . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Andrew Fleucar at Cameron . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Edward at Kemback . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Gilbert Simpson at Kingsbarns . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Wilson at Elie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Hay at Killconquer . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr David Taylor at Anstruther Wester . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Andrew Burnet at St Monance . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Wood at Dinninah . . . . .	019 00 00
Item. Mr John Falconer at Carnbie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Hay at Killconquher . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Hay at Newburn . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Robert White at East Ferrie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Auchinleck at Largo . . . . .	011 04 00

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*A. Skene.*

Item. Mr John Hay at Falkland . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Myles at Flisk . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Alexander at Creich . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Mr Robert Glasfoord at Killmanie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Wilson at Coupar in Fyff . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Robert Bane at Newburgh . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Mr John Mathers at Quilts . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Balfour at Ebdie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Ogilvie at Colessay . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Dempster at Auchtermighty . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Grant at Newburgh . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Mr Henrie Pitcarne at Logie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Seaton at Creich . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr Wiliam Moncreiff at Moonsay . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Auchinleck at Denbog . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Mr George Paterson at Darsie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Barclay at Kettle . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr George Hay at Balmerrinoh . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr David Barclay at Strathmiglo . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Mr George Landell at Coupar in Fyff . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Keir at Quilts . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Ross at Monaymeall . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. Mr Gilbert Lyon at Kinghorn . . . . .	030 00 00
Item. Mr James Williamson at Kirkcaldie . . . . .	012 12 00
Item. Mr John Ramsay at Markinch . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr John Anderson, parson of Dysart . . . . .	005 12 00
Item. Mr Alexander Monro at Weems . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Thomas Kinninmouth of Auchterderan . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Blair at Scoonie . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr Robert Lundie at Dysert . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr David Bane at Kinglassie . . . . .	017 08 00
Item. Mr Alexander Herriot at Kirkaldie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr George Chalmers at Kennoway . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr David Kinloch at Abbotshall . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Henrie Balfour at Auchtertule . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Henrie Malcolm at Balingrie . . . . .	020 00 00

Item. Mr Patrick Midletown at Leslie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Kerr at Weems . . . . .	017 08 00
Item. Mr Robert Edward at Murreys . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Henrie Scrimseour, parson of Dundee . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Gutherie at Dundee . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Shaw at Kinnaird . . . . .	008 08 00
Item. Mr Alexander Scrimseour at Benvie . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr John Chrystieson at Liff . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Robert Rait at Dundee . . . . .	030 00 00.
Item. Mr James Brown at Lundie . . . . .	011 12 00
Item. Mr George Honieman at Livinstown . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Brown at East Calder . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Sylvester Lambie, parson of Essie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Monro at Strivling . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Mr James Hunter, younger . . . . .	012 00 00
Summa pag[inae] . . . . .	691 16 00

*A. Skene.*

Item. Mr Humphrey Gallbreath at Dollor . . . . .	011 04 00
Item. Mr Alexander Sutherland at Larbor . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. Mr Gaspar Kellie, Dean of Dumbane ( <i>sic</i> ) . . . . .	008 14 00
Item. Mr Alexander Keith at Tillicultra . . . . .	005 12 00
Item. Mr Robert Sharp at Muckart . . . . .	008 08 00
Item. Mr Alexander Ireland at Fossochy . . . . .	009 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Halkerston, parson of Cleish . . . . .	015 00 00
Item. Mr Simon Coupar at Dumfermling . . . . .	014 10 00
Item. Mr Henrie Chrystie at Kinross . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Row at Dallgetie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Patrick Lyon at Tannadice . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Dr Charles Carnagie, Dean of Brechin . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Mr James Cramond at Fern . . . . .	006 13 01
Item. Dr Charles Carnagie, for some other brethren of the presbytry of Brechin . . . . .	039 04 00 .
Item. Mr David Lindsey at Maryton . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Pedie at Lunan, for himselfe and others in the presbytrie of Aberbrothock . . . . .	066 00 00
Item. Mr James Small at Forfar . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr George Graham at Innereritie . . . . .	006 13 04
Item. Mr Patrick Lyon at Rescobie . . . . .	003 06 08
Item. Mr Henrie Lindsey at — . . . . .	008 00 00
Item. Mr John Barclay at Cockburns-path . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Robert Edward at Kirkmakbrick . . . . .	006 00 00

*In the Brown Book tyed with a ribband,*

Item. The Principall and other Masters of the Colledge of Glasgow, out of the common rent of the Colledge, and out of their privat purses . . . . .	213 06 08
Item. The Principall and other Masters in the King's Colledge at Aberdeen . . . . .	133 06 08
Item. Robert Carstairs, Town Clerk of St Andrews, for himselfe and other inhabitants of the town . . . . .	124 02 00
Item. The Town of Glasgow . . . . .	300 00 00



Item. The Town of Air . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. The Town of Peebles, to the Colledge Librarie . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. The Town and Church of Irvin, to the Librarie . . . . .	040 12 00
Item. The Town of Dundee . . . . .	066 13 04
Item. The Town of Perth . . . . .	040 00 00
Item. Mr George Thomson, for himselfe and some other regents and schollars . . . . .	106 04 00
Item. The Town of Montrose . . . . .	040 00 00
Item. The Town of Edinburgh . . . . .	400 00 00
Item. Mr William Stewart, minister at Ratho . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr Richard Weddel, Alexander Milne, Alexander Kinnier, Adam Gordon, John Gray, Alexander George, ministers at Glasgow . . . . .	072 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander George, in the names of Mr Gabriel Russel, Mr David Milne, Mr Gilbert Mushet, Mr Robert Boyde, Master Walter McGill and Mr George Milne, ministers in the presbytrie of Glasgow . . . . .	018 00 00
Summa pag[inæ] . . . . .	1973 03 04

*A. Skene.*

Item. Mr Hugh Blair att Ruthglen . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Gilbert Mushet at Easter Lingie . . . . .	003 00 00
Item. Mr John Sage at Glasgow <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Duncan at Easter Killpatrick, for himselfe and Mr Walter Stirling at Balldernock . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Anderson att — . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr James Craig att — . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr James Gillespie att — . . . . .	003 00 00
Item. Mr John Buchanan at Ballfron . . . . .	003 00 00
Item. Mr James Donaldson at Dumbarton . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam McKenzie at — . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr John Semple at Fintrie . . . . .	004 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Leslie at Innerskip, for himselfe and others in the presbytry of Paslie . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. Mr John Taylor at Merns . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Francis Ross, parson of Renfrew . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Creichtown, parson of Killbryd, for himselfe 12 lib. and for Mr George Leslie at Blantyre six lib., inde . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Mr David Cunningham at — . . . . .	009 00 00
Item. Mr Robert Wright at New Monkland, for himselfe and Mr John Ross at Old Monkland . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Mr Joseph Cleveland att — . . . . .	008 12 00
Item. Mr John Denistown . . . . .	009 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Abercromie at Maybole, for some ministers of the presbytrie of Air . . . . .	055 00 08
Item. Mr John Boyd at Dalrymple . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Robert Kinkaid at Barnwick . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr John Watson at Auchinleck . . . . .	008 08 00
Item. Mr George Meik at Cultown . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Abercromie at Maybole, for himselfe . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr James Lambie at St Quivox . . . . .	012 00 00

<sup>1</sup> Sage had been a student at St Salvator's. He became a bishop in 1705 (Grub's *History*, iii. 348-351).

# THE ACCOUNTS OF DR ALEXANDER SKENE.

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Item. Mr James Gillespie at Tarbolton . . . . .	008 00 00
Item. Mr James Gray at Muirkirk . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. Mr ( <i>blank</i> ) C . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. Mr George P . . . . . for himselfe and others in that presbytry . . . . .	046 04 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Robertson at Beith . . . . .	009 00 00
Item. Mr Richard Brown at Bigger. for himselfe and others in the presbytrie of Lanark . . . . .	137 18 00
Item. Mr James Gillan, parson of Carnwath . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. Mr ( <i>blank</i> ) Lauson at Lyberton . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Charles Lindsey at Covington . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. Mr Andrew Hamiltown at Daulphington . . . . .	004 00 00
Item. Mr Alexander Carnecross, parson of Dumfreis . . . . .	016 16 00
Item. Mr James Glendinning at Tarquier . . . . .	010 00 00
Summa pag[inae] . . . . .	0590 11 08

A. Skene.

Item. Mr Alexander Carnecross, in name of some of the brethren in the presbytrie of Dumfreis . . . . .	032 10 00
Item. Mr James Glendinning, in name of some other brethren . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. Mr George Forbes at Tarquair, for himselfe and some others of his brethren . . . . .	071 13 04
Item. Mr Patrick Purdie at Newlands . . . . .	014 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Elison at — . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr David Laing at ( <i>blank</i> ), for himselfe 8 lib. 8s., and for Mr Alexander Gutherie at Keir 5 lib. 18s., inde . . . . .	014 06 00
Item. Mr George Hunter at Glencarn . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr James Lorimer, minister at Kelso . . . . .	014 10 00
Item. Mr John Langlands at Hawick . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Galbreath, parson of Jedburgh . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Wiseheart at Minto, for some of his brethren . . . . .	018 08 00
Item. Mr Charles Ross at Creiland . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr Patrick Strachan at Maxtown for himselfe and others . . . . .	037 16 00
Item. Mr Alexander Ross at Perth . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr John Nicolson, parson of Erroll . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr John Blair at Killspyndie . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr Thomas Foular at Kinnoul . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr Andrew Hardie at Forgondenie . . . . .	006 13 04
Item. Mr John Liddell at Scoon . . . . .	008 00 00
Item. Mr John Omey at Methven . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr David Anderson at Perth . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Patrick Auchterlonie at Regortown . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr John Taylor at Dron . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr John Hardie at Aberdalgie . . . . .	007 04 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Paplay at Rind . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr John Rutherford, son-in-law to Mr Barclay in Fortaviot . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr John Gall at Kinfauns . . . . .	014 10 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Barclay at Fortaviot . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. Mr George Græme at Lochmaben . . . . .	015 00 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Arnot at Thundergarth . . . . .	014 08 00
Item. Mr Wiliam Wiseheart at Wamphrie . . . . .	002 18 00
Item. Mr John Chalmers, schoolmaster at Coupar in Fyff . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Robert Chyne at Girthon . . . . .	012 00 00

*In the little Book of the subscribers in Galloway now in the possession of Wiliam Cultran, Provost of Wigtown.<sup>1</sup>*

Item. Sir William Maxwell of Monreith . . . . .	058 00 00
Item. Robert Stewart of Revenstown . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. William Mackdougall of Garthland . . . . .	036 00 00
Item. James Mackdougall of Gillespie . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Gilbert Neilson of Craig-Cathie . . . . .	018 00 00
Item. John Blair of Dunskie . . . . .	041 00 00
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*A. Skene.*

Item. Wiliam Linn of Large . . . . .	029 00 00
Item. Anthonie Hieron in Wigge . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. John Stewart of Figgall . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. John Ferguson of Dualltown . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. James Stewart in Belliewhore . . . . .	004 00 00
Item. George Martin of Sheddock . . . . .	004 00 00
Item. Patrick Howstown of Drumaston . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. James Gordon, younger of Creichlaw . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. David Chalmer of Eldrick . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. Patrick McKy of Ouchland . . . . .	020 00 00
Item. Sir David Dumbar of Baldone . . . . .	060 00 00
Item. Hugh Mackguffock of Ruscoe . . . . .	024 00 00
Item. John Vauns of Barnbarrock . . . . .	013 06 08
Item. James Dahrymple of Litle Dunragat . . . . .	020 00 00

*Nota.*—That there are other three subscribers in this Book, viz.: Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw for 60 lib., Wiliam Stewart of Castle Stewart for 36 lib., and John Ross in Cairnbrock for 6 lib.; but their money being payed to me when I had not that little Book in my hands, I marked the payment thereof in the large Red Book first mentioned in thir accounts, and named them as subscribers in the said Book, as appears in the second page of this charge.

*In the Schedull<sup>k</sup> of the Presbytrie of Peebles.*

Item. Mr Laurence Mercer at Kirkwood . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. Mr James Finlay at Ecelestown . . . . .	010 00 00

*Nota.*—That most of all the ministers of this presbyterie are noted as subscribers in the Brown Book.

*In the Schedull of the Presbytrie of Dumbarton.*

Item. Mr Thomas Allan at --- . . . . .	014 00 00
Item. Mr James Carshore at --- . . . . .	006 00 00

*Nota.*—That most of the brethren of this presbytrie also are mentioned as subscribers in the Brown Book.

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<sup>1</sup> This Book is now recovered by the Accompter from the said Mr Cultran (*marginal note*).

*In the Schedule of the Presbytrie of Air.*

Item. Mr Alexander Gregorie at St Quivox . . . . .	012 00 00
Item. Mr Cloude Hamilton at Kirkoswald . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr William Irvin at Kirkmichaell . . . . .	012 00 00

*Nota.*—That most of the ministers of this presbytrie are also above mentioned as subscribers in the Brown Book.

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A. Skene.

*In the Schedule of the Presbytrie of Lochmaben.*

Item. Mr George Brown at Drysdale . . . . .	015 00 00
Item. Mr Joseph Valens at Johnstone . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr Francis Henderson at St Mungo . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. ( <i>blank</i> ) Ferguson at Killpatrick Juxta . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. Mr Roger Lauson at Ruthwall . . . . .	003 00 00
Item. Mr ( <i>blank</i> ) Thomson at Applegarth . . . . .	005 16 00
Item. Mr William Milne at Dalton . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. Mr ( <i>blank</i> ) Alexander at Cummertrees . . . . .	010 00 00
Item. Mr John Leremonth at Mouswald . . . . .	005 16 00
	<u>063 08 00</u>

*Nota.*—That beside these persons there were other three subscribers in this schedule, viz.: Master Grame at Lochmaben, Master Arnot at Thundergarth, and Master Wischeart at Wamfray: but they are above mentioned amongst the subscribers in the Brown Book, very near the close thereof.

Summa of page first of Charge is . . . . .	2260 00 00
Summa of second is . . . . .	1949 05 04
Summa of third is . . . . .	1264 10 00
Summa of fourth is . . . . .	0737 10 08
Summa of fifth is . . . . .	0424 02 08
Summa of sixth is . . . . .	0910 10 00
Summa of seventh is . . . . .	0691 16 00
Summa of eight is . . . . .	1973 03 04
Summa of ninth is . . . . .	0590 14 08
Summa of tenth is . . . . .	0726 03 04
Summa of eleventh is . . . . .	0328 06 08
Summa of twelfth is . . . . .	0063 08 00
Summa totalis of Charge is . . . . .	<u>11919 10 08</u>

*Advertisement.*

That over and above the above written summe of eleven thousand nine hundred and nineteene pound ten shilling eight pennies, which is the totall of all the money subscrib'd for in the Books and Schedul's in the Accompter's possession, he procured also the subscriptions of many ministers in the presbyteries of Kelso, (*blank*), Peebles and Penpont: and left the schedul's in the hands of the respective moderators, or with some other ministers to whom they were committed by the said moderators for uplifting the money subscribed for: and that he gave factories to some ministers in other presbyteries for procuring money or subscriptions from their brethren.

A. Skene.

## DISCHARGE.

1. Impr. The Accounter ought to have allowed him the expense of many journeys made by him through most parts of this kingdom.

First, for procuring the subscriptions contained in the above written Charge, as also those mentioned in the Advertisement subjoyned thereto; and thereafter in seeking and procuring payment of what is stated pay'd of them before this time. inde . . . . .

1200 00 00

2. Item. By his accompts seen, examined, instructed and allowed by the Lords of his Majesties Privie Council, on the fourteenth of Aprile 1683, there was expended upon the fabrick of the Colledge before that time out of this found of voluntar contributions . . . . .

3185 03 00

*Advertisement.*

That in the accompts given in to the Lords of Council in Aprile 1683, the Accounter discharged himselfe only by the more signall reparations and meliorations of the fabrick of the Colledge, referring the expense of the smaller yearly reparations thereof to affect the fixed yearly rent of the Colledge, and to be allowed out of the same, as in reason it ought to be and alwayes hath been (but now the Accompter's successor, Mr Pitcairne, having refused to allowe the expense of any reparation to be charged upon the fixed yearly rent of the Colledge); the Accompter in thir accompts dischargeth himselfe by all and whatsoever reparations he remembers, whither great or small, whither renewing and rebuilding some parts of the Colledge, or upholding and mantaining other parts; and therefore he subjoineth to this article the particular summes then reserved as they are contained in the 14 articles next following.

3 Item. <sup>1</sup> In the year 1680 the Accompter pay'd to John Barclay for deals conforme to his receipt dated the 17 of Agust that year . . . . .	008 15 00
4 Item. To Ninian Flooker for takle, conforme to his receipt the 25 of October 1680 . . . . .	003 10 00
5 Item. To Andrew Culroofe for service at the house belonging to the Colledge neare the west end of the North Street, conforme to his receipt . . . . .	001 18 06
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*A. Skene.*

5 Item. To Thomas Neish, wheell-wright, conforme to his receipt the ( <i>blank</i> ) day of ( <i>blank</i> ) 1681 years . . . . .	005 18 04
6 Item. To Wiliam Greige, hammerman, conforme to his accompt and discharge the 11 of June 1681 . . . . .	014 06 00
7 Item. To Thomas Bell for deals, conforme to his receipt the 31 of January 1682 . . . . .	010 00 00

<sup>1</sup> In the margin the word *just* is written opposite Items 3, second 5, 6 and 7; and *to be delite* opposite Item 4.

8 Item.	To Andrew Dickisone, glasier, conforme to his accompt and discharge the 6 of January 1683	040 09 10
9 Item.	To Andrew Edie, hammerman, conforme to his accompt and discharge the 25 of January 1683	020 11 08
10 Item.	To Wiliam Crawfoord for 24 bolls of limne-stone, conforme to his receipt the 23 of February 1683	014 08 00
11 Item.	For sand, labour, and water for this limne, at six shilling the boll	007 04 00
12 Item.	To Alexander Tulliss, nail-mith, conforme to his accompt and discharge the 26 February 1683	010 01 06
13 Item.	To John Law, wright, conforme to his accompt and discharge the 28 of February 1683	070 00 08
14 Item.	To James Tarvet, wright, conforme to his accompt and discharge the 8 of March 1683	012 01 08
15 Item.	To Mathew Fairfowle and George Miller, sclaters, conforme to their accompt and discharge the 12 of March 1683	074 11 01

Here end the articles kept out of the former accompt.

16 Item.	The Accompter ought to have allowed him his expense in traveling to and from Edinburgh when he gave in his first accompts in Aprill 1683; and his expense in staying 15 dayes at Edinburgh upon that affaire, together also with what he pay'd to the Clerks of Council when he received the Council's report from them: inde in all	076 00 00
17 Item.	The Lords of Council having at that tyme ordered the Accompter to take Mr James Smith's advice, about the further reparation of the Colledge, did accordingly call him to St Andrews and for his paines and travell gave him	029 00 00
Summa pag[inae]		0381 12 09

*A. Skene.*

18 Item.	The contributions of the town of Peebles and of the kirk-session and town of Irvine, being expresly given for the use of the Librarie of the Colledge, were employed in buying books thereto, a list whereof is ready to be produced upon demand, inde	060 12 00
19 Item.	The Accompter at the clearing of his first accompts was ordered by the Committee of Council to attend them with a further accompt against the third day of November next thereafter: and accordingly he went to Edinburgh with his accompts at that time, but he was dismiss'd without any compt and reckoning and desired to proceede in his busieness untill he were again cited before them: wherefore he ought to have allowed him the expense of his journey, inde	029 00 00
20 Item.	Pay'd be the Accompter to Andrew Scot and John Gilbert for stones at Blebo quarie, to be soles, lintels and concave cheeks to chimneyes and rebets to doors and windows, conforme to their receipt of the ( <i>blank</i> ) day of November 1683	045 16 00

21 Item.	For bringing home those stones to the Colledge (the quarie being foure miles distant from it), and for laying them in convenient places for the work . . . . .	045 16 00
22 Item.	Pay'd to George Leis, quarier, for stones at Neidie quarie, for the foresaid uses, conforme to his receipt . . . . .	031 16 00
23 Item.	For bringing home these stones to the Colledge and laying them in convenient places for the work . . . . .	031 16 00
24 Item.	To Andrew Scot and John Gilbert and David Imbrie for 80 cart load of stones, at the east and west lakes beside St Andrews at severall times, conforme, etc. . . . .	010 00 00
25 Item.	For carying them home to the Colledge and placing them conveniently therein . . . . .	012 00 00
26 Item.	Pay'd to Henrie Lindsay for the stones of ane old house in the east end of the North Street of St Andrews, conforme, etc. . . . .	042 17 00
27 Item.	For bringing them home to the Colledge and placing them conveniently for work . . . . .	020 00 00
	Summa pag[inæ] . . . . .	<u>0329 13 00</u>
	<i>A. Skene.</i>	

28 Item.	To James Tulliss, quarier in Kingsbarnes, for long stones from Arbo quarie, bountey-meall comprehended, conforme, &c. . . . .	045 15 00
29 Item.	For bringing home those stones from the quarie which is foure miles distant from St Andrews . . . . .	040 00 00
30 Item.	Andrew Scot and Wiliam Charles, and barrow men with them, having wrought severall dayes in digging stones out of the spur before the Castle, and in carying them up to the tope of the hill (as appears from the accompts of Andrew Scot and John Oliphant in the year 1688), the Accompter pay'd for carying them from the tope of the hill to the Colledge, and placing them conveniently therein . . . . .	006 05 00
31 Item.	To John Gilbert and David Imbrie for stones digged out of the foundation of a house at the east end of Dairsay's Lodgeing in St Andrews . . . . .	004 10 00
32 Item.	For carying these to the Colledge and placing them conveniently therein . . . . .	002 18 00
33 Item.	To James Tulliss, quarier in Kingsbarns, for the long stones to the Great Hall staire, and for other great stones at the same time, bountey-meall comprehended, conforme, &c. . . . .	040 00 00
34 Item.	For bringing home these stones to the Colledge and placing them conveniently therein . . . . .	036 00 00
35 Item.	To John Carstairs for 66 cart loads of stones, conforme, &c. . . . .	014 17 00
36 Item.	For digging them out of the walls, for carying them to the street and from thence to the Colledge, and placing them conveniently therein . . . . .	009 00 00
37 Item.	Aithernie having allowed the Accompter to take 50 cart load of stones out of the walls of ane old house at the east end of the North Street, he pay'd for taking them down, for bringing them to the street, and for carying them from thence to convenient places of the Colledge . . . . .	006 05 00

38 Item.	To George Fogo for twentie five cart load of wall-stones out of ane old house, conforme, &c.	006 05 00
39 Item.	For carying them to the Colledge and placeing them convenientlie therein	001 16 00
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40 Item.	Pay'd to John Oliphant and others, who pulled down the walls of the old Litle Hall and caried some stones to the east wall of the west garden, conforme, &c.	026 16 08
41 Item.	Thomas Durie and John Ramsay having (amongst other works done by them, and contained in the accompt after mentioned as discharged be Thomas Coventrie) digged out of the Castle walls ane hundred cart load of stones, the Accompter pay'd for carying them home to the Colledge and lodgeing them conveniently therein	012 00 00
42 Item.	Pay'd to Wiliam Crawford in Ladaddie in the year 1683, after the clearing former accompts, for ane 100 horse load of limne stone, conforme, &c.	060 00 00
43 Item.	For slockening, turning, and riddleing the same, and for sand and water to make it mortar, reckoning at 6 pence <sup>1</sup> each load	030 00 00
44 Item.	The same year to John Haddine in ( <i>blank</i> ) for 60 load of limne stone	036 00 00
45 Item.	For sand, water, and service about the same at foresaid price	018 00 00
46 Item.	Pay'd that year for pan-crats to the Church walls and the Steeple, and for the portage thereof from Pittinweeme to St Andrews	017 06 08
47 Item.	Pay'd that year for ane boatfull of oyster shells from Newhaven for pinning the walls of the Church and Steeple	010 00 00
48 Item.	Pay'd that year at Leith, for new roaps to be imploy'd at the reparation of the Church walls and the Steeple, and for carying them home to St Andrews	025 15 00
49 Item.	Pay'd to Robert Stevinsone in St Andrews for blocks and other things necessar to that work, and for his own service thereat severall dayes, conforme, &c.	015 04 06
50 Item.	Pay'd to Thomas Rankeillo for Holland piggs to some chimneys, conforme, &c.	011 02 04
51 Item.	Pay'd to John Oliphant and Alexander Watson, in the year 1688, for work wrought be them as quarriers and barrow-men	012 12 00
	Summa pag[inæ]	0274 17 02

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52 Item.	Pay'd to Wiliam Crawford and Patrick Cromie for 88 load of limne-stone furnished in the year 1684, conforme, &c.	052 16 00
53 Item.	For water, sand, and labour to this limne at forsaid rate	026 08 00
54 Item.	To the same men for a 157 load of limne-stone, furnished betwixt the 17 of May 1685 and the first of May 1686, conforme, &c.	094 04 00

<sup>1</sup> Here *pence* is clearly a clerical error for *shillings* (see item 11).



55 Item.	Pay'd for water, sand, and labour thereto at foresaid rate	047 02 00
56 Item.	Pay'd to Wiliam Crawford for limne-stone, furnished betwixt Whitsunday and Martinmasse 1686, conforme, &c.	053 14 00
57 Item.	For water, sand, and labour thereto at foresaid rate	026 17 00
58 Item. <sup>1</sup>	Pay'd to James Jafrey in Kirktown of Quhilts for limne-stone from Pitlessie in the year 1687, conforme, &c.	019 16 00
59 Item.	For water, sand, and labour thereto at foresaid rate	006 06 00
60 Item.	To James Bailie for limne-stone from Pitlessie the same year, conforme, &c.	056 06 06
61 Item.	For water, sand, and labour thereto at foresaid rate	023 02 00
62 Item.	Pay'd to the Laird of Bunzion for limne-stone, in the year 1687 and 1688, conforme, &c.	064 12 00
63 Item.	For water, sand, and labour thereto at foresaid rate	031 16 00
64 Item.	Pay'd to Thomas Bonalley for limne-stone from Ladermie, in the years 1687 and 1688, conforme, &c.	025 00 00
65 Item.	For water, sand, and labour thereto at foresaid rate	012 10 00
66 Item.	Pay'd to John Roger and Wiliam Russell for limne from Ladaddie, in the years 1688 and 1689, conforme, &c.	082 12 00
67 Item.	For water, sand, and labour thereto at foresaid rate	041 06 00
68 Item.	In the year 1685 the Accompter pay'd for three bolls of whitning limne from Pitlessie	003 00 00
69 Item.	For 82 loads of limne stone to scrapies all these years	049 04 00
70 Item.	For water, sand, and labour thereto	024 12 00
71 Item.	Pay'd to Thomas Mortone in Walltown for limne stone, conforme, &c.	10 10 00
72 Item.	For water, sand, and labour thereto	04 04 00
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*A. Skene.*

73 Item.	Pay'd for a wanscot tree at Sacho beside Creill, and for a cart to bring it to St Andrews	008 16 00
74 Item.	Pay'd to Thomas Rankeilo for timber in the year 1684, conforme, &c.	159 00 00
75 Item.	To carters for carying it to the Colledge and to workmen for putting it in a house	002 10 00
76 Item.	To Thomas Bell for timber in the year 1685, conforme, &c.	027 00 00
78 Item.	To carters for carying it to the Colledge and to workmen for putting it in a house	000 10 00
79 Item.	To Thomas Rankeilo for timber in the year 1686, conforme, &c.	205 09 02
80 Item.	To carters and workmen for carying it to the Colledge, and putting it in a house	003 00 00
81 Item.	The same year to George Fogo for oak timber, conforme, &c.	021 16 08
82 Item.	For bringing it to and lodgeing it in the Colledge	000 06 00
83 Item.	The same year to Margaret Livingstone for timber, conforme, &c.	005 06 08
84 Item.	For carying it to and lodgeing it in the Colledge	000 02 00
85 Item.	The same year to Euphan Pitcairne for timber, conforme, &c.	025 13 04
86 Item.	To carters and workmen for carying it to and lodgeing it in the Colledge	000 08 00

<sup>1</sup> Deduce 3 lib. (*marginal note*).

87 Item.	Pay'd to James Smith, bailie in St Andrews, in the year 1688, for timber, conforme, &c.	183 16 08
88 Item.	Pay'd to carters and workmen for carying this timber and a considerable parcell more (which is yet resting and unpay'd to the said James Smith) home to the Colledge and for lodgeing it therein	004 02 00
89 Item.	Pay'd to Andrew Phenisone for ane oak tree, conforme, &c.	002 00 00
90 Item.	To two men for bringing it to the Colledge	000 01 00
91 Item.	Pay'd to Andrew Clerk for timber, conforme	141 06 08
92 Item.	To carters and workmen for carying it to and lodgeing it in the Colledge	002 02 00
93 Item.	Pay'd to John Bruce for eight choise double trees eleven lib. 4s., and to Thomas Rankeilo for two choise double trees 2 lib. 16s., and to Margaret Livingstone for foure choise double trees and five planks of oak 14 lib. 12s. all received in one day and extending in hail to	028 12 00
94 Item.	For carying these to the Colledge	000 10 00
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	<i>A. Skene.</i>	
95 Item.	Pay'd to John Bruce for a considerable parcell of timber bought from him, conforme, &c.	093 06 08
96 Item.	To carters and workmen for carying these with a considerable parcell more (which is yet unpay'd) from his house to the Colledge and lodgeing them therein	002 12 00
97 Item.	To John Law for oak timber, conforme, &c.	027 09 06
98 Item.	For carying it into the Colledge	000 08 00
99 Item.	For two planks of wanscot left at the Observatory in St Andrews	006 00 00
100 Item.	To workmen for carying them from thence to the Colledge	000 02 00
101 Item.	There was bought from Robert Carstairs some parcells of timber extending to ane hundred and eightie two lib. 3s. 2ds., for which he hath the Accompter's bond, obleidging him and his successors in office to pay the same; but the portage of them to the Colledge is pay'd by the Accompter and ought to be allowed, inde	002 04 00
102 Item.	To Thomas Lenton for oak timber, conforme, &c.	003 00 00
103 Item.	Pay'd to John Carstairs in St Andrews for sclates and rigging stones in the year 1685, conforme, &c.	072 00 00
104 Item.	To the workmen who took them off his house and caryed them to carts on the street, and to the carters that caryed them to the Colledge, and to the workmen that put them in a convenient place there	003 10 00
105 Item.	The Laird of Colpmalindie having gifted 5000 sclates to the Colledge and caused bring them to the shoare of St Johnstowne, the Accompter pay'd of fraught and other expenses for them before they were livered in St Andrews, and for halfe ane hundred flaggs which he caused buy from the slate quarriers, conforme, &c.	080 19 04
106 Item.	To carters and workmen for livering and carying these from the shoare to the Colledge and for lodgeing them conveniently therein	012 18 00
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107 Item.	Pay'd to David Fowler in Dundee, conforme, &c., 46 lib. for 2000 slats, which, with all the other charges in sending one to buy them, putting them aboard a shipe at Dundee, the fraught from that to St Andrews, the livering them there, and carying them from the shore to the Colledge and lodgeing them conveniently therein cannot be reckoned less than 35 lib. the 1000, inde for the two thousand	070 00 00
108 Item.	Pay'd to James Lyon in Dundee, conforme, &c., 24 lib. for each 1000 of 7000 slates, which with all the charges mentioned in the last article cannot be under 36 lib. the 1000, inde for all the 7000	252 00 00
109 Item.	To Wiliam Watson in Dundee for stenchion iron, conforme, &c.	015 00 00
110 Item.	The expense of one's going to Dundee to buy it and bring it home, inde	001 12 00
111 Item.	Pay'd to James Man in Dundee for iron, conforme, &c.	031 00 00
112 Item.	The expense of one to buy and bring it home	002 02 00
113 Item.	Pay'd to James Cuthbert in Pathhead for nails in the year 1684, conforme, &c.	030 10 00
114 Item.	For bringing these to St Andrews	001 10 00
115 Item.	Pay'd to him for nails in the year 1685, conforme, &c.	064 00 00
116 Item.	For bringing these to St Andrews	003 04 00
117 Item.	To John Arnot in Borlame for nails in the year 1685, conforme, &c.	031 11 04
118 Item.	For bringing these to St Andrews	001 10 00
119 Item.	Pay'd to James Cuthbert for nails in the year 1686, conforme, &c.	023 00 00
120 Item.	To him in the year 1687, conforme, &c.	037 15 00
121 Item.	For bringing home these two parcells	003 00 00
122 Item.	Pay'd to Alexander Duncan in Fruichie for nails in the year 1688, conforme, &c.	017 08 00
123 Item.	To Thomas Red in Kettle in the year 1689, conforme, &c.	013 00 00
124 Item.	For bringing home these two parcells	001 10 00
125 Item.	For three parcells of nails brought from Pathhead by John Dishart, conforme, &c.	012 00 00
126 Item.	For two parcells of nails brought from it by William Bell	007 12 00
127 Item.	For a parcell of nails brought from Pathhead by George Tarvet, his expense in going for them being comprehended	012 04 00
128 Item.	For a parcell of nails brought from Pathhead by George Robertson 6 lib. 8s., and to himselfe for bringing them 8s.. inde	006 16 00
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*A. Skene.*

129 Item.	Pay'd to John Sangster for 600 nails	001 14 06
130 Item.	To George Fogo for lock, key, and bands to a chamber door, conforme, &c.	001 10 00
131 Item.	To David Adamson, hammerman in St Andrews, in the year 1685, for iron work of diverse sorts, conforme, &c.	013 14 08
132 Item.	To Andrew Smith, hammerman in the Channongate of Edinburgh, in the year 1686, conforme, &c.	078 04 00

133 Item.	For bringing home the work wrought by him, much of it being chimneys, <sup>1</sup> crooks and bands	003 12 00
134 Item.	To Robert Mosie, hammerman in the Caltone, for iron work, conforme, &c.	071 16 00
135 Item.	For carying these things home to St Andrews	002 08 00
136 Item.	Pay'd to Andrew Edie, hammerman in St Andrews, in the year 1688, conforme, &c.	024 01 08
137 Item.	To Alexander Tulliss, hammerman in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	015 07 00
138 Item.	To Robert Watson, hammerman in St Andrews	037 00 00
139 Item.	The same year to David Adamson, hammerman in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	017 16 04
140 Item.	The same year to Andrew Smith, hammerman in the Channongate, conforme, &c.	073 10 00
141 Item.	For bringing home these things to St Andrews, they being very weighty	003 10 00
142 Item.	Pay'd to George Forrester at Balbirnie Bridge for iron work in the year 1690, conforme, &c.	034 16 00
143 Item.	The same year to Wiliam Greige, hammerman in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	014 00 00
144 Item.	To Andrew Edie, hammerman in St Andrews, the same year, conforme, &c.	023 14 00
145 Item.	To Andrew Scot and John Gilbert for mason work wrought be them betwixt the first off March and Martimass 1683, conforme, &c.	339 04 00
146 Item.	To Thomas Milne, barrowman at all this work, conforme, &c.	057 06 08
147 Item.	To Wiliam Cook and David Milne, barrowmen to part of this work, conforme, &c.	040 13 04
148 Item.	Pay'd to James Mercer for services done by him in the years 1683 and 1684, conforme, &c.	027 08 00
149 Item.	Pay'd to him for mason work wrought be him and others imploy'd by him, in the year 1684, conforme, &c.	364 07 10
150 Item.	Pay'd to Andrew Scot and John Gilbert for mason work wrought be them in the year 1685, conforme, &c.	037 06 08
151 Item.	To Thomas Milne, barrowman to them at this work, conforme, &c.	009 06 08
Summa pag[inæ]		1292 07 04

A. Skene.

152 Item.	The same year to John Scot and John Cunnin, elder, for building the south wall of the Bowling Green, and doing some other work with Andrew Scot and John Gilbert, conforme, &c.	024 00 08
153 Item.	In the year 1686, pay'd to John Cunnin, elder and younger, for mason work, conforme, &c.	042 18 00
154 Item.	In the year 1687, to Andrew Scot and John Gilbert for mason work, conforme, &c.	076 02 04
155 Item.	To Thomas Milne, barrowman at this work, conforme, &c.	008 10 00
156 Item.	The same year to James Mercer for mason work wrought be him and his men, conforme, &c.	346 06 08

<sup>1</sup> Grates.

157 Item.	To Thomas Coventrie for mason and quarie work wrought by him and his men in the year 1688, conforme, &c.	474 15 00
158 Item.	To Andrew Scot and John Gilbert for mason work wrought be them that year, partly with Thomas Coventrie, and partly before he came to the work, conforme, &c.	153 05 10
159 Item.	To Thomas Milne, David Milne, Wiliam Mackie, John Balmanno, George Robertson, John Fleeming, Robert Dort and James Dickson, barrowmen to all these workmen this year, conforme, &c.	095 10 00
160 Item.	For six paire of gloves to James Mercer and these that wrought with him in the year 1684, and seven paire to him and these that wrought with him in the year 1687, and eight paire to Thomas Coventrie and these who wrought with him in the year 1688, extending in all to	008 08 00
161 Item.	Pay'd to the masons a quart of aile at the putting on of every lintell in all the above mentioned works, inde the number of lintells being 127 the money extends to	025 08 00
162 Item.	He pay'd to them two quarts of aile at the laying of every plate in the above mentioned works, inde the number of plats being five the money extends to	002 00 00
163 Item.	Pay'd to them two quarts of aile for each key stone of arches, which being six the money extends to	002 08 00
164 Item.	To them at the capping of each chimney two quarts of aile, inde the number of chimneys heads in all these works being ten the money extends to	004 00 00
165 Item.	Pay'd to John Law, wright in St Andrews, for wright work wrought be him after Whitsunday 1683, conforme, &c.	051 07 00
166 Item.	To James Westwater and James Page, wrights in Strathmiglo, conforme, &c.	031 00 00
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A. Skene.

167 Item.	To John Mories and Archibald Red, wrights in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	011 07 00
168 Item.	To James Edie, wright in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	010 00 00
169 Item.	Again to John Law, conforme, &c.	044 12 08
170 Item.	Again to John Mories, conforme, &c.	036 19 00
171 Item.	Again to John Law, conforme, &c.	008 19 00
172 Item.	To Thomas Lenton, wright in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	015 19 06
173 Item.	Again to John Law and Thomas Lenton together, conforme, &c.	127 12 04
174 Item.	Again to John Mories, conforme, &c.	020 00 00
175 Item.	To Joshua Meldrum, wright in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	027 00 00
176 Item.	Again to John Law, conforme, &c.	077 10 00
177 Item.	To Andrew Smith, wright in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	025 06 06
178 Item.	To Thomas Lenton and Thomas Fairfowle together, conforme, &c.	073 16 02
179 Item.	To Henrie Deire, wright in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	008 10 00
180 Item.	Pay'd to Andrew Gardiner, sclater in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	011 00 00
181 Item.	To Mathew Fairfowle and Georg Miller, sclaters in St Andrews, conforme, &c.	063 02 00
182 Item.	To John Hutcheon, sclater in Dundee, conforme, &c.	103 16 08

183 Item.	Again to Andrew Gardiner, conforme, &c.	004 00 00
184 Item.	To David Milne for slate pins, conforme	004 16 00
185 Item.	Again to Andrew Gardiner, conforme, &c.	005 15 08
186 Item.	To John Innes, elder and younger, slaters in Couper, conforme, &c.	142 01 04
187 Item.	To the St Andrews slaters, conforme, &c.	063 09 04
188 Item.	Pay'd to Henrie Red for haire to plaister work, conforme, &c.	007 12 00
189 Item.	Pay'd to Thomas Alburne, plaisterer, conforme, &c.	090 00 00
190 Item.	To Francis Henderson, painter, conforme, &c.	027 12 00
191 Item.	To Andrew Dickison, glasier, conforme, &c.	055 15 06
192 Item.	Again to Henrie Red for haire, conforme, &c.	004 04 00
193 Item.	Again to Thomas Alburne, plaisterer, conforme, &c.	029 04 00
194 Item.	Pay'd to James Sangster the money debursd be him in taking down the great bell of the Colledge, and carying it to Edinburgh and bringing it home again after it was refunded, conforme, &c.	041 14 00

Summa pag[inae] . . . 1141 14 08

A. Skene.

195 Item.	To John Meikle, coppersmith and funder in Edinburgh, conforme, &c.	430 02 00
196 Item.	To James Beans, Andrew Culroofe, Andrew Smith, Wiliam Wallace, and others, for service at the making of the Bowling Green, conforme, &c.	208 10 00
197 Item.	For laying the turfe of the Bowling Green	020 00 00
198 Item.	Pay'd to James Beans in the year 1685, for service about the house belonging to the Colledge, neare the west end of the North Street, conforme, &c.	009 06 00
199 Item.	Pay'd for lead to all the crooks, bats, stenchions, or any other uses, during all these years	014 00 00
200 Item.	For glue to all the uses for which it was necessary in all these years	005 00 00
201 Item.	For tacquits to the glasier in that time	001 10 00
202 Item.	For roaps to bottom nine beds at 20s. the bed, inde	009 00 00
203 Item.	For vessels to hold water, and for upholding or renewing them, and for stone barrows and shovels and ridles to the work, during all these years	018 00 00
204 Item.	For ridling the rubbish of the work all these years, and for laying aside what was usefull thereof in the Colledge, and for carying out the rest to the Colledge gate, and from thence to the Buts Wynde for making the walk there and strengthening the foundation of the Colledge wall, and for carying some of it without the town	060 00 00
205 Item. <sup>1</sup>	The Accompter ought to have allowed him quhat he gave to a servant whom he imploy'd under himselfe to provide materials and take care to have them rightly imploy'd about the work : and to keep compt with and pay off carters and other workmen from time to time, and to oversee the workmen in the Accompter's absence, inde 40 lib. yearly for nine years, which extends to	360 00 00

<sup>1</sup> This modified to 36 lib. per annum. (*Marginal note.*)

206 Item. He ought to have allowed him the contingent expense in making bargains for materials or work and for encouraging the workmen when they were at work, which cannot be reckoned less than two per cent., inde	240 00 00
Summa pag[inæ]	1375 08 00
<i>A. Skene.</i>	

207 Item. The gentlemen in Galloway having refused to pay what they subscrib'd for, the Accompter gave a procuratory to Wiliam Cultrane, Provost of Wigtowne, to pursue for payment before the Sherife of Wigtowne: which accordingly he did and obtained decreit against them: but refused to give up to the Accompter either the Book of Subscriptions or the decreit against subscribers, and thereby forc'd the Accompter to pursue him before the Lords of Session: and therefore the Accompter ought to have allowed him the expense of his pursuit, inde	0035 11 04
208 Item. He ought to have allowed him all the money subscrib'd for in his Books and Schedul's which is not yet pay'd, conforme to a note thereof ready to be given in upon demand, inde	1600 02 08
Summa pag[inæ]	1635 14 00

Summa of first page of Discharge is	4399 06 06
Summa of second	0384 12 09
Summa of third	0329 13 00
Summa of fourth	0213 11 00
Summa of fifth	0274 17 02
Summa of sixth	0755 17 06
Summa of seventh	0822 08 02
Summa of eight	0304 09 00
Summa of ninth	0638 04 04
Summa of tenth	1292 07 04
Summa of eleventh	1345 19 06
Summa of twelfth	1141 14 08
Summa of thirteenth	1375 08 00
Summa of fourteenth	1635 14 00
Summa totalis of Discharge is	14914 03 05
Summa totalis of Charge is	11919 10 08
Which Charge being deduced from the Discharge, the ballance resting by Charge to Discharge is	02994 12 09

*A. Skene.*

[Item] 209. The Accounter having in his accompts of the fixed rent of the Colledge stated as ane Article of his Discharge, a hundreth lib. Scots yearly as the expense of the pettie reparations which every year are necessar, and having

	in this accompt stated the whole expense of great and small reparations, whither rebuilding and renewing or upholding and mantaining, conforme to the Advertise-ment set down near the beginning of the Discharge, there ought to be deduced from the ballance at the foot of the accounts the said hundreth lib. yearly for the space of eleven years, inde . . . . .	1100 00 00
Item 210.	The Accounter having disposed of some of the materials mentioned in the above written Discharge, conforme to a particular note of them ready to be given in by him, the price of them also ought to be deduced from the above written ballance, inde . . . . .	0065 12 00
Item 211.	The Accounter having received from Mr Alexander Pitcairne, his successor, 53 lib. Scots for some great trees and some iron work comprehended also in the above written Discharge, the same also ought to be deduced from the above written ballance, inde . . . . .	0053 00 00
	Which three articles extend to . . . . .	1218 12 00
	And this being deduced from the ballance of the above written accompts, there rests justly owing to the Accounter . . . . .	1776 00 09
	<i>A. Skene.</i>	

*Nota.*<sup>1</sup>—That the last article of the Discharge of the above written accounts, which is 1600 lib. 2s. 8d., ought to be 1647 lib. 14s. 08d., and therfor ther ought to be added to the ballance at the foot of the above written accounts 47 lib. 12s., and then the true ballance of the above written accounts is . . . . . 1823 12 09

#### *Advertisement.*

That, over and above the Accompter's debursements contained in the Discharge of the above written accompts, there are yet resting for materials and work thir following summes.

Impr.	For timber, to James Smith, laite Baillie in St Andrews, by bond bearing interest from Whitsunday 1688 . . . . .	095 06 00
Item.	For timber, to Andrew Clerk, present Dean of Gild of St Andrews, by bond bearing interest from Whitsunday 1689 . . . . .	<sup>2</sup> 144 00 00
Item.	For timber, to John Bruce, baker in St Andrews, by bond bearing interest from the 21 day of Aprile 1690 . . . . .	089 12 08
Item.	For timber, to Robert Carstairs, Town Clerk of St Andrews, by bond bearing interest from Martimas 1690 . . . . .	182 03 04
Item.	For oak timber, to Thomas Lentron, wright in St Andrews . . . . .	002 02 00
Item.	For limne stone, to John Roger and his neighbour in Ladaddie . . . . .	029 00 00
Item.	To James Mercer, mason, as the remanent of his accompts . . . . .	065 00 00
Item.	To Andrew Scot and John Gilbert, masons, as the remanent of their accompts . . . . .	017 00 00

<sup>1</sup> This note and the final one of 20th March 1693 are in a different hand from the accounts.

<sup>2</sup> In the Reformed Accompt this is item 98 and appears as £172, and, with interest to 7th March 1693, as £212; and £2 for carriage of this timber is item 99.



Item. To David Milne, barrowman . . . . .	006 00 00
Item. To Thomas Milne, barrowman . . . . .	001 19 00
Item. To Andrew Edie, hammerman in St Andrews . . . . .	017 00 00
Item. To John Law, wright in St Andrews . . . . .	017 04 00
Item. To Henrie Deir, wright in St Andrews . . . . .	014 10 00
Item. To Thomas Lenton and Thomas Fairfowle, wrights in St Andrews . . . . .	021 02 10
Item. To Mathew Fairfowle and George Miller, slaters in St Andrews . . . . .	031 06 08
Item. To Andrew Dickison, glasier in St Andrews . . . . .	082 08 00
Summa of all these rests is . . . . .	<u>815 14 06</u>

A. Skene.

Edinburgh. 20 March 1693. Borrowed the instructione of article 144 being unsubscribed to gett the same subscribed.

A. Skene.

## II.

### NOTES ON THE GRAVE SLABS AND CROSS AT KEILLS. KNAPDALE, ARGYLL. BY W. C. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.Scot.

The ruined church at Keills, Knapdale, Argyllshire, dedicated to St Charmaig, is situated on the slope above the north shore of Loch Keills, about 12 miles south-west of Crinan. Inside the ruins and in the churchyard are many interesting and very beautiful sculptured grave slabs. These stones were brought to the notice of archaeologists by Captain T. P. White, R.E., who in 1875 published his *Archæological Sketches in Scotland: Knapdale and Gigha*, which gives illustrations of sixteen of the slabs, and also of a fine, free-standing cross which is placed about 100 yards north-east of the graveyard.

Loch Keills is an excellent anchorage, and much more sheltered than one would expect owing to the strength of the tide across the mouth. The road past the church leads to a ferry pier, Keills Port, on the Sound of Jura. This would be the direct road to the mainland from Oronsay and Colonsay *via* East and West Tarbert or Jura. The extreme beauty of the sculptured slabs attracted my attention when I visited the loch in a yacht in the summer of 1912, and made the twelve rubbings on cotton which are exhibited.

The first rubbing shows the cross, the following description and illustration (fig. 1) of which are taken from the *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, p. 390, fig. 408:—

“The cross stands on a low mound paved with rough stones, about 100 yards to the north-east of the church, higher up the hill-side.



Fig. 1. Cross at Keills.

"It is a free standing cross, with curved hollows at the intersection of the arms, of blue slate, 7 feet 4 inches high, 1 foot 9 inches across the arms, by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, sculptured in relief on one face :—

"*Front.*—(In the centre of the head) a large raised boss covered with spiral ornament, and having a central depression containing three small bosses; (on the top arm) an angel treading on a serpent, and two small animals on a background of interlaced work; (on the bottom arm) an ecclesiastic or saint (perhaps intended for Daniel in the Den of Lions) giving the benediction with the right hand, and holding a book in his left; (on each of the side arms), two beasts, the two lower ones licking the face of the saint; (on the shaft at the top) a diagonal

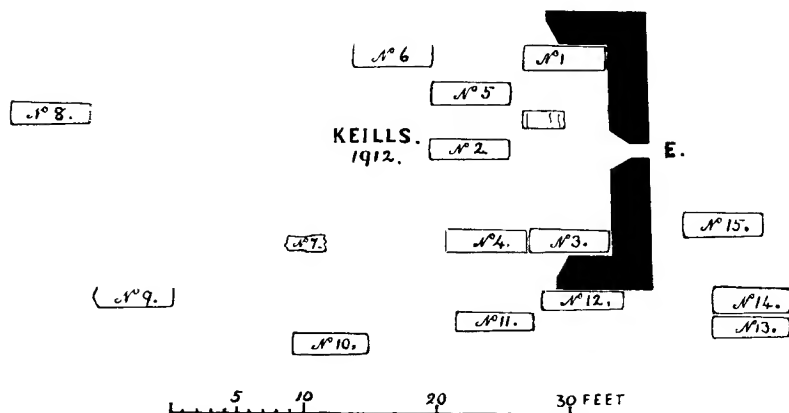


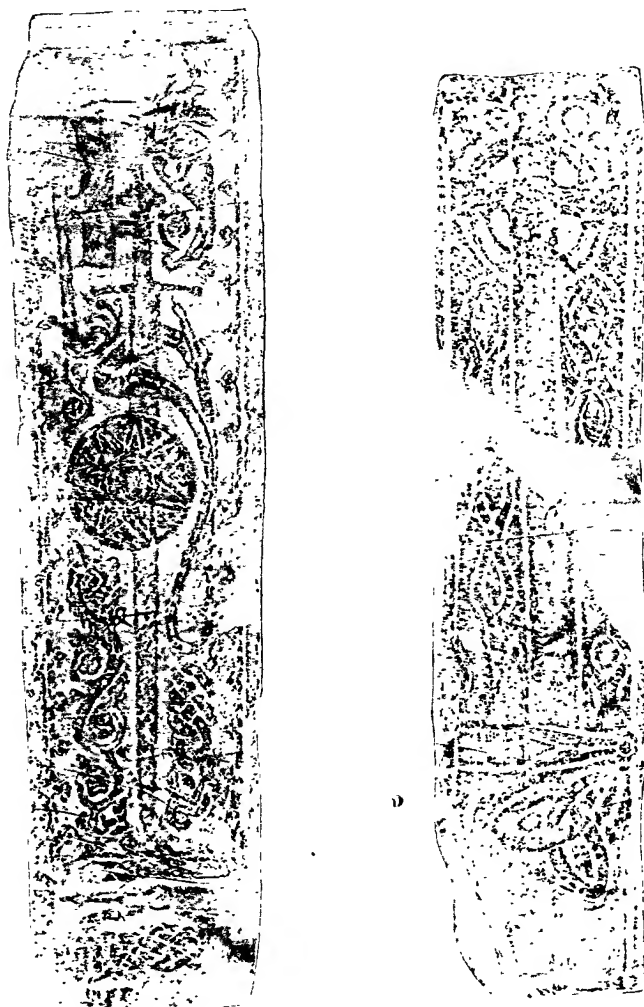
Fig. 2. Plan of Church and Sculptured Slabs at Keills.

key pattern; (on the shaft in the middle) four hearts on a background of interlaced work; (on the shaft at the bottom) spiral work."

The relative positions of fifteen slabs are shown in the sketch plan (fig. 2), and rubbings of all except Nos. 5, 6, 11, and 12, are exhibited. Captain White has described and figured the most of these, but he has omitted Nos. 7, 13, and 14, which may be described as follows:—

The first slab (fig. 3), No. 13 on plan, is 5 feet 8 inches long by 18 inches broad at the top, which is the widest part. Occupying the centre of the slab is a sword with spiked pommel and slightly depressed guard with pear-shaped terminals. In front of the middle of the blade is a targe, decorated with a star of seven points springing from a central ring. On the left of the hilt is a Lochaber axe, the handle of which terminates in scrolls, while on the same side of the sword, below the targe, is a scroll of foliaceous ornament. On the right of the hilt is a monster, its tail and snout running into a design of leafage and scrolls. Opposite

the lower part of the blade to the right is a panel of interlaced design; between the scrolls is a hanging sword belt, the broad end of which is wound round the sword above the targe, the narrow end of the belt



Figs. 3 and 4. Sculptured Grave Slabs at Keills.

being inserted in the loop at the broad end. The whole is bordered by a narrow inner moulding with trefoils pointing inwards. At the bottom of the slab is a pair of shears with a panel of interlacing below, both placed transversely.

The second stone, No. 7 on plan, is part of another sword-slab, the top and bottom being broken off and missing. The upper half of the sword remains, showing a fan-shaped pommel and depressed guard with oval extremities. To the left of the hilt is the lower part of the figure of a man dressed in a surcoat and wearing a sword, while below him is an animal. Part of an inscription shows below the sword guard on the edge of stone on the same side. On the opposite side of the blade is a foliaceous scroll.

The third slab (fig. 4), No. 14 on plan, represents a stone of smaller dimensions than the sword-slabs. It is broken through the middle, and a fragment of this part is missing. On it is a cross with the arms connected by a ring. The shaft is flanked on both sides by a plait of two strands simply twisted to form long oval loops. Under the cross are a comb and pair of shears aligned transversely on the stone, with a large triquetra below and towards the right-hand side.

The first of these slabs is of particular interest owing to the occurrence of a targe in conjunction with a sword with depressed guard. It shows that this article of defence was in contemporary use with the sword that preceded the basket-hilted broad-sword. The ornamentation depicted on the targe is quite suggestive of some of the designs worked out in brass bosses and studs on some of the more recent Highland examples. Another of the sword-slabs, of which there is a rubbing and which is illustrated by Captain White, also shows a targe and belt along with a very similar sword.

Eleven of the recumbent stones figured by Captain White have swords carved on them; three are cross-slabs; and one seems to be a mutilated free-standing cross. One of the sword-slabs shows four crosses on it, three of them enclosed by a circle; another has a finely cut Highland harp; another a galley, and another a hunting-scene. Besides these designs, foliaceous, zoomorphic, and interlaced patterns occur, and four bear inscriptions much defaced.

A comparison of the rubbings with Captain White's illustrations shows that the latter have been carefully made and do not call for further reproduction.

I noticed that the east wall was not quite at right angles to the north and south walls of the church, the inside of the north wall measuring about 36 feet, and the inside of south wall measuring about 36 feet 8 inches. The width inside is 16 feet 2 inches.

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